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AND BULLETIN OF THE

AMERICAN NUMISMATIC AND ARCHÆOLOGICAL SOCIETY.

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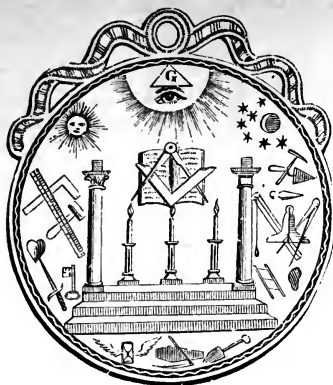
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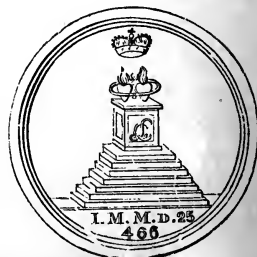
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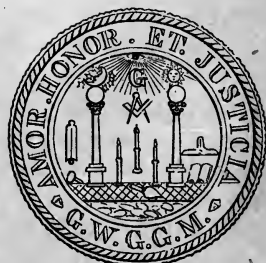
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American Journal of Numismatics

AND

Bulletin of the American Numismatic & Archæological Society.

VOL. I.

NEW YORK, MAY, 1866.

No. 1.

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Subscriptions received by EDWARD COGAN, 101 William Street, New York.

Communications and Contributions addressed to "FRANK H. NORTON, Librarian, Brooklyn Mercantile Library, Brooklyn, N.Y."

INTRODUCTORY.

It is certainly a matter of some surprise, taking into consideration the extent of the interests involved, that the subjects of Numismatics and Archæology have, until the present time, existed in this country without an organ or means of introduction to the public, or to those persons who make their study a speciality.

While the last ten years have seen the study of these subjects almost originate, grow up, and finally take such large proportions, the only means for instruction, for the spread of information, or for the advancement of these sciences, in a literary point of view, has been an occasional paragraph in a weekly paper, or an account of some coin sale or the discovery of some ancient relic, transiently made public in the newspapers, and perhaps cut out and preserved by interested collectors.

The collection of coins has not only become an infatuating and engrossing pursuit among thousands of persons of all ages and either sex, but out of it has grown up an extensive trade, furnishing the means of livelihood to numerous individuals in all our large cities. Prices have risen an hundred fold, and in some cases almost incalculably and unreasonably; speculation has been rife; in many cases, we regret to say, dishonesty has exhibited itself in its most glaring and disgusting form; and all this time there has been no publication attempted which, besides being of historical value, should

act as a check upon all nefarious and improper acts, either in the manufacture, collection, or sale of coins and medals.

As to Archæology, while the publications of the Antiquarian Society at Worcester; the transactions of the various Historical Societies; and the "Historical Magazine" have done what they could to preserve some record, still it has all been in a desultory and irregular way that has perhaps been of as much injury as benefit to the interests they have proposed to subserve. The time seems certainly to have fully arrived when those interested in studies of such importance to the historian and to the world at large, should have some means of recording their views and experiences, and of giving and obtaining information concerning them. With this idea the publication, of which the present is the first number, has been devised and originated by the AMERICAN NUMISMATIC AND ARCHÆOLOGICAL SOCIETY, which, more than any other similar body, has sought to give a healthy and earnest tone to the pursuits, the study and elucidation of which it had undertaken.

THE AMERICAN JOURNAL OF NUMISMATICS AND BULLETIN OF THE AMERICAN NUMISMATIC AND ARCHÆOLOGICAL SOCIETY is offered as an exponent of the opinions of those who make these subjects their study, with the hope that through the assistance of that class of students for whose interest it is designed, it may in time become a useful and valuable adjunct to historical and scientific literature.

NOTICE.

Circumstances connected with its being the 'moving' season in New York, have delayed the appearance of the first number of the AMERICAN JOURNAL OF NUMISMATICS. Hereafter the paper will be punctually issued on the first day of every month, and contributions and advertisements must be sent in on or before the 20th.

The second number of this paper will be sent only to those who have paid a year's subscription in advance. No subscription will be noticed without the money is enclosed.—EDITOR.

Transactions of Societies.

BULLETIN

OF THE

AMERICAN NUMISMATIC & ARCHÆOLOGICAL SOCIETY.

Regular Meeting, March 8th, 1866. Society Library, University Place, New York. The President, Frank H. Norton, Esq., in the Chair.

The meeting was called to order at 8 o'clock.

The Secretary called the roll of the members present, after which the Minutes of the preceding meeting were read, and adopted.

The Special Committee on the "Lincoln Medal" reported their work as nearly completed, and exhibited a copy of the medal in block tin, which was ordered to be forwarded to the Society's Agents in London, Messrs. Stevens Bros., No. 17 Henrietta Street, Covent Garden. Report accepted and ordered on file.

A collection of uncanceled postage stamps was donated by Mr. John Hanna, Treasurer, for which the thanks of the Society were voted.

Mr. J. N. T. Levick offered the following resolution: "That this Society proceed to consider the practicability of publishing a monthly journal of Numismatic and Archæological intelligence, and that a special committee of five, to include the President, be appointed to take the matter into consideration and report on it at the next regular meeting." After considerable discussion the resolution was adopted, and the following Committee appointed:

Messrs. Levick, Wood, Perine, Seymour and Norton.

At the request of Mr. Levick, the rules were suspended to admit of the introduction of Mr. B. J. Gallagher, who exhibited the rare "Somers Islands" piece, and related the interesting and curious manner in which it came into his possession. On coming to order, on motion, the thanks of the meeting were presented to Mr. Gallagher for his interesting recital. [An account of this piece, with cut, appears in another column.—Ed.]

The Vice President, Dr. Geo. H. Perine, now took the Chair; when the President proceeded to read a paper entitled "Numismatics and Archæology considered as Aids to History." [This paper is printed in another portion of the present issue.—Ed.] On its conclusion, on motion, the thanks of the meeting were offered to the President, who, re-taking the Chair, on motion, the meeting adjourned.

JAMES OLIVER. *Rec. Sec'y.*

Annual Meeting, March 22d, 1866. The President in the Chair.

The meeting was called to order at eight o'clock. The roll of members present being read, the

minutes of the last meeting were read, and on motion, were adopted.

The Annual Reports of the Officers of the Association were read and ordered on file.

The Special Committee, appointed at the last meeting, to take into consideration the question of a Monthly Journal of Numismatic and Archæological intelligence, to be issued by the Society, reported in favor of the proposition, and advised the appointment of a Publication Committee, and the immediate prosecution of the enterprise. On motion, the report was accepted and adopted. The following gentlemen, Messrs. Levick, Perine, and Hanna, were then appointed a Publication Committee, and instructed to obtain estimates, devise a plan for the proposed publication, and report in full at the next meeting.

Mr. Levick presented the name of Mr. Joseph E. Gay, as a candidate for resident membership.

Laid over, under the rules.

The Society now proceeded to ballot for the election of officers for the ensuing year, Messrs. Perine and Hanna being appointed Tellers.

The following gentlemen were declared duly elected:

President,	FRANK H. NORTON.
1st Vice Pres't,	Dr. GEO. H. PERINE.
2d "	JOHN F. MCCOY.
Rec. Secretary,	JAMES OLIVER.
Cor. Secretary,	F. AUG. WOOD.
Treasurer,	JOHN HANNA.
Curator,	EDWARD GROH.
Librarian,	DANIEL PARISH, Jr.

On motion adjourned.

JAMES OLIVER, *Rec. Sec'y.*

Regular Meeting, April 12th, 1866. The President in the Chair.

The meeting came to order. In the absence of the Recording Secretary, reading the Minutes of the preceding meeting was suspended.

Mr. Levick donated a number of books, and a large collection of valuable coins, for which, on motion, the thanks of the Society were presented to him.

Mr. Levick also exhibited a bronze medal of Mr. Lincoln, struck in Paris.

On motion of Mr. Hanna, the President and Mr. F. Aug. Wood were added to the Publication Committee.

The election of Mr. Joseph E. Gay to a resident member was then taken up, when he was declared unanimously elected.

Mr. Levick then proposed the names of the following gentlemen for election to resident membership: Messrs. A. Ramsey McCoy, W. A. Lilliendahl, Chas. De F. Burns, James Earl, and C. W. Idell.

The President then read his Annual Address, which was ordered on file, and a vote of thanks passed therefor.

The President then announced the following as the Standing Committees for the ensuing year:

American Coins and Medals.—E. Groh, Hanna, Hewitt.
Foreign “ “ —Oliver, Strobridge, John F. McCoy.

American Archæology.—Hanna, Levick, Perine.

Foreign “ —Seymour, Wood, Burgh.

Library and Transactions.—Wood, Hewitt, Smith.

Autographs and Mss.—John F. McCoy, Parish, H. Groh.

Paper Money.—Strobridge, Levick, E. Groh.

Finance.—Perine, Oliver, Parish.

Various communications concerning the new publication of the Society were then read by the Special Committee, who reported the following as a plan for its form, title and scope:

A monthly issue of eight pages, large octavo, in double columns, printed on good paper, at a subscription price of three dollars per annum, a few appropriate advertisements to be received; the paper to be entitled “American Journal of Numismatics, and Bulletin of the American Numismatic and Archæological Society.”

On motion the report was adopted.

A rare and curious bronze medal, illustrating a peculiar incident in the history of Frederick Barbarossa and his wife, was exhibited by Mr. Levick, on behalf of Mr. Edward Cogan. The medal was accompanied by a description extracted from “Heylyn’s Cosmography.”

On motion the thanks of the meeting were presented to Mr. Cogan.

A communication was read by Mr. Hanna, Chairman of the Committee on the Lincoln Medal, written by Mr. Emil Sigel, the die-sinker having the matter in charge, announcing the breakage of the dies while in process of striking the sixteenth copy of the medal. The communication also contained a proposition submitted to the Society by Mr. Sigel. On motion the question was laid upon the table.

The meeting then adjourned. JAMES OLIVER,
Rec. Sec’y.

Regular Meeting, April 26th, 1866. Dr. Geo. H. Perine, 1st Vice President, in the Chair, in the absence of the President.

The meeting was called to order, and the Minutes of the preceding meeting read and adopted. Mr. Levick donated a volume of Bills of Lading printed by Franklin, Continental Money, etc.

Other donations were also made, including a number of seals from Mr. Lovett.

Messrs. A. Ramsey McCoy, W. A. Liliendahl, Chas. De F. Burns, James Earl, and C. W. Idell, were then duly elected resident members of the Society. On motion adjourned.

JAMES OLIVER, *Rec. Sec’y.*

BOSTON NUMISMATIC SOCIETY.

MARCH 1ST.—The regular monthly meeting of this Society was held this afternoon. The President, Mr. Colburn, read a letter which he had received from the Secretary, Mr. Appleton, dated Jerusalem. Dec. 21, 1865. Mr. Pratt exhibited a beautiful gold coin of the Emperor Nero, having on the obverse a head to the right

with the legend “*Nero Cæsar Augustus*,” and on reverse the figure of Safety and the legend “*Salus*.” Mr. Fowle exhibited a very large and elegant collection of Greek and Roman gold and silver coins, two hundred and fifty-eight in number. They were of various classes and sizes, from the earliest Greek autonomous coins to those of the later Roman empire, staters, tetradrachms, denarii, obolli, &c. Among them were five fine dorics of Arsaces, coins of Philip and Alexander the Great, the Ptolemys, the Antiochi, Demetrius Soter, and Lysimachus. One denarius of Vespasian, with the figure of Judæa Capta on the reverse and the legend “*JUDÆA* ;” another coin with the lotus on it, and many others possessing a peculiar interest from their curious designs, or exquisite workmanship, attracted much attention. They were all in as perfect a condition as possible, and many of them were exceedingly rare and valuable. A detailed description of them would be entirely out of the limits of this report. Dr. Green exhibited one of the Washington Medals, struck to commemorate the evacuation of Boston by the British. It was in silver, and the more valuable as having been an impression from the original die. Mr. Davenport, who had just returned from Philadelphia, where he had been acting as one of the Assay Committee at the Mint, exhibited a proof set of the silver and copper coins for this year, which he had purchased there at the request of the Society. By the fifth section of the Act of Congress of March 3, 1865, the Director of the Mint, with the approval of the Secretary of the Treasury, was authorized to place upon all the gold and silver coins of the United States, susceptible of such addition, thereafter to be issued, the motto “*IN GOD WE TRUST*,” (Finance Report, 1865, p. 232.) This recognition of the nation’s trust in God accordingly appears in this manner, for the first time, on these silver coins, though it had already been placed on the two-cent piece of bronze alloy.

APRIL 12TH.—The regular monthly meeting of this Society was held Thursday afternoon, April 12th. The President read a letter from the Secretary, dated Naples, March 14th, containing an account of some of the coins he had recently procured, and some of the foreign collections he had visited. A collection of Confederate paper money and postage stamps was exhibited, being a present to the Society from Mr. R. Alonzo Brock, of Richmond, Va. A copy in bronze of the medal struck by order of Gen. Butler, for presentation to the colored troops, was received from Mr. Chas. W. Kennard, of this city. The following is a description of the medal: On the obverse: Two colored soldiers storming a fort. Legend, *Ferro iis Libertas perveniet*. In the exergue, “*U. S. Colored Troops*.” On the reverse, within a wreath of oak leaves: “*Campaign before Richmond, 1864*.” Legend, “*Distinguished for Courage*.”

Dr. Green exhibited three beautiful silver medals, the "Libertas Americana;" one of Columbus, struck at Genoa, 1846; and one of the Emperor Nicholas, of Russia, 1826. Also a set of the Pine Tree money, and a cent of 1799 in perfect condition. Dr. Lewis exhibited some elegant medals, principally of silver and bronze. Among these were two very rare Cromwell medals in silver; a large bronze one of Pius IX, (size 26,) struck in commemoration of the re-building of the Basilica of St. Paul, outside the walls of Rome, December, 1854, and having on the reverse a magnificent view of the interior of that imposing edifice; another bronze medal with the Cathedral of Strasburg in the reverse; a beautiful gilt one of Thorwaldsen, of the most delicate workmanship; and a very curious old Venetian medal. The latter is of oxidized copper, (size 28,) and has on the obverse a man's head, with long, flowing hair; on the reverse the Lion's head of St. Mark, and this legend stamped in: "P. Lombardi opus, MCCCXCIX."

Mr. Pratt exhibited some gold coins, principally Greek and English. Among the latter were a half noble of Richard II, a Scotch laurel and a Scotch sword and sceptre piece, 1610, of James I, (VI of Scotland;) a two guinea piece and a half guinea, 1734, of George II, a guinea of George III, 1769, and a proof sovereign of George IV. There were also a Dutch ducat of 1745, and an Ecu d'or of Francis I., of France.

The President presented to the Society five medals, and three copies, two of the Confederate cent and one of the rare Connecticut cent of 1737.

Mr. James H. Taylor, of Charleston, S. C., was unanimously elected a corresponding member of the Society.

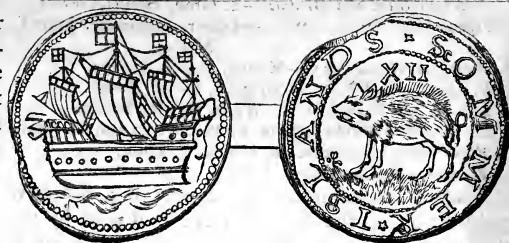
N. E. NUMISMATIC AND ARCHÆOLOGICAL SOCIETY.

A number of gentlemen of Boston and vicinity, interested in the study of numismatics and archæology, met in Boston on Friday eve'g, April 6, and organized a society to be called the New England Numismatic and Archæological Society, and elected the following officers for the ensuing year:—

President—Dr. Nathaniel B. Shurtleff. *Vice-Presidents*—Maine, Thomas L. Stanton of Monmouth; N. H., H. G. Hutton of Concord; Vermont, Chauncey R. Williams of Rutland; Mass., Charles Chaplin of Boston; R. I., George T. Paine of Providence; Conn., C. W. Betts of New Haven. *Recording Secretary*—T. E. Bond. *Corresponding Secretary*—S. H. Chadbourne. *Treasurer*—Henry Cook. *Curator*—Sylvester S. Crosby. *Librarian*—Dudley R. Child.

"SOMMER ISLANDS" PIECE.

This piece is so rare as to be, perhaps, more nearly unique than any other coin of as late a period known, since there are but three said to exist—one being in England, one in the possession of Mr. Mickley, and the one of which we



give a fac-simile in our cut, and whose curious history we propose to record in the present article.

But first some sketch of what is known of the coin, and the locality for which it was struck, will be interesting.

The "Sommers Islands," better known as the Bermudas, are supposed to have been discovered by Juan Bermudez, in 1522. In 1609 Sir George Somers, on his way to Virginia in two cedar-built vessels, was wrecked on these islands, but afterwards reached his destination. He was sent back from the Virginian settlement to procure a store of the wild hogs from the Bermudas, where they were very plentiful, but died on the islands, and his men bore away for England. In 1612 the Islands were settled by charter from James I; and while the local government of the islands was in the hands of Capt. Daniel Tucker, being about that date, we are informed by Capt. John Smith in his History of Virginia, that efforts were made to establish a currency; his words being, "besides meat, and drink, and clothes, they had for a time a certain kind of brass money, with a hogge on one side, in memory of the abundance of hogges which were found at their first landing."

The description of the coin, which is an inch and a quarter in diameter, is as follows:

Obverse—A wild boar with the Roman numerals XII over it.

Reverse—A ship under sail, firing a gun.

Legend—"Sommer Islands." M. M., a mullet of five points.

The specimen of this remarkable coin, of which we give a fac simile, was brought to the light in the following curious manner. Some emigrant on board a German packet-ship, on arriving at New York, sold to a German Jew who hung about the ships a bag containing some 800 or 900 old copper coins, comprising German, English and Canadian coins and tokens, a Massachusetts, and a Franklin cent, a U. S. cent for 1798, and some other worn out cents of no value. The bulk of the collection was composed of Canadian coppers and bank tokens, of which there were many duplicates, so that it evidently had not been kept as a cabinet, but was simply the refuse from the counter of some shop. What the Jew gave for the lot is not known, but he sold it to a plumber in this city for ten dollars, while the two were riding in one of the city cars. The plumber took the bag of coins to a coin dealer and offered them for sale, expecting to make something on them, but the dealer after

turning them over, informed him that they were not worth what they had cost him, and that he did not care for them. Some time after the plumber exhibited the lot to Mr. B. J. Gallagher, of this city, who, on examining them, selected this coin, for which he paid *twenty-five cents*; Mr. Gallagher has since sold it to a dealer for *one hundred dollars*, who has already been offered one hundred and fifty dollars by several parties. In the strange chances and fluctuations of the coin trade, few more remarkable occurrences than this have been recounted. The genuineness of the coin is asserted by all the collectors who have seen it.

THE LINCOLN MEDAL.

At a special meeting of the "American Numismatic and Archæological Society," held at their rooms, on the 27th of April, 1865, when the assassination of President Lincoln was still the theme of conversation and the subject of thought everywhere; after remarks pertinent to the occasion had been made by several of the members, the following resolution was offered and passed unanimously:

"Resolved, That since it is the duty of this Society to perpetuate the memorials of historic greatness, we will cause to be struck in bronze a medal, designed to commemorate the life and perpetuate the name of Abraham Lincoln; and that a Committee be appointed to carry this resolution into effect."

A Committee was accordingly appointed, of which Mr. John Hanna, 75 William St., Treasurer of the Society, was Chairman. The various die-sinkers were at once communicated with, and at the following meeting the Committee reported a design and inscription for the medal, which were accepted, and submitted the proposition of Mr. Emil Sigel to complete the dies, his being the most satisfactory work exhibited.

A contract was accordingly entered into with Mr. Sigel, and the work commenced. Meanwhile the Committee prepared circulars and subscription papers and circulated them extensively, and subscriptions began to come in rapidly enough to show that there was at least no danger of loss from the undertaking.

Various matters interfered with the rapid completion by Mr. Sigel of his labors, and it was not until the middle of March in the present year, that he was able to furnish specimen copies complete, although imperfect copies had been presented to the President of the United States; and to the Hon. George Bancroft, on the occasion of the oration delivered by the latter at the Capitol in Washington on the anniversary of the birth of Mr. Lincoln. At length, everything being completed and in readiness, the difficulties of obtaining a sufficiently powerful press having been surmounted, the dies were put in press, and the process of striking commenced. Sixteen bronze medals and a few in white metal had been struck, when by some accident not yet fully understood, the dies

were broken so badly as to necessitate the abandonment of all idea of striking from them medals in hard metal, although it was believed that they would strike impressions in soft metal without the injury being apparent. The Committee having reported this misfortune at a late meeting of the Society, action was taken on the evidence furnished, exonerating both the Committee and Mr. Sigel from all blame in the matter, and authorizing the Committee to proceed in the work, have new dies made, and complete the medal as originally proposed; Mr. Sigel's new proposition to furnish new dies by the first of August next being accordingly accepted.

The few impressions of the medal that were successfully struck, leave nothing to be desired, either in sharpness and force of outline or in the life-like appearance of the portrait. The medal will be a credit to the artist and to the country.

NUMISMATICS AND ARCHÆOLOGY CONSIDERED AS AIDS TO HISTORY.

[Read before the "American Numismatic and Archæological Society," March 8, 1866, by FRANK H. NORTON, President of the Society.]

History comprises a consecutive and chronological statement of events and their origin. It includes an account of the results of efforts in science and art; the biography of men made notable by their doings; and an inquiry into causes, natural, political and social, which may have influenced the actions of the human race, and their effect upon the condition of the world.

The subject upon which I propose to treat in this paper is the value and importance of Numismatics and Archæology considered as adjuncts and aids to history.

In considering the usefulness of these sciences in this connection, it becomes first necessary to define their nature and characteristics.

The science of Numismatics, as it includes the history and description of medals, which are often used as souvenirs of historical facts, and specially since it records the progress of finance as exemplified in the use of a metallic circulating medium, becomes necessarily of the greatest importance to the historian, oftentimes recording occurrences which would otherwise be lost in obscurity.

It is a mistaken idea possessed by very many erudite individuals that the study of Numismatics is a pastime; on the contrary I have no hesitation in defining it as a science, since it possesses all the characteristics necessary for the proper application of the term.

It includes all the laborious search for hidden facts and examples, all the difficult examination and study for the elucidation of doubtful statements, all the careful comparison and distinction which go to separate different species, or to unite those closely-allied; all or any of which properties applied to the consideration of natural objects, or metaphysical topics, would gain fair title to the name of science.

Of the great importance of Archæology as an adjunct to historical study there can be no question.

Crudely defined by the lexicographer as "a knowledge of ancient art and ancient things," it possesses unbounded significance and importance when considered in connection with history, of which it is the precursor and landmark. Beginning where history leaves off, in its dim, shadowy, and silent portraiture of the labors and deeds of pre-historic man, it comprises a knowledge of the souvenirs of every phase of early civilization, every step in the tremulous and uncertain progress of the infantile advancement of races.

By its means have been unerringly tracked the life and labors of the ancient Britons; the social and domestic manners of Pompeii and Herculaneum and Egypt; the wonderful art-progress of the Peruvians and Aztecs; and the dim, fantastic strivings after civilization of our own Aborigines.

The wonderful connection of the ancient Greeks and Romans, and even the Egyptians with the Celtic and Germanic tribes, and the Britons, has been followed by the means of Archæology to its origin.

Exposing in its researches, weapons of war, works of art and industry, and domestic utensils, for thousands of years buried beneath the surface of the earth, it has thus formed the connecting link between cotemporaneous and primeval man.

In France its patient research has revealed human remains whose remote period of existence none can locate. In the tumuli of the great Mississippi Valley, it has brought to light evidences of human life nearly as ancient; while at length wandering into the regions of Geological science, and through its progenitor and co-laborer Paleontology, it has exhumed fossil remains, telling the story, indelible though unwritten, of a world before the flood.

Thus does Archæology stand erect among all sciences, and all knowledge, as the finger-post directing the inquirer to the origin of all.

Numismatics, commencing its existence of scientific inquiry, at the portals of Archæology, may properly be classed with it. Where man first began to shake off the lethargy of the dark ages, our noble science takes root. Following him through his rude and humble efforts towards the perpetuation of events and facts by the use of metals, we find ourselves, by the means of Numismatics, high up on the ladder of historical learning.

As civilization matured, and the arts advanced, those efforts, at first untutored and uncultured, began to grow and progress, until succeeding centuries saw them result in a new fine art—the art of coin and medal making.

Were I to attempt to consider the history of these departments, whither would they lead me?

I should have to follow the progress of coinage into the regions of early barbarism, when the sys-

tem of exchange or barter was the only one known in the transactions of the markets; I should then see it grasping at the idea of a circulating medium through the aid of shells, bits of leather and bone, peltries and wampum; I should then, hundreds of years before Christ, see ancient countries overrun, as ours is to-day, with an irredeemable paper currency, or its substitute; I should so trace it up to and through the stage of the first rude efforts at a metallic currency; the misshapen lumps of silver, or base metal, roughly impressed by hand with some symbol from natural history,—a fish, or a tortoise as it might be—until gradually, and through centuries of labor, and progress, and difficulty, I at length found it culminating in the magnificent gold and silver coinage of the present age.

And so with medallic art. Beginning with the desire instinct in every man's breast, to perpetuate the memory of great events or distinguished men,—beginning when tradition had been the only history, I could follow it in an unbroken chain of events and names, known to-day only through its means, down to the present. The familiar scenes and portraiture of antiquity, familiar only through this art, are the stepping-stones to a knowledge of the causes of events which they alone depict to us.

For a period of nearly two thousand years, men have sought to preserve for posterity these emblems of their lives and deeds. And to-day, when the highest honor which we can pay to a living general or a dead statesman, is thus to preserve imperishable his features, and some modest record of his acts, in perpetual bronze, who shall say that medallic art may not be considered a worthy and honorable congener of Archæology and History.

But there are other considerations of vastly greater importance than those I have mentioned, under which the intimate relationship between Numismatics and History is made still more obvious.

A distinguished young officer during our late struggle, immortalized himself by one of those pregnant sayings that are occasionally uttered, and become by virtue of the natural merit with which they are instinct, finally engrafted in the proverbial literature of the language in which they were uttered. That saying is familiar, I am sure, to all of us, and ran in this wise, "We ARE MAKING HISTORY HAND OVER HAND."

Now to "make History" events must occur; wars, famines and pestilences must desolate countries; inventions must be made; distinguished minds in every walk of life must spring up, and perform their share of the world's great deeds; commerce must spread, and nations become better acquainted with one another; religion must be carried to the farthest ends of the globe; and darkened souls become enlightened to the true faith; new, wild and barbarous countries must be opened up to knowledge, by the energy and daring of explorers; all this, and more, must be done 'to make history.'

Mines must be dug, railroad and telegraph lines be laid, bridges and viaducts and tunnels built; manufactures must increase, and stately mansions, and massive warehouses, and endless spires pointing to heaven, must mark the progress of civilization and Christian life.

All this must be done in these our own days to produce the materials of history; but how was it in those ancient, pagan, and uncivilized days, of which we have no history?

And all this brings me to the point I desire to make in this place, and on which I am convinced hinges to-day not only our history but our civilization and Christianity itself.

Wild as may appear the theory, I am prepared to assert that more than to anything else, except the Divine will of God, the world owes its present condition of advancement and wealth to the discovery of a circulating medium.

Why is it we are so destitute of any knowledge of those periods before this discovery was made? Why is it that of those darkened and benighted nations still existing in the world, which are still destitute of this great medium of inter-communication among peoples, we are so destitute of knowledge if it be not that by the means of money all new channels are opened for national advancement in everything that is good, and wise, and valuable in the cycle of creation.

Money is termed "the root of all evil," and such misused it must ever be, as it ever has been. But what great thing ever happened, or what great and important enterprise was ever carried on to fruition without it.

In facilitating commerce, in opening up the mineral wealth of the world, in creating the means for education, and diffusing them broadcast, in spreading the tenets of religious belief, in forwarding the arts and manufactures, a circulating medium has been the one and only possible means for the great end.

Thus we may truly say that we owe the existence of the events and occurrences that have made history to the invention of that whose life and labors it has come within the domain and province of the science of Numismatics to chronicle, to describe, and to illustrate.

And therefore, and above all, is our science entitled to rank with History, whose food has grown from its elements, and which it has thus so successfully aided to create.

The earliest allusion to the use of money in any purchase is found in the Bible, and records the fact that Abraham purchased a grave for his family. In the 23d chapter of Genesis, and the 14th, 15th and 16th verses, is given the description of this transaction, which cannot but be interesting in this connection.

14. And Ephron answered Abraham, saying unto him,

15. My Lord, hearken unto me: the land is worth four hundred shekels of silver; what is that betwixt me and thee? bury therefore thy dead.

16. And Abraham hearkened unto Ephron; and Abraham weighed to Ephron the silver which he had named in the audience of the sons of Heth, four hundred shekels of silver, current money with the merchant.

Abraham wanted the land to bury within a cave which stood thereupon, the body of his wife, Sarah, who had died in Canaan, a strange land to them, and the people were desirous to give it to him, but as we see, Abraham would not accept the gift, that, as it would seem, he might stand up before future ages as the first man who had used this wonderful agent. Of course some species of money must have been employed previous to this instance, but the fact that the first known occasion for its use was the purchase of a grave, is certainly suggestive.

The words "shekels of silver" would seem to signify coined money, yet in a similar transaction recorded of Jacob, where "pieces of silver" is used, it has been discovered that the phrase 'pieces of silver' may also be translated 'a lamb,' and it is still a mooted question among theologians whether these payments may not both have been made in live stock.

Having thus shown to some slight extent the uses of these sciences, from an historical point of view, it becomes us to consider how those uses may be made apparent and obvious, and how, practically, Numismatics and Archæology may be made in the future still further to become aids to History. Individuals can do much towards this end, but it is to associated effort that we must look for the greatest amount of valuable labor that will hereafter be performed. By co-operation and association; by the search after, collection and elucidation of all that illustrates these sister sciences; and by the preservation by record of all facts discovered, and their publication to the world, I conceive that we shall do the greatest service in this connection.

And after all the assistance rendered is mutual; for if we record otherwise hidden facts for the benefit of the historian, History no less frequently preserves for the Numismatist and Archæologist the memory of illustrative points met with in its researches which might otherwise be lost to our knowledge.

We are, it seems to me, in reference to History what the pilot-fish is to the shark: preceding, discovering and pointing out its proper food. Although History, unlike that voracious fish, accepts to perpetuate rather than to destroy, and to benefit humanity, a much nobler purpose than to fill its own hungry maw.

Again, the possible results of our labors take a yet wider range, of a still higher character. By the elevation of the standard of coinage, and the simplification of the principles of finance; by forwarding and encouraging an international system of coinage, we may advance trade and commerce, and, to a very great extent, civilization itself.

These are considerations well worth pondering upon deeply. To feel that we can rise out of the

positions of mere collectors of rare coins, medals, and antiquities, and by taking our true position exercise a powerful and permanent influence upon letters and science, and upon the welfare of the human race, is certainly a proud conviction.

Never was there a more promising period in the world's history for such results to follow earnest and faithful labor in the right direction.

In this country, in the future, must take root, and from its shores must go forth to the rest of the world, the greater share of all great improvements, all new inventions, all profound thought.

From one of the youngest among nations, we have suddenly sprung into a new life, with a glorious future before it; and it will remain with us to give the law to other nations in all matters that concern the social and political well-being of States.

Having in view these facts, let us turn with renewed effort to meet the long vista of success that opens before us, determined to lose no opportunity to raise our pursuits to the first rank of useful sciences, as well as ornamental arts. For so we shall best perform our impending duties, and so raise to a true equality with all science, all art, and all the best acts and deeds of the best men and nations, our own sciences, Numismatics and Archaeology.

NOTES AND QUERIES.

Contributions for this department are invited on topics of general interest to Numismatists and Archaeologists.

Announcements of Coins or Antiquities for sale, or desired for purchase, will be published in this column at a charge of twenty-five cents per line.


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American Journal of Numismatics

AND

Bulletin of the American Numismatic & Archæological Society.

VOL. I.

NEW YORK, JUNE, 1866.

No. 2

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Subscriptions received by EDWARD COGAN, 101 William Street, New York.

Communications and Contributions addressed to "FRANK H. NORTON, Librarian, Brooklyn Mercantile Library, Brooklyn, N.Y."

CONCERNING COUNTERFEITS.

In prefacing a few words in the first number of the AMERICAN JOURNAL OF NUMISMATICS, as an introduction to the enterprise, we took occasion to remark upon the necessity for some publication which should "act as a check upon all nefarious and improper acts, either in the manufacture, collection, or sale of coins and medals."

This remark has called forth considerable comment and inquiry from different parts of the country, and we print the following as giving what we believe to be the sentiments of the better class of collectors:

"I see stated in the introductory that you will 'act as a check upon all nefarious and improper acts, either in the manufacture, collection, or sale of coins or medals.' I hope your Society will do so, and I hope they will begin by giving a list of all the spurious American and Colonial coins manufactured in New York, and elsewhere, give the manufacturers' names, and state how they can be most easily detected. By so doing they will not only be conferring a great favor upon collectors, but, in my opinion, will add greatly to the circulation of their Journal.

I think that if I should undertake to manufacture and circulate American cents in imitation of those issued by the Mint, for the present year, I should render myself liable to punishment under the law. If so, why should these men be suffered to go on and circulate their imitations of Mint issues because they are of an older date? But if the law cannot reach them, public opinion, as embodied in your Society, should hold them up for the condemnation of honest collectors." ***

We are desirous, so far as possible, to comply with the requests of our correspondents, and in regard to this question of counterfeiting, intend to do what we can to expose it to the condemnation it so richly deserves. We should, therefore, be obliged if our friends would send us such information as they may possess concerning it, that we may be enabled to pursue our own investigations intelligently. Any person sending us rubbings or specimens of such counterfeits, with any account they may possess of their origin and history, prices, manufacturers, etc., will not only greatly oblige us, but will perform a signal favor to the whole body of "honest collectors."—[Ed.]

CORRESPONDENCE.

Among a number of congratulatory and commendatory letters which we have received since the publication of the first number of the "AMERICAN JOURNAL OF NUMISMATICS," we print the following as giving the best conception of the intention of our undertaking.—[Ed.]

GLEN COVE, L. I., May 18th, 1866.

I am very much pleased with the first number of the "AMERICAN JOURNAL OF NUMISMATICS." It is something that our country has long needed, for by this means, collectors may acquaint each other with what they know in regard to questions and subjects that have long been discussed with no positive decision. Coin collecting is something that but few enter into with real interest, but many collect for the curiosity and rarity, and I hope that the Journal will bring out more true interest, so that Numismatics and Archæology may yet be shown up in their true light of historical value. ***

"COPPERHEADS."

In the present issue we commence a list of the "Copperheads" "Store Cards," or "Tokens" of the rebellion. This list will be, it is hoped, perfect and complete in every respect, as it is made from probably the largest collection in the country, and by a gentleman thoroughly qualified for the task. Such a catalogue cannot fail to be of the

greatest value and importance to collectors, and should, we think, alone make the AMERICAN JOURNAL OF NUMISMATICS a 'welcome guest' among them. Any collector having, or knowing of, any piece not enumerated in this list, will confer a favor by informing us immediately of the fact, when the addition shall be made.

NOTICE.

Subscribers will receive their bills for the year's subscription with the present number. Those whose bills are not receipted are requested to return them with the amount, (3.00,) and they will be receipted and forwarded in the number for July.

Transactions of Societies.

BULLETIN

OF THE

AMERICAN NUMISMATIC & ARCHÆOLOGICAL SOCIETY.

Regular Meeting, May 10, 1866. The President in the Chair:—

In the absence of the Secretary reading of the minutes of the previous meeting was suspended.

The Publication Committee presented a report, with proof sheets of the American Journal of Numismatics. On motion the report was accepted.

The Curator presented a number of Stamps, from Mr. W. H. S. Wood,—also a Confederate song book and note, from Mr. G. Leonhardt of Augusta, Ga. Mr. F. A. Wood presented some twenty historical pamphlets. Mr. Parish a number of cuttings, and Mr. Levick three antique hats.

A letter was read from Mr. F. A. Wood, Cor. Sec. elect, declining the office. On motion the letter was received, and action in reference to the election of a Cor. Sec. was laid over to the next meeting.

Mr. F. I. Ilsley, was elected a Resident Member.

On motion, the Finance Committee was charged with the business of carrying on the issue of the Lincoln Medal.

On motion adjourned.

GEO. H. PERINE,
Sec., pro tem.

Regular Meeting, May 24th, 1866. The 1st Vice President, Dr. G. H. Perine, in the chair:—

The minutes of the last regular meeting were read and adopted.

The committee on the Lincoln Memorial Medal, reported that Mr. Sigel would proceed immediately with the manufacture of the new dies.

The Publication Committee reported that the first number of the Journal of the Society had been issued, and urged upon the members to assist the committee by contributions to the forthcoming numbers.

Donations were received, among which was a series of ancient engravings presented by Mr. Levick, and a Washington Centennial Medal in silver, presented on behalf of Mr. E. Cogan of this city, for which thanks were voted.

Mr. F. A. Wood, Corresponding Secretary elect, having declined the office, Mr. Chas. De F. Burns, 100 Wall Street, was unanimously chosen Corresponding Secretary for the ensuing year.

Mr. Wood then read a correspondence with the agents of the Society in London,—Messrs. Stevens Bros.,—in reference to the Lincoln Medal. Messrs. Stevens stated, that the specimen in block tin sent over to them had been received, and had elicited the commendations of all who had seen it, as fully bearing out the promises of the Society as to the accuracy of the likeness and artistic excellence of the workmanship. A circular issued by Stevens Bros., and a copy of the "Anglo American Times" newspaper, containing an editorial notice of the medal, were shown and read by Mr. Wood, and it was suggested and on motion ordered that one of the sixteen medals in bronze struck before the breaking of the die, should be forwarded to the Messrs. Stevens.

A paper on the discovery of ancient coins in Europe was read by Mr. Parish and a vote of thanks returned therefor.

It was announced that by request, Mr. Robt. Hewitt, Jr., would read a paper at the next meeting.

On motion adjourned.

JAS. OLIVER,
Rec. Sec'y.

COIN SALES.

Philadelphia.

The sale of silver and copper coins, Colonial pieces, and American and other medals, by Messrs. Thomas Birch & Son., 1110 Chestnut St., Philadelphia, occurred May 3d, as advertised.

The prices brought were not very high, but the amount realized by the sale was, we are informed, entirely satisfactory.

New York.

MR. HOFFMAN'S COLLECTION.

The following notes of this sale have been kindly furnished us by a friend, and we print them *verbatim*—[Ed.]:

The sale of coins April 24—27 was tolerably successful when judged by the standard of other recent sales, but compared with former ones was far from encouraging.

In Mr. Hoffman's collection were many very desirable pieces, some of which brought scarcely more than nominal prices, while, in a few instances the bids exceeded those on any former occasion. A noticeable feature of the sale was the falling off in the prices of the rare gold coins. As an example of which may be quoted the Quarter Eagle of 1806, which sold for \$5, while in the McCoy sale it brought \$90: though this is an extreme case, similar ones are not wanting. A few prices are named as follows:

A fine Dollar, 1794,	- - -	\$23 00
Proof Dollar, 1836,	- - -	16 50
" 1838,	- - -	43 00
" 1851,	- - -	35 00
Proof Sets, 1859 to 1865, from \$4.87 to		7 50
Cent of 1794, a fine and rare variety,	-	12 00
" 1795, perfect,	-	11 50
" 1796, two varieties, respectively \$26 and		32 00
" 1801,	-	7 25
" 1844, a very fine proof,	- - -	11 00
Large Clay Medal,	- - -	19 00
Copper Disme, 1792,	- - -	39 00
N. E. Sixpence,	- - -	42 50
Pine Tree Shilling of remarkable beauty,	-	18 00
Carolina Copper, 1794, very fine milled,	-	45 00
Granby or Higley, 1737,	- - -	25 00
" another variety,	- - -	15 00
Immune Columbia; rev. Nova Constellatio,		30 00
Nova Eborac, very fine,	- - -	10 00
Kentucky Token,	- - -	52 50
2 Rare Fugios,	- - - 15 00 to	20 00
Rare Webster Medal, in silver,	-	22 00
Irving Medal, in silver, only two known,	-	26 00
The Edwards Counterfeit of the Carroll Medal,		9.75
Medal of Edwin Forrest, in silver, one of the rarest of American Medals, brought but		5 00

The Washingtons sold at ruinously low prices. The naked bust which sold in the McCoy sale for \$480, brought, in this, no more than \$220. A rare medal in silver, weighing nearly four and one half ounces, with fine bust of Washington and inscription commemorative of his birth, and death, sold for \$12, though the bidder was authorized to pay as high as \$150.

Pattern pieces, which have been constantly going down since the United States Mint passed into the hands of the present family, showed the usual falling off only in a more marked degree.

For rare store cards and catalogues quite an eager competition existed.

A fashion prevails of buying under fictitious names, though many of these names are well-known in the auction room and to other buyers, but as gentlemen purchase in this way, it may be improper to publish what they choose to conceal under various names. Most of the old buyers were represented, and under the name of Franklin the writer recognizes, as a very liberal and discriminating buyer, a young gentleman of New York, who has been much interested in Greek,

Roman, and English coins, but who has only recently turned his attention to the American coinage.

The practice of using fictitious names gave rise to quite an amusing circumstance. A little sale took place one evening in Boston, at which a few gentlemen were present who, for the time, assumed all the names in the country prominently connected with Numismatic science, and when a few named catalogues were sent out those who received them were astonished to find that in addition to the usual Boston company, Messrs. Mickley, Jenks, Ely, Zanoni, Jewett, Cohen, Cogan, Strobbridge, and a host of others were all brought together to purchase a collection which in the aggregate was probably not worth more than \$25.

ADDRESS

OF

DR. WINSLOW LEWIS,

(On Resigning the Presidency of the Boston Numismatic Society,
January 5, 1865.)

GENTLEMEN—BROTHER MEMBERS OF OUR SOCIETY:

Although the weak state of my health during the past year would have been a sufficient excuse for my declining to do more, on the present occasion, than make a very few remarks on the state of our Society, many reasons, and chief amongst them, the desire felt by me for its increased prosperity and progress in a *sound and legitimate direction*, incline me to avail myself of that excuse, or to shrink from the performance of any duty so long as I retain any power of performing it.

Probably to the minds of some of my younger brethren, the Horatian warning may present itself:

*"Solve senescentum mature sanus equum, ne peccet
ad extremum videndus et ilia ducat."*

I am by no means insensible of the force and value of that warning; on the contrary it is, I assure you, with very much of diffidence and hesitation that I enter on my task of throwing out some suggestions for the guidance of those whose powers are so much fresher and more vigorous than my own, yet, on the other hand, it will not, I trust, appear a prompting of presumption, if I acknowledge the consciousness of feeling, that what loss of vigor may have been produced by advancing years has been, to some extent, compensated by experience, especially in those studies and pursuits which have formed the chief relaxation and delight of my later years; and while, neither in dignity, nor sweetly-flowing eloquence, nor indeed in age itself, can I or would I compare myself to that aged monarch of the Iliad, the "eloquent orator of the Pylians," yet this advantage does, I believe, accrue from years, that younger and more impetuous brethren, will, at least, accept kindly and listen considerately to the words of their more aged Brother and Friend.

It is my duty firstly, to make a very brief statement concerning what we, as a Numismatic Society, have accomplished up to this time, and what has been done by others in the United States, whether as individuals or associates.

Our Association dates from 1860, when a few individuals, who had for a considerable time been interested in the subject, united in the formation of the "Boston Numismatic Society." Their object was, by an associated zeal, to improve themselves in the very interesting pursuit of a study, which might not only increase their own knowledge of coins and medals, but enable them to diffuse such information as might be valuable to others engaged in such pursuits elsewhere. The Society have met since that period regularly once a month, generally on the first Thursday. I need not say that these meetings have been very pleasant in their social aspect and full of interest. Rare and valuable coins have been exhibited at every meeting, and papers read of great value to the Numismatic enquirer, and quite a cabinet has been created, either by donations of the members or by friends of the Society.

The earliest collector among our number is Mr. William G. Stearns, of Cambridge, the present Steward of Harvard University. He was the first gentleman who devoted himself to the formation of a somewhat extended cabinet of coins and medals. The next are Mr. Colburn and Mr. Davenport, gentlemen of great information as Numismatists, and who have done much towards the advancement of the science and of our Society. There are also several of our members whose collections are large and very choice.

Of Mr. Appleton's collection we can safely say that it is second to none in this country, except, perhaps, that of Mr. Mickley. Mr. Appleton's takes a wider range, embracing as it does numerous specimens of every country. His collection of ancient Greek and Roman Coins is quite large, and contains fine specimens of great rarity. His American Series contains very many of the rarest of our coins and medals, in particular the Massachusetts Pine Tree Copper of 1776, the only specimen known, and also the New England III'd of 1652, which was unknown to collectors except through its mention by Folkes, until the discovery of the specimen in the Cabinet of the College at New Haven. Mr. Appleton's is the only other known.

Mr. Seavey's contains a complete series of the gold coinage of the United States Mint, consisting of fine specimens of every date and variety ever coined. His collection of pattern pieces is complete.

Judge Putnam's Series of American Coins is full and very fine. His English Series contains many rare and valuable pieces.

The collection of medals of Mr. Wheeler is probably the largest in this country, principally from the French Mint.

Mr. Fowle's collection of Greek coins and foreign medals is quite extensive and valuable.

The collection of Papal medals belonging to your President is thought to be the most complete in this country.

There are now kindred Associations in Philadelphia, Providence, and New York. The principal authors in this country on Numismatics are Eckfelt and DuBois, Hickcox, Prime, Snowden, Felt, Dickeson, and Bnshnell. The first Mint Master appointed on this continent was John Hull, and the first building for the manufacture of coin was in this city. It was ordered to be made of wood, to be 16 feet square and 10 feet high, and certainly, as Felt observes, it did not deserve the rebuke of an adage common to that day, "Twelve pence laid out on the purse, and only sixpence in it."

As an Association we have endeavored to publicly caution collectors against the unjustifiable practice, now too palpably resorted to, of issuing fac-similes of rare coins and medals. Of the Funeral Gold Medal of Washington, we are cognizant at least of two struck recently in New York, and we know, also, that the rare half cent of 1796, which has brought \$96, has been imitated and the counterfeit circulated.

So much, gentlemen, for our own "*res gestæ*" and position thus far; and now I shall proceed to consider, as concisely as I can, those points of the history, science, and uses of Numismatics, which seem to me more particularly worthy of our careful consideration, if we desire and hope—as assuredly we all alike do—to raise this Society of ours to that position of dignity, prosperity, and power, of which I believe it to be, if properly conducted, eminently worthy.

The Science of Numismatics treats both of coined money and of medals, and the nature, devices and execution of the different denominations of coins, their reciprocal relations, and the laws regulating them. As "*money*,"—*coined money*, or gold, I mean,—occupies so powerful and prominent a place in our affairs in our daily life just now, that almost the first thing looked for in the evening paper, is the price of gold. A few words as to the origin of "*money*" may not be altogether out of place. As to the precise time at which the precious metals first came into use as a circulating medium, nothing can now be clearly ascertained, except that it must have been at a period of great antiquity, (as to *paper substitutes*, we know much more, but in this, as in other things, *increased knowledge* is not a synonym for *increased happiness*). The earliest purchase of land on record, I believe, is thus related, "And Abraham hearkened unto Ephron; and Abraham weighed to Ephron the silver, which he had named in the audience of the sons of Heth, four hundred shekels of silver, current money of the merchant." (Gen. xxiii. 16.) The use of bullion, whether of gold or silver, was a vast improvement on the old prac-

tice of bartering cattle which existed in the *heroic ages*: but it was still attended with serious inconvenience especially in regard to the tedious processes of *weighing* and *assaying*. It was to obviate this inconvenience, that gold and silver were eventually *coined*—that is, marked with a stamp, which attested both the *quality* and *quantity*, or value of the piece of metal; and then, finally, as a protection against the frauds which private persons might be led to commit, the coining of money was made an exclusive privilege of the government.

In Persia, gold was coined at a very early period, as is proved by the very early mention of the *Darics*, or sovereigns, which were so called from being stamped with the portrait of the Darius or king, then reigning. We also know that "sovereigns," to use the English term, of a similar kind were circulated by the Macedonians, under the name of *Phillippi*, as having been first made in the reign of Philip 2d., father of Alexander the Great. In those ancient gold coins, the proportion of *alloy* is much smaller than that which the gold coins and trinkets of the present day contain. Then this proportion was only about one *fiftieth*, whereas now it is never less than one *twelfth*. There are few, even of partly savage nations now, that have not a coinage of their own. The number of coins and medals, of which specimens are extant, is upwards of 200,000: and it is only a natural consequence, that so vast and long a train of metallic documents should show no *little light* on history: and this is the main value of our science, though not, I grant, the only one. This the Numismatic student should always bear carefully in mind, as he should also the *mode* in which coins illustrate history. This mode is chiefly *confirmatory* and *corroborative*, especially as to chronology, at least as regards the more ancient coins. On this point, I will cite a brief extract from the able article on Numismatics in the *Encyclopædia Britannica*, an article doubtless familiar to most of you, and whose perusal, I would strongly urge upon all who are interested in the subject. "The value of the *corroborative* evidence afforded by coins must not be overlooked. It chiefly relates to chronology, although it also adds to our knowledge of the pedigree of royal houses. But perhaps the most interesting manner in which coins and medals illustrate history is, in their bearing contemporary, or nearly contemporary, portraits of the most famous kings and captains, from the time of the first successors of Alexander the Great to the present age: whereas pictures do not afford portraits in any number before the later period of the middle ages; and works of sculpture, although occupying in this respect, the same place as coins in the last mentioned and under the Roman empire, are neither so numerous nor so authentic. There is no more delightful companion in historical reading than a cabinet of coins and medals: when we know the

features of Alexander, Mithridates, of Julius Cæsar and Augustus, of the Antonines and Severus, we can more readily take ourselves back to the times in which they lived, and see a real interest in their stories. Our belief in the truth of history is confirmed by the qualities we can perceive in their portraits. The strength and energy of Alexander, the brilliant genius of Mithridates, the philosophic calmness of Antoninus, the obstinate ferocity of Nero, and the brutality of Caracalla, are as plain on their coins as in the pages of history. The numismatic portraits of the time following the founding of Constantinople, have less *individuality*, but after the revival of art, they recover that quality and maintain it to our day, although executed in a very different style from those of antiquity. From this last class, we can form a series of portraits more complete and not less interesting than that of the ancient period."

Nor is it upon *history* alone that our science throws this illuminating and illustrating light. It is to the same source that we are, in no small degree indebted for our knowledge of the *religious ideas* or belief of the ancients, particularly the Greeks, in regard to whose mythology, the more ancient coins afford us very valuable evidence.

The same remark applies to Geography, in which most important information as to *position* of towns, their *inhabitants*, *trade*, &c., has been acquired almost entirely from coins. That noble art also, of which coin-engraving is itself the child—Sculpture—is illustrated in an eminent degree by this our science, not only in the preservation of the memory of lost statues, but also in the very high degree of engraving or sculpture art-excellence exhibited on many of the ancient coins themselves.

[Concluded next month.]

"COPPERHEADS."

A Descriptive Catalogue of the Copper and Base Metallic Currency issued in the several States of the United States, commencing in 1862 and ending in 1864.

ABBREVIATIONS USED.

Ins.	Inscription.
Ob.	Obverse.
Rev.	Reverse.
S.	Silver.
C.	Copper.
C.a.	Composition, color between Copper and Brass.
B.	Brass.
G.S.	German Silver.
N.	Nickel.
T.	Tin.
L.	Lead.

The general size is 12, ($\frac{12}{16}$ inch,) and of those that may be smaller or larger, the size is given.

MAINE.

Ob. "R. S. Torrey Inventor of the Maine State Bee Hive 5th St. Bangor, Me."

Rev. Liberty head facing left, "Union" in small letters above, 13 stars, "1863." C.

2

Ob. "R. S. Torrey Inventor of the Maine State Bee Hive Bangor, Me. 1864." A circle of small dots and two stars.

Rev. Eagle on Shield inscribed "Union," Four Flags and an open wreath. C.

MASSACHUSETTS.

1

Ob. "Dunn & Co.'s Oyster House. 1864" within a wreath, two small stars.

Rev. Bunker Hill Monument within a wreath. C.

2

Ob. "Jos. H. Merriam Medalist. Die Sink-er and Letter Cutter Established 1850 No. 18 Brattle Square, Boston."

Rev. Dog's Head with collar inscribed "Merriam. Good for a Scent 1863" two small stars. C.

3

Ob. "E. P. Francis City Hotel Fall River Mass 1864." 13 stars forming half a circle.

Rev. "Billiard Room & Restaurant No 27—31 Pleasant Street." S. C. B. G.S. N. T.

4

Ob. "Bay State Horse Power send for Circular A. & G. F. Wright Harvard, Mass."

Rev. Liberty Head facing left. "Shop Rights for sale in Westn. Sts." C.

5

Ob. "Charles Lang. 1863." A male bust facing left. Six stars.

Rev. "Die Sinker & Gen'l Engraver Worcester, Ms." Three stars. C. B. Size 14.

RHODE ISLAND.

1

Ob. "Charnley No. 11 Orange St Providence R. I." Anchor in shield. 13 stars.

Rev. Large "C" in centre "Union 1863" above; half wreath below. S. C. B. G.S. N. T.

2

Ob. Same as obverse No. 1.

Rev. "Frank L. Gay Bookseller & Stationer 140 Westminster St. Prov. R. I." One star. S. C. B. G.S. N. T.

3

Ob. Same as reverse No. 2.

Rev. "Good for One Cent 1863 Redeem.ed." One star within an open wreath. S. C. B. G.S. N. T.

4

Ob. Same as reverse No. 2.

Rev. "Billiard Room & Restaurant No 27—31 Pleasant Street." S. C. B. G.S. N. T.

5

Ob. Same as reverse No. 1.

Rev. Same as reverse No. 3. S. C. B. G.S. N. T.

6

Ob. Same as reverse No. 1.

Rev. Same as reverse No. 4. S. C. B. G.S. N. T.

7

Ob. "H. Dobson Union 1864." Two twigs joined.

Rev. Arcade House 62 Broad, St Providence R. I." C. Size 11.

8

Ob. "H-Y Lefevre. Pro: Empire SALOON. UNION" within a wreath.

Rev. A Beer Mug surrounded by 12 large stars, one small star above the mug, "1864" below. C. Size 15.

9

Ob. Same as obverse No. 8.

Rev. "N 49-1/2 NORTH MAIN ST." 13 large stars and the date "1864" form the outer circle. C. Size 15.

10

Ob. "City Fruit Store No 4 Weybosset St Prov. R. I. Redeemed By Phillips"

Rev. "Rhode Island First In The Field; 1864" 13 stars form the outer circle. C.

11

Ob. Same as obverse No. 10.

Rev. Full faced Bust of Gen'l Burnside in centre. "Rhode Island First In The Field 1864." S. C. B. G.S. N. T. L.

CONNECTICUT.

1

Ob. "A. W. Wallace's Variety Bakery Bridgeport. Ct."

Rev. Eagle on shield inscribed "Union," Four flags, two twigs joined forming half a wreath. C.

2

Ob. "New York Store South Main St. Waterbury Conn." Two stars and flourishes.

Rev. Redeemable in Postage Currency in sums of 5 Cts or more." C.a.

NEW YORK.

1

Ob. "Benjamin & Herrick Fruit Dealers, Albany, N. Y." Upper corner of letter F in Fruit nearly touching between Ja in Benjamin.

Rev. "Redeemed at 427 Broadway 1863." Upper corner of No. 7 pointing towards A in at. C. B. T.

2

Ob. Same as obverse No. 1.

Rev. Ins. reads same as Rev. No. 1. Broadway directly in the centre. B.

3

Ob. Same as obverse No. 1.

Rev. Fasces and open wreath. "United We Stand Divided We Fall." S. C. B. G.S. N. T.

4

Ob. Ins. reads same as obverse No. 1. Upper corner of F in Fruit nearly between Nj in Benjamin.

Rev. Same as reverse No. 1. C.

5

Ob. Ins. reads same as obverse No. 1. Upper corner of F in Fruit almost touching N and J in Benjamin. Fruit in large letters.

Rev. Ins. reads same as reverse No. 1. Corner of figure seven nearly touching the D in redeemed. C.

6

Ob. Ins. reads same as obverse No. 1. Corner of F in Fruit nearly touching A in Benjamin, Fruit in large letters.

Rev. Same as reverse No. 2 C.

7

Ob. Ins. reads same as obverse No. 1. Corner of F in Fruit nearly touching J in Benjamin, Fruit in large letters.

Rev. Ins. reads same as reverse No. 1. A large star between four diamond-shaped dots. B.

8

Ob. "P. V. Fort & Co. Dealers in Fruit and Nuts Albany N. Y." Four stars, and flourishes.

Rev. "Redeemed at No. 427 Broadway 1864." Six stars. C.a.

9

Ob. "Jos. McBurney Cigar Box Manuf'r 26 Mulberry St. Albany N. Y."

Rev. "Redeemed at 26 Mulberry St Albany N. Y." C.a.

10

Ob. "New York and Albany Peoples Line of Steam Boats"

Rev. "Time Table Leave N. Y. 6. P. M. Leave Albany 7½ P. M. C.a."

11

Ob. "N. Y. C. R. R. Ex. Trains Leave Albany 7.30 & 9 A. M. 12.20 & 6 P. M."

Rev. "N. Y. C. R. R. Ex. Trains Leave Buffalo 5 & 8 A. M. 5.45 & 10.55 P. M." C.a.

12

Ob. "John Thomas Jr. Premium Mills. Coffee & Spices"

Rev. "Redeemed Exchange & Dean St's 1863 Albany N. Y." C.a.

13

Ob. "Straight's Elephantine Shoe Store 398 Broadway 1863." An Elephant having on boots.

Rev. "Redeemed at my Shoe Store 398 Broadway Albany N. Y." C.a.

14

Ob. "D. L. Wing & Co 318 Broadway Albany N. Y."

Rev. "Union Flour" within an open wreath. C.a.

15

Ob. Ins. reads same as obverse No. 14, slightly different.

Rev. Nearly like reverse No. 14. C.a.

16

Ob. Nearly like obverse No. 14.

Rev. Same as reverse No. 15. C.a.

17

Ob. Nearly like obverse No. 15.

Rev. Nearly like reverse No. 16, C.a.

18

Ob. "Redeemed By D. L. Wing & Co Albany N. Y."

Rev. "Union Flour" within a wreath, a small dot over the O in Flour. C.a.

19

Ob. Similar to obverse No. 18, a slight variety in the flourishes.

Rev. Similar to reverse No. 16, the wreath more open. C.a.

20

Ob. Similar to obverse No. 19.

Rev. Similar to reverse No. 14. C.a.

21.

Ob. Similar to obverse No. 20.

Rev. Similar to Reverse No. 14. C.a.

22.

Ob. Similar to obverse No. 20.

Rev. "Union & Liberty" within a wreath, a star between the ends of the wreath. B.

23.

Ob. "Braun and Schellworth's, 132, 134, 136, Court Street, Brooklyn Pavilion."

Rev. "I. O. U. 1 cent pure copper," two small heads of Washington facing left. C.

24.

Ob. Same as obverse No. 23.

Rev. "Money makes the mare go, 1863, Go it Buttons." C.

25.

Ob. "T. Ivory, cor. Fulton and Orange Sts., Brooklyn, Billiard Saloon."

Rev. "Good for 1 Cent." 2 stars. C.N.

26.

Ob. Same as obverse No. 25.

Rev. Same as reverse No. 25, with four arrow heads added. B.N.T.

27.

Ob. Same as obverse No. 25.

Rev. Same as reverse No. 23. C.

28.

Ob. Same as obverse No. 25

Rev. Same as reverse No. 24. C.B.G.S.N.

29.

Ob. Same as obverse No. 25.

Rev. "For Public Accomodation." An Indian head. B.N.G.S.

30.

Ob. Same as obverse No. 25.

Rev. "The Washington Token, 1863." Bust of Washington facing right. S.C.B.G.S.N.T.

31.

Ob. Same as obverse No. 25.

Rev. "General G. B. McClellan." Bust facing left. C.G.S.N.

32.

Ob. Same as obverse No. 25.

Rev. Eagle on Globe. "Union for Ever." B.G.S.N.T.

33.

Ob. "Daniel Williams, Grocer, corner Court and Warren Sts., Brooklyn."

Rev. Same as reverse No. 25. C.

NOTES AND QUERIES.

Contributions for this department are invited on topics of general interest to Numismatists and Archaeologists.

Announcements of Coins or Antiquities for sale, or desired for purchase, will be published in this column at a charge of twenty-five cents per line.

"In the Numismatic Cabinet attached to the Museum of the Loganian Society at Haverford College, Pa., is a silver-plated medal of very thin copper; on its obverse a fleet of ships under full sail; legend, "† Flavit † Et † Dissipati † Sunt † 1588," divided by nimbus bearing Hebrew characters. Reverse, a church on a rock surrounded by the sea, which is lashed to fury by the storm; at the bottom a coroneted coat of arms; legend, "† Allidor † Non † Lædor †." This medal is illustrated on page 348-9 of the "Student's Hume" (which by the way is profusely embellished with similar wood-cuts,) from specimens in the Medal Room of the British Museum; the only description vouchsafed, however, is "Dutch Medal on the overthrow of the Armada," to which historical event part of the succeeding chapter is devoted.

What is the history of this 'Dutch' medal? Are they at all common with American collectors? I have never seen other than this one.

W.A.F."

"In a London catalogue I find a coin described as follows: 'Copper Company of Upper Canada halfpenny,' obv. a river-god reclining, 'Fertilitatem Divitiasque Circumferimus, 1794.' The reverse is not described. Is this coin known to our collectors? I will feel obliged if any of your readers will give me information regarding it.

NUMMUS."

"Can any one give a true account of the origin of the Hosack medal now issued by the United States Mint from dies in its possession, and how the Mint obtained the dies?

F. A. W."

"Can you inform me of the dates of Mr. W. Elliot Woodward's various sales in New York?

J. H."

BROOKLYN, May 18th, 1866.

Dear Sir:—Your kind invitation for notes and queries in the first number of the NUMISMATIC JOURNAL emboldens me to ask your information on the annexed drawings of coins, both in my possession. They are both silver, apparently of the 11th or 12th century, the outlines, though rude, are yet distinct, and deeply impressed. They were sent to me by one of my friends in Germany, who himself picked up the bracteaters near the foundations of an old church. By giving the information you may possess about these pieces, in the next number, you will confer a great favor on your servant,

S. W. T.

ANSWERS TO QUERIES.

The answers to queries in this department will be furnished by the gentlemen best able to give the information in this country, and may always be relied upon.—[Ed.]

J. H.—The dates of Mr. Woodward's sales were as follows:

W. E. W.

Finotti Collection,	1862,	Nov. 11—14.
Second Sale,	1863,	Ap. 28—May 1.
Third Sale,	1863,	Oct. 20—24.
McCoy Collection,	1864,	May 17—22.
Fifth Sale,	1864,	Oct. 18—22.
Sixth Sale,	1865,	Mar. 20—25.
Seventh Sale,	1865,	Dec. 19—22.
Chamber's Collection,	1866,	Feb 27—Mc 1.
Hoffman Collection,	1866,	Apr. 24—27.
Providence Sale, No. 1,	1863,	December 21.
Providence Sale, No. 2,	1864,	March 30.

The aggregate result of the eight regular half-yearly sales was as follows:

No. 1,	-	-	-	-	\$ 3751 43
No. 2,	-	-	-	-	4024 66
No. 3,	-	-	-	-	4752 77
No. 4,	-	-	-	-	13010 60
No. 5,	-	-	-	-	9780 16
No. 6,	-	-	-	-	12524 66
No. 7,	-	-	-	-	4251 06
No. 8,	-	-	-	-	3331 79
Total,					\$55427 13

S. W. T.—They belong to a large class which the Germans call bracteaters, coined in the northern part of Europe during the 9th, 10th, 11th, and 12th centuries. They imitated, in these coins, the Greek, Roman and Saracen coins, mingling types without any sort of uniformity, sometimes making a fair copy of a coin of the Lower Empire, more frequently making a rude imitation of various types mixed together. It is doubtful if anyone can locate the extant specimens with any exactness. Those you have are not given in the "Archæology of the North," a publication which gives some hundreds of them.

FOR SALE.—A copy of DICKESON'S NUMISMATIC MANUAL, 2d edition, in excellent condition.

Also a copy of catalogue of Woodward's sale, (McCoy collection,) May, 1864, mostly priced, with Woodward's & Betts' Addendas, and strongly bound in half sheep, marbled. Address, F. A. W., Box 2050, N. Y. P. O.

A. H. ROME & BROTHERS, Printers, 369 Fulton St., Brooklyn.

American Journal of Numismatics

∞ AND ∞

Bulletin of the American Numismatic & Archæological Society.

VOL. I.

NEW YORK, JULY, 1866.

No. 3

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Subscriptions received by EDWARD COGAN, 101 William Street, New York.

Communications and Contributions addressed to "FRANK H. NORTON, Librarian, Brooklyn Mercantile Library, Brooklyn, N.Y."

NOTICE—CHARGES FOR ADVERTISING.

A few Advertisements will be received for the AMERICAN JOURNAL OF NUMISMATICS, at the following rates:

One Square, one time,.....	\$1 50
One Square, three times,.....	4 00
One Square, six times,.....	7 00
One Square, twelve times,.....	12 00

CHINESE COINAGE.

Paper by G. P. UPTON, of Chicago, Ill., read before the American Numismatic and Archæological Society, June 28th, 1866.

Gentlemen:

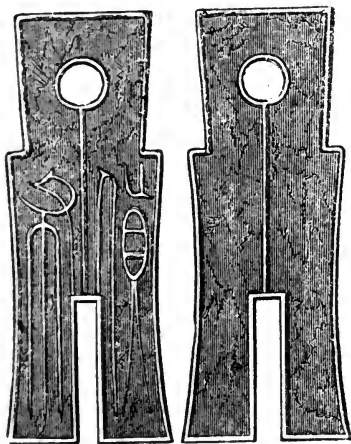
The shadowy testimony as to the antiquity of Chinese civilization is growing clearer with the progress of time, and the almost daily discovery, as European civilization forces its way through Celestial barriers, that arts we have regarded as modern in origin were practiced inside the great wall centuries ago. Whether the Chinese invented the compass or no, certain it is that the long-nailed mariners long ago made their own magnetic needles. Equally certain it is that all the refinements of modern chemistry cannot elaborate a pigment so gorgeous and durable in color as the Chinese vermilion. Their magical mirrors, their peculiar process for cracking the glaze of porcelain vessels, their alloys of copper, especially of white copper, are also beyond the craft of our most cunning smiths. The military use of kites, and the use of ships of iron have been known to them for long years. Pe-Ching, an old blacksmith in 1041, is the oldest representative of the art preservative; for he used moveable types of earthenware, set in an iron chase, in those ante-Faust days. In the same connection, no ink is so durable as the Chinese, for funeral tablets are still

preserved, the written characters remaining in relief while the wood has rotted away with age. In the rearing of domestic animals, in our modern science of pisciculture, and in preserving and beautifying the hair and teeth they excelled ages ago. Not even Jurner, boasting of the colors of his fish on Calais Pier, could have painted the butterflies on the old Chinese fans. The life-like and gorgeous tints were unknown to his pallet. In pyrotechnic combinations who so brilliant as Ming Fung, and for nauseating compounds what civet can compare with him?

The testimony upon coinage, perhaps the most reliable of all testimony, for the reason that the coin is struck while events are fresh, and that it is not subject to the mistakes of tradition or carelessness of transcribers, is also pointing unmistakably to the remoteness of Chinese coinage. Recent translations of native Chinese works on coinage such as the *Seuen ts-ing Seaon Tseen*, or, "Numismatic Memoranda;" *Tseen pe kâon*, or, "Researches on Coins;" *Tseen pro te Kang*, or, "Essence of Numismatic Treatises," and especially of "The Chronicle of Tseen," a work on the coins of China, published by Wun Seang Shih, and compiled by Charng Le-ying in 1830, giving a description of Chinese coins, arranged according to dynasties from the reign of Yaou, B. C., 2356, to the close of the Ming dynasty, A. D. 1644, a period of 4000 years—all these bear weighty testimony to the arguments of antiquity. How these coins have come down is unaccountable, as the custom of burying them with the dead did not prevail with the Chinese as with the Roman, Greek, Egyptian, and other nations of antiquity, but the very existence of these alleged representatives of ancient coinage points to a remote antiquity. The emperor Kang-he, in A. D. 1662, made a complete collection of the coinage from the time of Yaou, already mentioned, to his day. To add corroborative evidence a superb collection of Chinese coinage, arranged by dynasties, from B. C. 250, to the present time, was recently purchased by B. J. Lake, Esq., a banker of Chicago, and is now deposited in the archives of the Lake Forest University near that city. This collection was made by Rev. Justus Doolittle, one of the oldest missionaries of the American Board, and a profound Chinese scholar, during many years of labor in that country. Every dynasty in the long period of over 2000 years is represented by one or more coins; the inscriptions translated, and the chronology reduced to our own. While this collection

dates back only to B. C. 250, yet this seems to me of unusual importance, as the authorities, almost without exception, ascribe a modern origin to Chinese coinage, and none invest it with even the approximate age of this collection. The honor of the invention of coined money heretofore has wavered between the Lydians, the Ionians and the Persians, and usually has been conceded to the Lydians, the coins of Sardes, B. C. 800, being put forward as tests. But if we may trust probabilities, or rely upon the statements of Chinese works, the coins of all these claimants become comparatively modern when contrasted with those of Yaou made 1556 years earlier.

These patriarchs of coins were of most uncouth shape and can be better illustrated by a diagram than by a description :



These coins were called Yaou Poo, taking the name of the monarch Yaou. They were of iron or a composition very nearly resembling iron, about an inch and a half in length, the same in width, and an eighth of an inch in thickness. The inscriptions were in very high relief and were very well executed. B. C. 2254 the coinage underwent a change. The shape retained the same general appearance, except that the coins were made larger and the outlines curving instead of straight. The length was increased to three inches. The new coinage was called *Tarng Kin-bor*. B. C. 1765 appears another change. The coins called *Tarng-wih-kin* are again angular, like those of Yaou, but increased to about four and a half inches in length.

The most curious coin in Mr. Lake's collection bears the date B. C. 245, and is one of the most singular in the whole annals of coinage. It is called the *Tse-bor-taoun*, and in shape as well as in size very much resembles the blade of a razor.

This coin also is of iron, about eight inches in length. The rim of the ring is raised on the obverse, but upon the reverse the surface is flat. The inscriptions upon the reverse are a circle, a dot and three parallel lines across the lower end

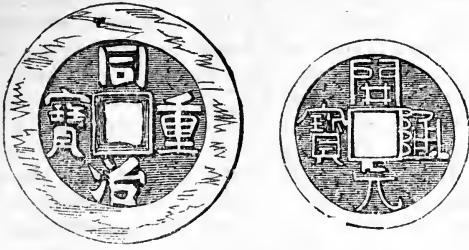
of the blade. From this time until the present the coinage has been immense. I can only glance at a few of the more interesting specimens. A. D. 9 the monarch Sin Warrg issued coins called *tar-tseuen-woo-shib*, having upon the obverse Chinese letters and upon the reverse rude representations of a tortoise, snake, sword and stars. In the year 168, reign of Lingte, a coin was issued having on the reverse a type of four roads—four lines radiating from the square hole in the centre indicating that the coins would be dispersed in all directions, and so they were, for a rebellion soon broke out which effectually did the business.

The inscription on the coins of Tcæ Tsou, 1616, founder of the Manchu dynasty, is "coin of the Heavenly Mandate Period;" on those of T'æ Tsung, 1627, "coin of the Eminent Virtue Period." She Tsou, 1653, issued sixty-five different coins, and opened twenty mints, and first placed on Chinese coins characters representing their value in silver and mint marks. His successor, Shing Tsou issued twenty-nine coins, called "coins of the Peaceful Lustre Period," one of which is much sought after by Chinese for making rings. The name of this coin is *Lo-han-t'ung tseen*, or, "Lo-han," cash, the word "Lo-han" being the transcript in Chinese characters of the Sanscrit "Arhan," "venerable," the name applied to the eighteen attendants of Buddha which are often seen ranged along the two sides of the principal hall in Buddhist temples. The tradition is that the emperor was intimately associated with European missionaries. He became imbued with a feeling of contempt for Buddhism and illustrated this phase in his religious progress by having a set of eighteen brass Lo-han images melted down and cast into cash. The brass is said to contain a considerable portion of gold, hence the great demand for rings. In 1735 Kaou Tsung cast coins of the "Celestial Support Period;" also coins for the Mohammedan tribes of Soungaria, also silver coins for Thibet. On the abdication of Kaou Tsung, the national designation adopted for his successor, Jin Tsung, 1796, was "the Increasing Felicity Period." His coins show a very perceptible deterioration both in size and quality. Jin Tsung was succeeded by Seuén Tsung in 1820, who ascended the throne with the national designation of "Right Principles" or "Reason," and the superscription of his coins is "of the Reason's Lustre Period." On the accession of the new emperor, in 1850, "Prevailing Abundance" was selected as the motto, and a new obverse was cast with the superscription "Current coin of the Prevailing Abundance Period." The specimens of cash were the worst that have ever been issued in China, and those of to-day are not much better.

The earlier coinage of the Chinese, as we have shown, was very rude and uncouth, and the very last an engraver would have selected. But since the time of Christ the prevailing shape is circular

with the well-known square opening in the centre for the purpose of stringing. The string is the usual manner of enumerating them, each mint in its returns to the government stating that so many strings of 1000, 50,000, or 100,000, as the case may be, have been coined. There is, however, great variety, both in diameter and thickness, and also in the quality and color of the metal, even in issues from the same mint.

[To be continued.]



Transactions of Societies.

BULLETIN OF THE

AMERICAN NUMISMATIC & ARCHÆOLOGICAL SOCIETY.

NOTICE.—*The American Numismatic and Archæological Society will be at all times pleased to communicate with any individuals or Societies, on Numismatic or Archæological topics, to answer questions, and give all information desired. Letters of inquiry addressed to "CHAS. DE F. BURNS, Cor. Sec'y, Mott Haven, Westchester Co., N. Y.," will receive prompt attention.*

Regular Meeting, June 14, 1866.

The meeting was called to order at the usual hour by the President. The Secretary read the minutes of the preceding meeting, which were, after slight amendment, adopted.

Mr. J. Harry Applegate, Jr., San Francisco, was elected a corresponding member.

The Finance Committee made a report regarding the Lincoln Medal, when the matter was made the order at a Special Meeting to be held June 20.

The Publication Committee reported favorably respecting the success of the AMERICAN JOURNAL OF NUMISMATICS.

After further routine business the following donations were received: from Mr. J. Hanna, 188 Presidential, political and miscellaneous coins, tokens, and medals—a very valuable and interesting collection in fine condition. Mr. F. A. Wood presented books, sixteen old almanacs, seals, &c. From Dr. G. H. Perine was received a collection of minerals, and from Mr. John Bailey a volume containing seventy-three political, Presidential, and other badges, in silk and satin, among them a number of fine ones relating to Washington, Jackson, Harrison, Van Buren, &c., and all of them presenting fine portraits or emblems. The thanks of the

Society were directed to be returned for all the above donations. The President presented on behalf of Mr. John K. Curtis, eight volumes of Numismatic books, most of them in folio, treating on Roman, German, and French coins and medals, splendidly illustrated and in fine order. They comprise the following:

Tentzeln, Wilh. Ernst. Saxonia Numismatica oder Medaillen-Cabinet. 2 vols. 4to., Dresden, 1705.

Thesaurus Numismatum Modernorum hujus seculi sive Numismata Mnemonica et Iconica Quibus præcipui eventus et res gestæ ab anno MDCC. Folio. Nurnberg, s. a.)

Tabella uber Instehend—Ausländische Silber-Munz-Sorten wie solche bey dem in Augspurg furwährenden Munz-Probations-Convent. Folio. Vien. und Prag., 1761.

Medailles du regne de Louis XV. G. R. Fleurimont. (Folio. No title-page. 1715-1748.)

Les Campagnes de Louis XV. le bienaimé. Folio. S. A.

Mediobarbo Birago, Francisco. Imperatorum Romanorum Numismata, a Pompeio Magno ad Heraclium ab Adolfo Occone olim congesta. Folio. Mediolani. 1730.

Medailles pour servir à l'histoire Medallique de Louis le Grand, gravées par C. Simonneau l'aîné dessinateur et graveur du Cabinet du Roi et Académiste. 8vo. No title-page.

The special thanks of the Society were voted to Mr. Curtis for his valuable donation. Adjourned.

JAMES OLIVER,

Rec. Sec.

Regular Meeting, June 28, 1866. The President in the Chair:—

The meeting was called to order and in the absence of the Secretary, the minutes of the preceding meeting were dispensed with.

No business being before the meeting, Mr. Robert Hewitt, Jr. read a very pleasing and entertaining paper on "American Coins," which was ordered to be printed in the JOURNAL.

The President then read a carefully prepared and interesting paper on "Chinese Coinage," contributed by Mr. G. P. Upton, of Chicago, Ill., which was attentively listened to and a vote of thanks for both these papers tendered.

A small medal of Mr. Lincoln, silvered, was presented by Mr. J. A. Bolen, of Springfield, Mass. for which the thanks of the Society were voted.

Mr. Hewitt moved that the Corresponding Secretary be instructed to have printed a form for acknowledgment of donations: Carried.

On motion adjourned for the summer, to meet on the second Thursday in October.

BOSTON NUMISMATIC SOCIETY.

The regular monthly meeting of this Society was held on Thursday afternoon, June 7th. The President read a letter from the Secretary, Mr. Appleton, dated Paris, May 16, mentioning many rare coins and medals he had purchased in Rome, Florence, and elsewhere. He describes a visit to the Kirchenian Museum at Rome, formed by an

old Jesuit two hundred years ago, and thought to contain the most perfect series in existence of the Roman As and its divisions; and to an exhibition of mediæval curiosities then open at Florence, lent by the owners, in which was a large collection of Italian coins of cities and provinces.

Mr. Fowle exhibited a silver drachma of Corinth and silver coins of Trajan and Vespasian, a Roman family coin, and a number of fine bronze pieces, both Greek and Roman.

Mr. Wiggin presented to the Society, in behalf of the inventor, Mr. Norbert Landry, of San Francisco, Cal., a "coin album," designed for the safe exhibition of coins, so that they may be neither soiled, nor stolen by the curious. The coins are placed between two sheets of glass, inclosed in wooden frames revolving on an axle within a box and occupying but half a circle, so that the box may be closed. The box may thus be opened and the separate layers of coins turned over successively and looked at, something like the views in a large stereoscope. The invention was carefully examined by the members, who considered it very well adapted for small private collections; and a vote of thanks was passed to Mr. Landry for his kindness in presenting it to the Society. Mr. Wiggin called the attention of the Society to some exceedingly curious gold and silver Roman Catholic medals, charms, crosses, &c., recently brought from Mexico. Among them was a reliquary of "San Ignacio de Loyola" in the form of a book of heavy gold, with relics of St. Philip de Neri and St. Joseph.

A present of a Lincoln medal in white metal, having on the reverse his famous words, "*With malice toward none, with charity for all,*" was received from the engraver, Mr. J. A. Bolen, of Springfield, Mass. Mr. R. Alonzo Brock, of Richmond, Va., was unanimously elected a corresponding member.

AMERICAN COINS.

Address delivered before the American Numismatic and Archæological Society June 28th, 1866, by ROBERT HEWITT, Jr., Esq.

Mr. President and Gentlemen assembled of the American Numismatic and Archæological Society:

To those interested in the consideration of this subject, it is at all times a source of instruction and amusement, opening up as it does so many avenues of research, that the student, at first glance, is astonished; and it is only after careful attention that the various classifications are fully understood, and that the many interests which it possesses are duly appreciated.

Not ignoring the vast field for instruction by tracing the various classes of the ancient Greek and Roman series, let us leave them together with

the foreign coinage, and glance briefly at our own more modern and less extensive series. American Numismatics have not claimed that attention from the foreign antiquarian which one might suppose; nor at first is it just to think it should, for our National series, without material alteration, varies not like those of many smaller foreign nations; but if our coinage be properly considered under the head of classes, it will be safe to venture that it will not be destitute of variety, originality, historic value and rarity. In Europe, the science has been generally interesting to many; and we there see publications and societies of many years standing. At home as much attention has not been paid to the subject, yet it is nevertheless pleasing to know that it has not been totally neglected.

If we cannot claim age we are none the less proud of the spirit manifested in the subject, by observing how many have become interested in preserving our medallic history.

Like a seed when first sown, the young plant needs care and culture, till it becomes firm and vigorous, and in time diffuses its fruit widely. No more fitting simile can be applied to the labors of the American Numismatic and Archæological Society. To those who have become interested in collecting, its history would form no uninteresting paper, whilst its present condition is a source of gratification to its members and efficient officers, many of whom, from its first organization, have ever been zealous in constantly extending information by meetings, discussions and publications. The antiquarian need no longer continue his researches single handed in this interesting science, but can at once come where he will be received by those who are willing to share his toils and rejoice with him in his success.

The earliest specimens to be found of our coinage are the Colonials, one of the most interesting classes which we possess; many specimens contained therein are of the greatest rarity, and all possess more local history than any other series connected with our subject. Following them comes the regular issue or mint series; commencing with the year 1793, we find 76 years to be represented, and this comparatively short period to be perfectly exhibited, causes a feeling of rivalry which exhilarates and tones the monotony which its tameness would otherwise have. Still even here we find there are trial pieces and patterns to be collected, all legitimately belonging to this class; also, the proof sets of our coinage, whose polished surfaces reflect the astonished gaze of the observer; and if he be uninitiated, he vainly looks and wonders why they do not continue to be found in years not long gone by. To the collector, that scarcely legible and battered specimen of early rarity, is as cherished as would be the first issues from the master dies, and could its history be fully written, would we not find a tale stranger than fiction? Ponder then, ye antiquarians, when slowly con-

templating your trays of countless gems, and figure to yourselves the changes, scenes and incidents which have caused the present antique and worn appearance of your treasure! and during your leisure hour enlighten your fellow-gatherers on your contemplations, and doubtless you will find that you are more than recompensed for the trouble by the amusement and instruction afforded.

Passing on we find that series denoted as Tokens, representing a currency, and passing at times as a legal tender. They cannot be overlooked or underestimated, especially when we here see that John Doe or Richard Roe, dealing respectively in diamonds and rags, hand down to posterity their names on a specie basis. In many cabinets these specimens are found carefully preserved and gathered together; they form a marked type of nationality, and so interesting are many of these private issues, that considered as works of art or as embodying a history of the times, they form a set of no little value to the historian. Not only are they simply advertising mediums, but they also perpetuate landmarks in cities and towns which no other kind of coinage could notice; perhaps some street or square being here named which has long since been obliterated in the rapid march of trade. Allied to these are the Political Tokens, also of private or party issue; they, together with the national series of mint medals, struck by resolution of Congress, are in themselves very instructive, as commemorative of heroic deeds; these medals so fittingly bestowed and perpetuated by a generous nation for acts of valor and patriotism performed by the self-sacrificing sons of freedom and liberty, such as or a Jackson, a Scott, are of the deepest interest in themselves, and are emblems of gratitude from a people to its heroes. From the Washington series, the first of this class, down through the various administrations, we find pieces, which taken either separately or as a class, are of general interest to all. Is not the party-cry or familiar nick-name here noted on that little token so profusely distributed to the gathered multitude prior to the exciting election? All belong to our national history, and are nationally interesting. There are to be found in this class some of the finest specimens of American medallion art, lying side by side with the unpretending token, and it is to be hoped that ere long the name "political," will give way to the more appropriate title of the "National Series."

And thus hastily and very imperfectly sketched have been passed over, in a rapid manner, the various headings of the American Coinage; and if the matter is entered into with spirit by those among us possessing the required information, there can be laid before us papers on various subjects appertaining to our national coinage, which will alike be sources of information and pleasure to the members of the organization and the public.

ADDRESS

OF

DR. WINSLOW LEWIS,

(On Resigning the Presidency of the Boston Numismatic Society, January 5, 1865.)

CONTINUED.

From these very brief remarks, in which I have glanced at the "*summa fastigia rerum*,"—"the chief heads of a story," it is plain that many, if not most, departments of Ancient Literature, must be indebted for their illustration to Numismatic Science. History, Geography, Mythology, Art, Poetry, must all gratefully acknowledge this obligation. If you wish any further evidence of this, let me refer you to those valuable Dictionaries by Dr. Smith of London, which have proved such valuable auxiliaries to classical and antiquarian students during the last twenty years, more particularly in the first three subjects named, and the last,—the Dictionaries of Antiquities, of Mythology, and of Geography,—and as to Poetry, let me further refer you to the beautifully illustrated editions of Virgil, Horace, Ovid, &c., that have emanated during about the same period from the Oxford and Cambridge University presses, and have generally appeared soon afterwards, on the tables of our fellow-citizens, Little, Brown & Co. A vast number of the illustrations in each and all of these cases, have been taken, you will find, from coins or medallions.

I find something that I desire to say further in regard to the *uses* of this science, and the *mode* in which it ought to be, and indeed can *alone* be, advantageously and legitimately pursued, so well and fully expressed in another passage in the article previously cited from, that I fear I cannot do better than give its words in preference to my own:

"It cannot, however, be said that the *actual condition* of the science justifies great expectations. We shall best perceive this if we enquire what *objects* it has to fulfill. Besides its bearing upon the History, the Religion, the Manners, and the Arts of the nations which have used money, the science of Numismatics has, *from its relation to Art*, a special modern use. Not only do coins display the various styles of art prevalent at different ages, but, in doing so, they supply us with abundant *means* for *promoting* the advancement of Art among ourselves. If the study of many schools be at all times of advantage, it is especially so when there is little originality in the world. Coins and medals have, therefore, two main uses, the one relating to the illustration of history, and the other to the promotion of Art. It is not, (I ask *your special attention*, brethren, to *this* part of the passage, as embodying precisely the same suggestion and warning I would earnestly seek to impress upon our younger members,—nay, rather upon all Numismatic students, for we are all too apt to fall

into the same error), "it is *not* for *these* purposes the collections are usually founded. It is in vain to point to high prices now paid for rare coins, if *that rarity be not always accompanied by some marked historical or artistic importance*. Surely we must fear the decadence of this science if its votaries, leaving its important teachings and objects, are seen to lavish wealth in the almost worthless pursuit of making collections, the possession of which will not engender a valuable idea nor add one iota to our knowledge. Are we not somewhat degenerate at this present time in our Numismatic pursuits? Will the possession of fifty or sixty cents, from their first coinage to this year, a series not certainly strikingly artistic nor elegantly suggestive, be called a *lofty pursuit*? Let us hope for better days in this respect: and meantime let us preserve all that is historically valuable, and do all we can to discourage the folly of collecting worthless pieces of metal, whose sole value is in their scarcity, and on which so much time and money have been expended during the last several years."

—"Prime," *Coins, Medals and Seals, preface*.

"Very few among the collectors think of anything beyond the rarity or beauty of a coin, and of the latter they frequently judge by a vicious standard. So little have the coins themselves been thoroughly studied even by professed Numismatists, that few of them have formed an opinion as to the different denominations to which many of the most common specimens correspond. The study of ancient *coins*, and that of ancient *systems* of coinage, have been more and more separated. There is also much reason to complain of the comparative neglect of various branches of Numismatics. Until equal attention be paid to all, the condition of the science cannot be called sound. Why, for instance, while the Roman money is eagerly collected and studied, is the Byzantine series, its proper continuation, and one of the most important portions of the mediæval class, generally treated with contemptuous neglect?

Numismatics, thus superficially and partially pursued, demands the least labor, and affords no result of importance, except the negative one of bringing into disrepute one of the most valuable aids to historical inquiry."

If any feeble word of mine could add even a feather's weight to the force of the above remarks, I would most emphatically commend them to your careful consideration, and especially in respect to these points,—1st, let not mere *variety* lead away the collector of coins, but let him ever have a special regard to their *historical or artistic* values; 2d, let each young Numismatist endeavor to gain a fair knowledge of the *principles* of the science before he enter on the *practice* of it, and this he can readily obtain in such works as those of Humphreys, Akerman, Hawkins, and the more recondite productions of Mionnet, Spanheim, Bizot, and others, and also in the article from which I have made two quotations; 3d, let him avoid every

temptation to a mere partial, one-sided study of some one *corner*, but let him aim, both for his own sake and for the honor of the science to which he professes his devotion, at a scholarly and *catholic*, that is *thorough*, study of the whole *field*. Thus will he be helping, *pro virile parte*, to remove from our science the stigma too justly attached to it by the British Encyclopedist.

I feel I have only entered on the threshold of what I desired to say to you on many topics, and yet that I have already trespassed too far upon your time and attention; to one topic that has dwelt much on my mind of late, however, I must and will (with your permission) briefly allude.

In the illustrations of Ancient History, to which reference has been made, we find numerous coins representing many of the great battles and illustrious conquerors of antiquity. America this day is living and acting a greater, grander, and more terrible and tremendous war-history, than ever was enacted by ancient Persia, Greece, or Rome. Both amongst our dead and living leaders of armies are men who well deserve to rank with the Alexanders, the Cæsars, the Scipios, of those olden times; would it not then be a most just and graceful tribute to the heroic and patriotic valor and skill of these our brave fellow-countrymen, to commemorate, by a *series of medals*, some of the more illustrious scenes of the war, as well as the more prominent actors in them? Would it not also give a stimulus to an art, which, it is to be feared, has fallen into a state of languor and decay?

A RECORD OF THE BRAVE.

(The following notice we cut from a San Francisco paper:)

A gentleman of this city, well-known in Numismatic circles, has received a subscription list to the "Lincoln Medal," issued by the American Numismatic Society of New York. The medal is struck in bronze, three inches in diameter, and has an excellent picture of our late President. All who are curious and desire to obtain one of these mementoes, can find the subscription-list at Scott & Glover's, stock brokers, Montgomery street, near Pine.

THE NEW FIVE CENT PIECES.

This new coin will soon be in circulation. It is of pure nickel, approaching very nearly the appearance of silver, and is a very neat coin. It is a trifle larger than the nickel cents. On one side it has for a centre relief the ordinary shield crowned with a laurel wreath, which hangs gracefully over the sides; this is surmounted by the motto, "In God we trust," and at the base the date, 1866. On the reverse is the denomination—a figure 5 in the centre of a circle of stars; over the figure are the words "United States," and under it the word "cents."

"COPPERHEADS."

A Descriptive Catalogue of the Copper and Base Metallic Currency issued in the several States of the United States, commencing in 1862 and ending in 1864.

ABBREVIATIONS USED.

Ins.	Inscription.
Ob.	Obverse.
Rev.	Reverse.
S.	Silver.
C.	Copper.
C.a.	Composition, color between Copper and Brass.
B.	Brass.
G.S.	German Silver.
N.	Nickel.
T.	Tin.
L.	Lead.

The general size is 12, ($\frac{12}{16}$ inch,) and of those that may be smaller or larger, the size is given.

[NEW YORK CONTINUED.]

34.
Ob. Same as obverse No. 33.
Rev. Same as reverse No. 26. C.B.N.T.
35.
Ob. Same as obverse No. 33.
Rev. Same as reverse No. 23. C.
36.
Ob. Same as obverse No. 33.
Rev. Same as reverse No. 30. S.C.B.GS.N.T.
37.
Ob. Same as obverse No. 33.
Rev. Same as reverse No. 29. C.
38.
Ob. "C. J. Hauck, 108 Leonard St., Brooklyn, E.D., N.Y."
Rev. "NOT One Cent. L. Rloff." closed wreath. C.
39.
Ob. "John Joergers, North 2nd St., Brooklyn, E.D. L.I."
Rev. Same as reverse No. 38. C.
40.
Ob. "Langdon's Hardware Store & Exchange Office, Belmont, N.Y."
Rev. Liberty head facing left. "Union 1864." 13 stars. C.
41.
Ob. James Adams and Co., Tobacco and Cigars, 207 Washington St., Buffalo.
Rev. Indian head, "1863 Business Card." 8 stars; 5 stars in the fillet. C.
42.
Ob. "Alberger's, Meat Store, Buffalo." 2 stars.
Rev. Indian head, 13 stars, "1863." Milled edge. C.

43.
Ob. Same as obverse No. 42.
Rev. Indian head, 13 stars, "1863." Milled edge. C.B.
44.
Ob. E. G. Barrow's, Brandies, Wines & Cigars, 6 East Swan St., Buffalo."
Rev. Indian head, 13 stars, "1863." Milled edge.
45.
Ob. Same as obverse No. 44.
Rev. Indian head, 13 stars, "1863." Slight variety. C.B.
46.
Ob. "F. J. Bieler, 157 Main St. Buffalo."
Rev. Same as reverse No. 41.
47.
Ob. Same as obverse No. 44.
Rev. Indian Head. "Business Card, 1863," 4 stars and 5 stars in the fillet. C.
48.
Ob. "T. J. Conry, Picture Frames, &c., 19 Seneca St. Buffalo."
Rev. Indian head. "Business Card, 1863," 12 small stars. C.
49.
Ob. "T. J. Conry, Picture Frames, Newspapers, &c., 19 Seneca St., Buffalo."
Rev. Same as reverse No. 41. C.
50.
Same as No. 49. Milled edge. C.
51.
Ob. "A. M. Duburn Canal Tin Shop No 29 Commercial St. Buffalo."
Rev. Indian Head, 13 stars. "1863." C—M.

NOTES AND QUERIES.

Contributions for this department are invited on topics of general interest to Numismatists and Archaeologists.

Announcements of Coins or Antiquities for sale, or desired for purchase, will be published in this column at a charge of twenty-five cents per line.

DEAR SIR:

I take the liberty to ask your kind information on the questions below:

1. When did dates appear first on modern coins and medals?
 2. There is in my collection a small copper coin (quarter dollar size) or medal; obv., a soldier in the Roman style of armor leaning on his spear, and holding in the right hand a burning torch; arrows, swords, &c., on the ground; legend, "Aut Caesar, aut nihil," Exergue, "Mar. Lav." Rev., female in armor, with palm branch and cornucopia, around which twines a branch of thorns; flags and torches in the distance, legend, "Maser pacit concordia." Leg. "M. Lav."
- Can any one inform me of the origin of this medal?

W. S. T.

HOBOKEN, JUNE 5TH, 1866.

Ed. American Journal of Numismatics:

Dear Sir,—I am much pleased with your paper, and trust it will be a success. Your article on "Copperheads," I hope, will be so well appreciated that we shall have similar ones on Presidentials, Washingtons, Store Cards, Catalogues, Paper Money,—in fact, the whole American Series.

You ask collectors who have any pieces not enumerated in your list to inform you of the fact.

In my small collection I have a few not enumerated, viz.:

1. { Connecticut, No. 2. New York Store, &c.
Rev. "Millinery & Fancy Goods," in flourishes.
2. New York, No. 24. I have one in Brass.
3. New York, No. 25. do. do.
4. New York, No. 33. do Brass and Nickel.

I would like to hear of your copyrighting this and similar articles, so that when you complete it, and have any corrections that may be made by your correspondents, you may be able to publish it complete and perfect.

PROVIDENCE, R. I., JUNE 5TH, 1866.

Dear Sir:—

Can you give me some information in regard to the best mode of electrotyping medals in bronze.—What is the best battery, and what the detail of the process? P. PURITAN.

ALBANY, N. Y., MAY 22, 1866.

Please inform me through your valuable Journal—

How many 1804 Dollars and 1802 Half-Dimes are actually known to exist in collections?

Who is it that is generally conceded to possess the finest and the most valuable collection in the U. S. J. H. G.

Ed. American Journal of Numismatics:

Many thanks for your answer to my query. You would greatly add to the favor already conferred, by giving me the premium on gold at each of the sales, as I want to reduce the gold coins to a gold value.

Yours, J. H.

Was there any paper-money issued by the City of New York between the years 1784 and 1809. D.

ANSWERS TO QUERIES.

The answers to queries in this department will be furnished by the gentlemen best able to give the information in this country, and may always be relied upon.—[Ed.]

ONE INTERESTED, Portland, Me.—Your correction is unnecessary. By referring to the list you will observe that we have not yet reached Illinois. When we do, the piece you mention will undoubtedly appear in its proper place.

J. S. B., Glen Cove.—See reply to S. W. T., in number for June.

J. H. G.—We know only of *three* 1804 Dollars,—J. J. Mickley, the Mint, Phila., and the third, we believe, in the possession of Chas. J. Bushnell or M. A. Stickney. There are but *three* 1802 Half-Dimes known to us.

The best collections in the country, in our opinion, are those of Joseph J. Mickley, Esq., Phila., Chas. J. Bushnell, Esq., New York, and M. A. Stickney, Esq., Salem, Mass. We speak, however, of the reputation of these three collections. We would like to be corrected if we are erroneous in our impressions.

J. H.—Answer.	No. 1,	from 32	@	33
	2,	" 50½	@	51
	3,	" 44	@	49½
	4,	" 76	@	83
	5,	" 109½	@	112½
	6,	" 48½	@	67½
	7,	" 45¾	@	46¾
	8,	" 26¾	@	29¾

NUMMUS.—I venture the suggestion that the rev. of the coin referred to by him is simply the inscription, "Copper Company of Upper Canada Half-penny." The piece described No. 1802 in catalogue of Cooley's sale, Dec. 19, '65, has the same rev., the obv. being that of the beautiful Kentucky Token of 1796.

May not the London piece be the *original*? The other coin mentioned is simply a mule piece—the proper rev. of the Kentucky Token being quite unlike the one sold.

W.

P. PURITAN, Providence, R. I.—In answer to your query, we would advise you to examine Smee's Work on "Electro-Metallurgy," or any other good work on that subject.

As to batteries, you can make your own with very little trouble; there is not much choice among those on sale.

W. S. T.—1. Dates first appeared on English Coins in the reign of Edward VI. The shilling of that coinage had on the obv. the king's profile, and on the rev. an oval shield without a cross. Motto, *Timor Domine fons vite*. MDXLIV round the head, and the name and titles on the reverse.

2. It is impossible for us to identify this piece from description: if we could see the piece, could do better. Will, however, print your communication.—Ed.

A. B. KEEVIL, Nashville, Tenn.—You misunderstand the address; the piece is the N. E. III'd, and not the Pine Tree, which is common.—Ed.

General Court Martial, by order of General Washington, for the trial of Maj.-Gen. Lee, July 1778, 100 copies privately re-printed, New York, 1864. Price, \$10.00.

Expedition to Quebec, in 1775, under the command of Benedict Arnold. Privately re-printed for the Franklin Club. Price, \$6.00. For sale by C. A. MILLER, 76 Nassau street.

American Journal of Numismatics

AND

Bulletin of the American Numismatic & Archæological Society.

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No. 4

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CHINESE COINAGE.

Paper by G. P. UPTON, of Chicago, Ill., read before the American Numismatic and Archæological Society, June 18th, 1866.

(CONTINUED.)

The following table of Chinese weights and measurements will be of interest:

WEIGHTS.

10 *le* = 1 *fun*.

10 *fun* = 1 *tsien*.

10 *tsien* = 1 *leang*.

A *leang* or *tael* = $\frac{1}{2}$ oz. avoirdupois.

MEASURES.

1 *tsun* = 1.4625 inches.

1 *fun* = $\frac{1}{10}$ *tsun*.

Of the weight of the ancient Chinese coins there are few official data. In 1664, the weight of cash was fixed at one *tsien*; in 1645, 1 *tsien* 2 *fun*; later in 1645, 1 *tsien* 2 $\frac{1}{2}$ *fun*; in 1657, 1 *tsien* 4 *fun*; in 1684, 1 *tsien*; in 1702, 1 *tsien* 4 *fun*; in 1734, 1 *tsien* 2 *fun*, about the present weight.

From 1616 to 1792 the authorized proportions of metals were as follows:

Copper	-	-	-	50
Zinc	-	-	-	41 $\frac{1}{2}$
Lead	-	-	-	6 $\frac{1}{2}$
Tin	-	-	-	2

Afterwards the metal was equal parts of copper and zinc, copper being the generic term used for the metal of all the coins, and subdivided into red or pure metal, yellow, very like our brass and white. Iron was first used in the reign of Woo-te, of the Leang dynasty, A. D. 502.

The only silver coinage of importance issued during the Manchu dynasty was employed in Thibet, about the close of the last century; but it was quite a common occurrence, even with the sanction of mandarins, high in power, to counterfeit foreign dollars, especially the Spanish dollars, to make up their deficiency. The Taou

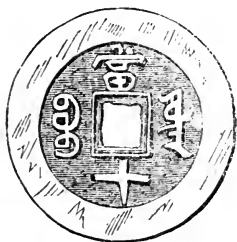
Kwang dollars were issued for payment of soldiers, and are considered as valuable among the Chinese numismatists as the Sommer's Island piece or New York doubloons with our collectors. One of these has on the obverse the bust of the Genius of Longevity, with four words upon his breast: "Seven *tsien* two *fun* by the treasury balance." On one side is the inscription: "Silver cake of the Standard Purity," and on the other: "Cast in the time of Taou Kwang." On the reverse is a vase with the name "Formosa," where the coin was cast. Another of these dollars has "Pure Sycee," and "Generally Current" on the obverse. On the reverse is a horizontal inscription, "Chang Chow Commissariat, and under this a running hand inscription, "Value seven, four," that is "seven *tsien* four *fun* weight in silver." Another was struck in Shanghai, 1856, from a steel die, and was tolerably well executed. As soon as it made its appearance, spurious imitations in base metal made their appearance, also in large numbers, so that confidence in the new coin was speedily lost, and now Chinese numismatists preserve it as a rare specimen in their cabinets. The inscription on the obverse of this coin was: "Heen Fung, 6th year; a cake of pure Sycee silver, from the firm of Wang-Yung-Shing, in the district of Shanghai." On the reverse: "One leang of silver, true weight by the ordinary balance, cast under the inspection of Choo Yuen yu, and executed by Wan Tseuen, silversmith."

The coins of rebels and usurpers in China are but of little interest, and differ from the ordinary cash only in inscriptions. The national designa-



tions were also very similar, but some of them are very curious, as for instance, "Resplendent Prowess," adopted by the modest Chinese General Woo San Kwei in 1673; "Extensive Reformation" by his equally modest successor and grandson, Woo She Pan in 1697; "Enriching the people" by a military politico-economist, Kang Tsing Chung, who rose and fell in one year; our "Great Tranquillity Celestial State" by the barbarous Triad rebels who took Shanghai in 1853.

All of the Chinese coins exhibited a very low state of art—all of them were cast with the exception of recent silver money. The inscriptions are very simple, usually designating the name of the period or epoch of the reign and characters signifying "current money," a custom of common occurrence with some of the modern German silver. There is an entire absence of legends perpetuating the memory of great persons or great deeds, no portraits or likenesses of places or things, with the exceptions of very rude representations of a tortoise, snake, sword, horse, and the inevitable dragon or national symbol. On one or two coins of the fifteenth century, there is a figure which may be a man or a monkey, as the spectacle pleases to fancy. The cause of the absence of portraits of the reigning monarch is to be found in the fact that their Serene Highnesses of "Peaceful Lustre," "Eminent Virtue," &c., considered it indecent and insulting that their heads should be handled by the rabble.



Equally with other nations, the Chinese have had their financial embarrassments. Insurrections are a fruitful source of these, as has been and is now realized in our own history. The continual drain on the Chinese treasury was so seriously felt in 1853, that proposals of plans to meet the emergency were invited by the Mandarin who presided over the Exchequer. Prominent among these schemes was the issue of a paper currency and the substitution of iron, lead, and even leather was proposed in the manufacture of cash. The plan most extensively adopted was the issue of large cash, of which Mr. Lake has some very fine specimens bearing a nominal value, and much in excess of their intrinsic metallic



worth. Coins were cast by the Board of Revenue, of the value nominally of 5, 10, 50, 100, 200, 300, 400, 500 and 1000 cash. Those above 100 cash had a very limited circulation, and the following scale was fixed:

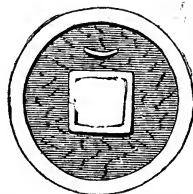
For 100 cash,	2 leang,	4 tsien.	
" 50 "	1 "	2 "	
" 10 "		4 "	4 fun.
" 5 "		2 "	2 "

or a little more than one-third the weight used in the same number of full-sized cash in the earlier dynasties. They are now almost extinguished as a circulating medium.

In the present paper it has not been my design to treat of the present cash. The merest tyro is familiar with them, and founds his cabinet upon them. It has rather been my aim to show some light upon the coinage of the old dynasties, and to establish a theory, if nothing more, that the Chinese, contrary to the views of the authorities, from quaint old Joubert to Humphrey, possess the oldest coinage, and are entitled to its origin. If I have succeeded in doing this, I have subverted my purpose.

GEORGE P. UPTON.

Chicago, June 1, 1866.



Transactions of Societies.

BOSTON NUMISMATIC SOCIETY.

The regular monthly meeting of this society was held on Thursday afternoon, July 5th. Twenty-one volumes of old German works on coins and medals, illustrated with many interesting plates, were received from Mr. John K. Curtis, of New York. A vote of thanks was passed to Mr. Curtis, and he was unanimously elected a corresponding member. Dr. Green exhibited several varieties of the Massachusetts half cent for 1787 and 1788; and Mr. Davenport, a proof of the five cent piece of the new emission. The President read the following sketch of "An Early Boston Numismatist."

In the correspondence of John Andrews, of Boston, with Mr. Wm. Barrell, of Philadelphia, just published by the Massachusetts Historical Society, in their sixth volume of "Proceedings," under date of December 25th, 1772, Mr. Andrews says:

"Yesterday your Aunt Anna spent the day with us, and I like her very much; more especially as she has promised to rummage up and make me a present of an ancient Roman coin (one of the twelve Cæsars), which will make me possessed of five of that kind, besides a variety of more modern ones, having lately made an acquisition of

one of Claudius Cæsar's and another of Domitian's; and this day bought for old silver a fine large medal of ye Emperor Constantine ye Great's. I mention this, that in case any of the kind *that are genuine* should come within your knowledge, you would, if possible, procure them for me." [Proceedings, 332.]

Mr. L. M. Sargent says

"I remember John Andrews, his trim dress and white-top boots and powdered hair. He was small of stature. When I knew him he occupied a beautiful estate at the northerly corner of Winter and Tremont (then Common) streets—an antique wooden house in the midst of a delightful garden, extending down Winter street, in rear to what is now Hamilton place. This house was once occupied by Sir Francis Bernard, probably till the year of his recall, 1769. My mother once pointed out to me the chamber she occupied when she made a visit to the Bernards. At a later period this estate was occupied by Earl Percy." [Do. 321.]

John Andrews was a selectman of Boston in 1785, and continued in that office until 1790, when he declined to serve longer. He was a hardware merchant, and kept at No. 4 Union street. His name appears in the first Boston Directory of 1789. He afterwards removed to Jamaica Plain, and was the attached friend and neighbor of the late Rev. Thomas Gray, D. D.

Upon the decease of Mr. Henry Andrews, of this city, about three years since, the son of John Andrews, the collection formed by the father, after passing through the hands of a elder brother, who died some thirty years ago, came to light from its place of deposit, where it had laid since the death of the last-named. The Secretary of this Society became its purchaser. Among several hundred specimens were the "N. E." shillings, the first coinage of "1652," and the second known specimen of the same type, of the "III" pence; the other being in the collection in the library of Yale College, New Haven.

A letter was also read from the Secretary, Mr. Appleton, dated London, June 15, containing an account of the American coins and medals in the great collection at Paris, which, owing to M. Vattemare's exertions, is said to present by far the best display of American pieces in Europe.

The meeting adjourned until the first Thursday in October.

NEW ENGLAND NUMISMATIC AND ARCHÆOLOGICAL SOCIETY.

Boston, July 19th, 1866.

The regular monthly meeting was held at the Society's rooms—Mr. C. K. Williams, Vice-President, from Vermont, in the Chair.

The regular business before the Society was transacted, after which an interesting paper relating to "Ancient Coins, and the Rise and Fall of

Numismatic Art in the Middle Ages," was read before the Society.

Donations of coins, books, etc., were received, and the thanks of the Society tendered.

The donations embraced a proof set of the five, three, two and one cent pieces of 1866, together with various other coins; also Continental bills of the State of New Jersey; a copy of "Willard's History of Greenfield," with copies of the "Penny Magazine," and a picture of the "House where Jefferson wrote the Declaration of Independence."

Mr. Chadbourne exhibited a very fine collection of Congressional medals, and Mr. Fellows called the attention of the Society to an ancient medal bearing the busts of Christ and Mary on the obverse, and of Peter and Paul on the reverse; the wish was expressed that at a future meeting a paper might be read, giving the history of the medal.

Mr. Fellows also exhibited an excellent set of Napoleon medals.

The Society spent a short time in the discussion of their favorite topics, and then adjourned.

THE NEW FIVE CENT PIECE.

[COMMUNICATED.]

Though collectors have long ceased to regard the true issues of the "Government copper-head factory," better known, perhaps, as the United States Mint, as of any value, they may be interested in the information that the ugliest of all known coins, the new five cent piece, is out, as oysters are served in some places "in every style."

Though specimens are refused to Societies and individuals, they are readily procured in Philadelphia through the agents of the young gentleman at the head of that department.

At present the price of a set of four, struck in "putty" and various metals, with copper gold dollar included, is \$35, though the expected purchaser is informed in every case, that as the owner is *very anxious to sell* (somebody?) he will take \$30. Collectors are advised to wait a little, when it is expected *the owner's* anxiety will increase to such an extent that he will be glad to take any amount, however small, above their legal value.

Are we to be afflicted with any more of these horrible little composition counters—called coins by courtesy, whose ugliness is only equalled by their intrinsic worthlessness; and whose whole appearance, both in design and execution, is so despicable, that even the pious cant with which the new Director has contrived to have them plastered over, fails to redeem them from utter contempt?

There is considerable difficulty at the Mint in putting on coins the motto "In God we Trust." The officers are afraid that everybody will read it "In Gold we Trust"—which is much nearer the fact.

AN INTERESTING RELIC.

A German engaged in digging a ditch in Harrison township, Gloucester county, N. J., at the depth of two feet discovered a medal, composed of copper, and gilt heavily with gold. On one side there is a *bas relievio* of Lord Cornwallis, with the Latin inscription, *Car. Marchio Cornwallis Strategus Accerimus*, encircling it, the profile and features being exquisitely modeled. On the reverse is a representation of the scene where Cornwallis received the hostages of Tippoo Saib, after his defeat in 1792, the figures all being in fine relief. Around the top is the Latin legend, *Fas sit Parcere Hosti*, and in the lower corner the words *Sultano Tippoo Dervicto Obsides Recipit MDCCXCII*. It is a mystery how the medal ever got into the place where it was found, and where it must have laid for over half a century. Some old soldier of the marquis, who probably emigrated to this country, may have lost it while hunting in the neighborhood.—*Philadelphia Inquirer*.

U. S. MINT, 1866.

Accompanying the last Annual Report of the Director of the Mint, are various tables of interest, from which we extract a statement of the total amount of coinage of the mint and its branches from their organization in 1793 to the close of the fiscal year ending June 30, 1865, to which we have added the coinage from the date of the closing of the report to the 30th of November last :

GOLD COINAGE.		
	Pieces.	Value.
Double eagles	12,999,197	\$259,983,940
Eagles	3,503,798	35,037,980
Half eagles	10,245,595	51,227,975
Three dollar pieces	281,741	845,223
Quarter eagles	8,395,940	20,989,850
Dollar pieces	17,079,067	17,079,067
Fine bars		34,571,389
Total gold	52,405,338	\$419,735,424
SILVER COINAGE.		
Dollars	3,342,490	\$3,342,490
Half dollars	130,377,894	65,188,947
Quarter dollars	74,632,362	18,658,090
Dimes	65,457,085	6,545,708
Half dimes	73,160,978	3,658,049
Three cent pieces	41,960,880	1,258,816
Fine bars		88,726
Total silver	388,931,699	\$98,740,836
COPPER AND NICKEL COINAGE.		
Three cent pieces	7,386,000	\$221,580
Two cent pieces	31,845,000	636,900
Cents	424,944,744	4,219,447
Half-Cents	226,000	1,130
Total	464,401,744	\$5,106,057
RECAPITULATION.		
Gold	52,405,338	\$419,735,424
Silver	388,931,699	98,740,836
Copper	464,401,744	5,106,057
Total	905,738,771	\$523,582,317

FIVE CENT PIECES.

An act to authorize the coinage of five cent pieces,,introduced in the Senate, April 11, 1866, read twice, and referred to the Committee on Finance :

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That, as soon as practicable after the passage of this act, there shall be coined at the mint of the United States a five cent piece, composed of copper and nickel, in such proportions, not exceeding twenty-five per centum of nickel, as shall be determined by the director of the mint, the standard weight of which shall be sixty grains, with no greater deviation than four grains to each piece ; and the shape, mottoes, and devices of said coin shall be determined by the director of the mint, with the approval of the Secretary of the Treasury ; and the law, now in force relating to the coinage of cents, and providing for the purchase of material, and prescribing the appropriate duties of the officers of the mint and the Secretary of the Treasury, be and the same are hereby extended to the coinage herein provided for.

SEC. 2. *And be it further enacted,* That all laws now in force relating to the coins of the United States, and the striking and coining of the same, shall, so far as applicable, be extended to the coinage herein authorized, whether said laws are penal or otherwise, for the security of the coin, regulating and guarding the process of striking and coining, for preventing debasement or counterfeiting, or for any other purpose. And the director of the mint shall prescribe regulations to insure a due conformity to the required weights and proportions of alloy in said coin, and shall order trials thereof to be made from time to time by the assayer of the mint, whereof a report shall be made in writing to the director.

SEC. 3. *And be it further enacted,* That the said coin shall be a legal tender in any payment to the amount of one dollar. And it shall be lawful to pay out such coins in exchange for the lawful currency of the United States (except cents, or half-cents, or two cent pieces, issued under former acts of Congress), in suitable sums by the treasurer of the mint, and by such other depositaries as the Secretary of the Treasury may designate, and under general regulations approved by the Secretary of the Treasury. And under the like regulations the same may be exchanged in suitable sums for any lawful currency of the United States, and the expenses incident to such an exchange, distribution, and transmission may be paid out of the profits of such coinage ; and the net profits of said coinage, as ascertained in the manner prescribed in the second section of the act entitled "An act relating to foreign coins and the coinage of cents at the

mint of the United States," approved February twenty-first, eighteen hundred and fifty-seven, shall be transferred to the Treasury of the United States; *Provided*, That from and after the passage of this act no issues of fractional notes of the United States shall be of a less denomination than ten cents; and all such issues at that time outstanding shall, when paid into the Treasury or any designated depository of the United States, or redeemed or exchanged as now provided by law, be retained and cancelled.

Sec. 4. *And be it further enacted*, That if any person or persons not lawfully authorized shall knowingly make, issue, or pass, or cause to be made, issued, or passed, or aid in the making, issuing, or passing of any coin, card, token, or device whatsoever, in metal or its compound, intended to pass or be passed as money for the coin authorized by this act, or for coin of equal value, such person or persons shall be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor, and shall, on conviction thereof, be punished by a fine not exceeding one thousand dollars, and by imprisonment for a term not exceeding five years, at the discretion of the court.

Sec. 5. *And be it further enacted*, That it shall be lawful for the Treasurer and the several assistant treasurers of the United States to redeem in national currency, under such rules and regulations as may be prescribed by the Secretary of the Treasury, the coin herein authorized to be issued, when presented in sums of not less than one hundred dollars.

Passed the House of Representatives April 10, 1866.

Attest: EDWARD MCPHERSON, Clerk.
By CLINTON LLOYD, Chief Clerk.

LIST OF CATALOGUES OF COIN SALES,
Held in the United States from 1828 to the present time.

FURNISHED BY DANIEL PARISH, JR., ESQ.

[Any errors or omissions are requested to be corrected.]

1828.

1. June 12 and 13.—B. H. Watkins, owner, by John Nichols, Salem, Mass. 350 lots.

Only a few of the coins are mentioned. Among others, two N.E. shillings, a three-pence, and two two-pence.

1840.

2. Nov. 10.—By Aaron Levy, New York.

One lot of Napoleonic Medals, of which neither the number nor price is known.

1846.

3. June 22.—By Moses Thomas & Son, Philadelphia. 155 lots.

1848.

4. March 22.—James Thompson, owner, by Dumont & Hosack, New York.

A cabinet of medals is mentioned without noting the number or price.

5. May 24.—By Leonard & Cunningham, Boston. 14 lots. price \$13,33.

1849.

6. May 15 and 16.—Judge Furman, owner, by Cooley & Keese, New York. 60 lots. price \$150.

Mostly books, but this must not be mistaken for earlier sale of Judge Furman's effects, which took place in 1845, and contained books only.

1851.

7. February 20.—Lewis Roper, owner, by Moses Thomas & Son, Philadelphia.

51 lots. 2,383 pieces. price \$1,172.47.

8. April 22.—Daniel E. Groux, owner, by Leonard & Cunningham, Boston.

148 pieces. price \$34.66.

9. Oct. 28.—By Lyman & Co., New York.

1852.

10. April 28.—Philip Hone, owner, by E. H. Ludlow & Co., New York. 457 pieces.

11. Aug. 26.—By Leonard & Pierce, Boston.

1855.

12. May 17.—By Leavitt, Delisser & Co., New York. 38 lots. 178 pieces. price \$28.70.

13. May 22.—Edw. D. Ingraham, owner, by Moses Thomas & Son, Philadelphia.

27 lots. 50 pieces.

14. June 6.—Flandin, owner, by Bangs, Brother & Co., New York.

230 lots. 1,195 pieces. price 736.02.

15. June 12 and 13.—F. J. Klein, owner, by Moses Thomas & Son, Philadelphia.

2,052 pieces. price \$2,052.53.

16. Dec. 5 and 9.—H. A. Brady, owner, by Bangs, Bro. & Co., New York.

50 lots. 84 pieces. prices \$45.60.

The coins in this sale are in an addenda.

1856.

17. Feb. 15.—By Bangs, Bro. & Co., New York. 12 lots. 2,504 pieces.

18. Sept. 16.—By Leonard & Co., Boston.

36 lots. 70 pieces.

19. Oct. 17.—By Bangs, Bro. & Co., New York.

204 lots. price \$98.05.

1858.

20. March 10.—By H. H. Leeds & Co., New York.

One lot of imitations.

21. April 27.—By Herts & Moss, New York.

Two Washington pieces, sold \$2.62.

22. May 13.—C. B. Norton, owner, by H. H. Leeds, New York. 16 pieces. price \$24.12.

23. Oct. 26.—F. H. Norton, owner, by Bangs, Merwin & Co., New York.

162 pieces. price \$152.67.

Addenda, 31 pieces. price \$18.79.

24. Nov. 1.—Edward Cogan, owner, (letter biddings), Philadelphia. 77 pieces. price \$128.68.

1859.

25. Jan. 29.—By Bangs, Merwin & Co., New York.

26. Feb. 10.—By Moses Thomas & Sons, Philadelphia. 108 lots. 725 pieces. price \$101,66.

27. Feb. 28.—Henry Bogert, owner, by Bangs, Merwin & Co., New York.

1528 lots, 3,026 pieces. price \$1,912,61.

For books, \$284,86.

28. Addenda,

332 lots. 643 pieces. price \$309,50.

29. May 4.—Wm. Leggett Bramhall, owner, by Bangs, Merwin & Co., New York.

603 lots. 1,841 pieces. price \$352,65.

30. May 5th.—Addenda.

137 lots. 321 pieces. price \$86,17.

31. May 14.—By Moses Thomas & Son, Philadelphia. 331 lots. 1,000 pieces. price \$252,79.

32. June 7.—J. D. Foskett, owner, by Bangs, Merwin & Co., New York.

411 lots. 1,600 pieces. price \$310,64.

33. Addenda, 18 pieces. price \$11,82.

34. June 21 and 23.—J. K. Curtis, owner, by Bangs, Merwin & Co., New York.

746 pieces. price \$888,56.

35. Addenda, No. 1. 245 " " \$248,26.

36. " No. 2. 40 "

37. June 24.—By Leonard & Co., Boston.

20 lots. 64 pieces. price \$16,16.

38. July 16.—Bangs, Merwin & Co., N.Y.

39. July 27.—" " " "

Mostly autographs, with a few unimportant coins and medals.

40. Oct. 28.—By W. C. Tripler, Philadelphia.

161 pieces. price \$403,29.

41. Nov. 2 and 3.—Henry Whitmore, owner, by Bangs, Merwin & Co., New York.

613 lots. price \$576,38.

42. Addenda. 33 lots. price \$6,63.

43. Dec. 8.—By Moses Thomas & Son, Philadelphia.

47 lots. 418 pieces.

44. Dec. 15.—By Bangs, Merwin & Co., New York.

459 lots. price \$77,31.

45. Dec. 19 and 20.—J. N. T. Levick, owner, by W. C. Cook, Philadelphia.

979 lots. price \$1,435,93.

Both in large and small paper

1860.

46. Jan 8.—By Leonard & Co., Boston.

Postponed until next year.

47. January 18 and 19.—Alfred Hewitt, owner, by Bangs, Merwin & Co., New York.

357 pieces. price \$228,99.

48. Addenda, 205 pieces.

49. Feb. 28 and 29.—Edw. Groh, by Bangs, Merwin & Co., New York.

835 pieces. price \$418,70

Addenda, 43 pieces. price \$14,26.

50. March 26 and 27.—W. M. L. Bramhall, by Bangs, Merwin & Co., New York.

868 pieces. price \$463,80.

51. March 29.—Chas. H. Morse, owner, by Draper & Morse, Boston.

266 pieces. price \$143,96.

52. April 4.—Chas. H. Morse, owner, by Draper & Morse, Boston.

242 pieces. \$169,43.

There is an addenda which contains autographs only.

53. April 25 and 26.—Ezra Hill, owner, by Bangs, Merwin & Co., New York.

677 lots. 791 pieces. price \$332,69.

54. Addenda, No 1.

78 lots. 284 pieces. price \$72,01.

55. Addenda, No. 2.

94 lots. 118 pieces. price \$17,17.

56. May 21 and 22.—Edward Cogan, owner, by W. C. Cook, Philadelphia.

1,160 lots. price \$1,934,88.

Also, a large paper copy

57. May 24 and 25.—B. Gallagher, owner, by Bangs, Merwin & Co., New York.

647 lots. price \$299,01.

58. Stevenson, owner, by Bangs, Merwin & Co., New York.

149 lots. price \$36,33.

59. May 30.—John H. Wiggins, owner, by Leonard & Co., Boston.

637 lots. price \$783,18.

60. June 15.—By Edw. Cogan, Philadelphia.

674 lots price \$524,87.

61. June 27 and 28.—By Leonard & Co. Boston.

732 lots. price \$300,00.

62. June 28 and 29.—Jacob Glosser, owner, by H. H. Leeds, New York.

513 lots.

63. Addenda,

58 lots.

64. July 11.—Charles H. Morse owner, by Leonard & Co., Boston.

65. July 12.—Jacob Glosser, owner, by Bangs, Merwin & Co., New York.

469 lots. price \$359,40.

66. July 31.—By Leonard & Co., Boston.

594 lots. price \$200,51.

67. Sept. 12 and 14.—By Bangs, Merwin & Co., New York.

1,132 lots. price \$392,44.

68. H. G. Dwenger, Addenda, New York.

150 lots. \$57,59.

69. Oct. 8.—W. E. Burton, owner, by Joseph Sabin, New York.

32 lots.

For coins see pages 452 & 3.

70. Oct 17 and 18.—Chas. H. Morse, owner, Bangs, Merwin & Co., New York.

822 lots. price \$460,34.

71. Oct. 18 and 19.—Edw. Cogan, owner, by W. C. Cook, Philadelphia.

893 lots. price \$1,828,39.

MEDAL DIES

CUT BY J. A. BOLEN, OF SPRINGFIELD, MASS.

(Communicated to the Boston Numismatic Society.)

No. 1. Base Ball Medal. Ob. Boy in the act of batting a ball, "Pioneer Base Ball Club," 13 stars under. Rev. "Organized April 30, 1858, play ground on Hampden Park, Springfield, Mass." Clubs and balls under. Size 20.

No. 2. Copy of the Bar Cent. Ob. "U. S. A." Rev. 13 bars. Size 16.

No. 3. Arsenal Medal. Ob. A view of the Arsenal building, with sun's rays at the left, "U. S. Arsenal" under. Rev. "U. S. Armory, established by act of Congress, in April, 1794. Springfield, Mass." Size 18.

No. 4. Ob. Same as No. 3—except a more correct view of the building and the sun's rays left off. Rev. Same as No. 3. Size 18.

No. 5. Business Card. Ob. Boy on Eagle. "Young America, 1862," 13 stars in a dotted border. Rev. "J. A. Bolen; Die Sinker and Medalist, Springfield, Mass." Size 18.

No. 6. Washington Medal. Ob. Head to left, "George Washington." Rev. "Avoid the extremes of Party Spirit." Oak wreath around. Size 18.

No. 7. Copy of the Confederatio Cent. Ob. Indian standing beside an altar with bow and arrow. "Inimica Tyrannis Americana." Rev. A large sun composed of 13 stars. "Confederatio, 1785." Size 18.

No. 8. Copy of another type of the Confederatio Cent. Ob. Same as No. 7. Rev. Smaller sun and the stars smaller. Size 18.

No. 9. Business Card. Ob. Head to left. "J. A. Bolen, 1864." One star on each side. Rev. Liberty Cap, without rays, "United States of America." Size 18.

No. 10. Ob. Same as No. 9. Rev. Has the sun's rays around the Liberty Cap. Size 18.

No. 11. Copy of the Higley or Granby Cent. Ob. A stag to left. "The value of three pence," hand below. Rev. Three hammers, crowned, "Connecticut, 1737." Star below. Size 18.

No. 12. Washington Medal. Ob. Head to left, "George Washington." Rev. "I hope that liberal allowances will be made for the political opinions of each other; without these I do not see how the reins of government are to be managed, or how the union of the States can be much longer preserved." Washington's letter to Hamilton. Size 37½.

No. 13. Business Card. Ob. Same as No. 9—except the date is smaller and the edge is engrailed. Rev. "Stamp Cutter, Die Sinker & Medalist, Springfield, Mass." Size 18.

No. 14. Washington Medal. Ob. Head to left, "Washington." Rev. "He lived for his Country." Laurel wreath. Size 18.

No. 15. Washington Medal. Ob. Same head as No. 14, "The Father of his Country." Rev. Same as No. 14.

No. 16. Washington Medal. Ob. Same as No. 14. Rev. A piece of copper bolt taken from the wreck of Frigate Congress, by Surg. J. M. Rice, 25th Mass. Vols. Only two struck. Size 18.

No. 17. A medal used as a tag, in the Ordnance Department, Washington. Ob. A belt, with the word "Standard," two cannons crossed with bomb-shell and flame. Rev. Blank. Size 25.

No. 18. Soldiers Fair Medal. Ob. Same as No. 14. Rev. "Soldiers Fair, Dec. 1864, Springfield, Mass." Laurel wreath. Size 18.

No. 19. Business Card. Ob. Head to left, "J. A. Bolen, 1865," larger head than No. 13. Rev. Same as No. 13. Size 18.

No. 20. Business Card. Ob. Same head as No. 19, with the words around. Two struck and die destroyed to be read backwards. Rev. Same as Nos. 13 and 19. Size 18.

No. 21. Business Card. Ob. Head to left, "J. A. Bolen, 1865," a more correct likeness than the former ones. Rev. "Die Sinker, &c., Springfield, Mass." Laurel wreath. Size 16½.

No. 22. Lincoln Medal. Ob. Head to right, "Abraham Lincoln." Rev. "With malice toward none, with Charity for all." Size 16½.

No. 23. Business Card. Ob. "Moore Brothers Photographic Artists, Opp. Court Square, Main St. Springfield, Mass." Rev. "Photographs made and finished in any desired style." Size 18.

"COPPERHEADS."

A Descriptive Catalogue of the Copper and Base Metallic Currency issued in the several States of the United States, commencing in 1862 and ending in 1864.

ABBREVIATIONS USED.

Ins. Inscription.
Ob. Obverse.
Rev. Reverse.
S. Silver.
C. Copper.
C.a. Composition, color between Copper and Brass.
B. Brass.
G.S. German Silver.
N. Nickel.
T. Tin.
L. Lead.
M. Milled Edge.

The general size is 12, ($\frac{12}{16}$ inch,) and of those that may be smaller or larger, the size is given.

[NEW YORK CONTINUED.]

52.

Ob. Same as obverse No. 51.

Rev. Indian Head, 13 stars, "1863," variety in the placing of the stars. C. B—M.

53.

Ob. "W. G. Fox Oysters Fruits and Liquors 195 Main, St. Buffalo."

Rev. Indian Head, 13 stars, "1863" C—M.

54.

Ob. Same as obverse No. 53.

Rev. Similar to reverse No. 53. C—M.

55.

Ob. Same as obverse No. 53.

Rev. Same as reverse No. 52. C. B—M.

56.

Ob. "Geo. Gage Grocer 334 Main St. Buffalo"

Rev. Similar to reverse No. 51. C—M.

57.

Ob. Same as obverse No. 56.

Rev. Similar to reverse No. 52. C—M.

58.

Ob. Same as obverse No. 56.

Rev. Same as reverse No. 52. C. B—M.

59.

Ob. "Hochstetter & Strauss Dry Goods 280 Main St. Buffalo"

Rev. Same as reverse No. 54. C—M.

60.

Ob. Same as obverse No. 59.

Rev. Same as reverse No. 52. C. B—M.

61.

Ob. "Howes Scales, L. Danforth Agt. 93 Main St. Buffalo."

Rev. Same as reverse No. 52. C. B—M.

62.

Ob. "A. M. Johnston Grocer 52 Main St. Buffalo"

Rev. Same as reverse No. 42. C—M.

63.

Ob. Same as obverse No. 62.

Rev. Same as reverse No. 52. C. B—M.

64.

Ob. "Segars . O. G. Tobacco"

Rev. Same as reverse No. 42. C—M.

65.

Ob. Same as obverse No. 64.

Rev. Same as reverse No. 52. C. B—M.

66.

Ob. "John C. Post Paints Oils & Glass No. 8 Swan St. Buffalo"

Rev. Same as reverse No. 54. C—M.

67.

Ob. Same as obverse No. 66.

Rev. Same as reverse No. 52. C. B—M.

68.

Ob. "Robinson & Ball Gents Furnishing Goods 175 Main St. Buffalo"

Rev. Same as reverse No. 57. C—M.

69.

Ob. Same as obverse No. 68.

Rev. Same as reverse No. 52. C. B—M.

70.

Ob. "Rowe & Co Oyster & Foreign-Fruit Depot 197 Main St. Buffalo"

Rev. Same as reverse No. 54. C—M.

71.

Ob. Same as obverse No. 70.

Rev. Same as reverse No. 52. C. B—M.

72.

Ob. "Use Seward's Cough Cure S. B. Seward Druggist Buffalo"

Rev. Similar to reverse No. 52. C—M.

73.

Ob. Same as obverse No. 72.

Rev. Same as reverse No. 52. C. B—M.

74.

Ob. "Sohm & Rohmann Butchers Buffalo"

Rev. Same as reverse No. 52. C. B—M.

75.

Ob. "Watson's Neuralgia King: C. R. Walker 255 Main St. Buffalo" Four stars.

Rev. Same as reverse No. 41. C.

76.

Ob. "Webster & Co Grocers No. 1 Seneca St. Buffalo, N. Y."

Rev. Same as reverse No. 41. C.

NOTES AND QUERIES.

Contributions for this department are invited on topics of general interest to Numismatists and Archaeologists.

Announcements of Coins or Antiquities for sale, or desired for purchase, will be published in this column at a charge of twenty-five cents per line.

RICHMOND, JULY 11TH, 1866.

Ed. American Journal of Numismatics:

Dear Sir,—I have in my possession a Washington medal, size, 20. Device: military bust of Washington, facing left. Legend: "George Washington President." Exergue 1789. Reverse: American Eagle—expanded wings, bearing upon its breast a shield with six parallel stripes. In right talon a laurel branch, in left a bunch of arrows. In its beak is held a scroll with inscription "E. Pluribus Unum." Having never seen one like it, I would be pleased to know its origin.

A few days since I was shown an 1804 dollar (American) in perfect condition. It is in the possession of a gentleman of this city.

"GIASCUTUS."

Will any reader please say whether this coin is of any value?

Obv. Napoleon on a jackass, led by the Devil. Beneath the figure is the inscription "To Elba." Above is "Inseparable Friends."

Rev. We conquer to set free; Emperor of Russia; King of Prussia; Marquis of Wellington; Prince Schwartzemberg. March 31st, 1814.

Has any work been published on the currency of the war of 1812?

PERCEVAL.

ANSWERS TO QUERIES.

The answers to queries in this department will be furnished by the gentlemen best able to give the information in this country, and may always be relied upon.—[Ed.]

T. E. B., Boston, Mass.—Thank you for the "Copper-head." As the term applied to base metal currency made its appearance simultaneously with its application in a political sense, I suppose we must look to the same occasion for its use: it is the common name applied by collectors in this section of country at least, to the private coinage of 1861–1864.

We should be very glad to have a description of the process to which you allude: it looks very ingenious, and is much needed.—Ed.

American Journal of Numismatics

Bulletin of the American Numismatic & Archæological Society.

VOL. I.

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No. 5

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"CHACUN A SON GOUT."

We are in constant receipt of letters from numismatists and archæologists in various parts of the country, full of advice, criticism, suggestion, and praise, for all of which we are exceedingly grateful, and endeavor to receive the same in the most proper spirit.

This correspondence reminds us of the story of an ancient Italian artist, who, having painted a picture which everybody said would be perfect, if it "were not for that one little blemish or defect," it occurred to him to put the question of its merits to the test, and accordingly he exhibited the painting in the market-place, before the public gaze, and placed by its side a large tub of whitewash and a brush, requesting each critic, as he passed, to obliterate that portion of the painting that displeased him. In the evening, when the artist went to take away his painting, nothing was to be seen but a plane of whitened canvass.

The application of the anecdote is found in the comments made by each class of numismatic collectors upon the pursuits of all the others, as furnished by our correspondence aforesaid.

Thus one young collector writes us, "We cannot for our life see what good or what instruction that list of sales are in the last number." Having a collection of 800 or 900 pieces, medals, store cards and copperheads, he has, he writes, four or five pieces which he cannot classify; he says, "I expect to get that instruction from your Journal in time;" if he expects to get it without first describing his pieces, we hope he will have a good time waiting for the information. Perhaps the gentleman who furnished the list of sale catalogues will have the goodness to explain to the young man their use.

Another, from Peoria, or Penn Yan, or some such place, "cannot conceive why you publish that list of "Copperheads;" no one with any sense would waste his time collecting such trash; why don't you publish something about Roman and Greek coins?"

Will not our friend of the "Copperhead" series say a word in defence of his bantling?

A highly respected correspondent from down-east, thinks we ought to give more space to Archæology, while our friend S. H. M. suggests that we devote a page in each number of the Journal to the annals of Coinage, by countries, chronologically; this, he says, would be "interesting, instructive, and valuable." If we were to do such a thing, we should have a letter from Kalamazoo, asking us why we didn't reprint Humphrey's Coin Collector's Manual in full, and have done with it.

There is only one point on which our correspondents seem inclined to agree, and that is, that we ought to furnish a great deal more information, as well as paper and type, for the money.

Now we have a word to say to these gentlemen, and we think, if they heed it, we can in time satisfy all of them. Supposing that each and all of you devote yourselves to some speciality, it is reasonable to conceive that you must each have in your possession more information on that particular point than falls to the lot of others; write, then, such information as you can furnish on such subjects, without however supposing that your hobby possesses any more real merit than those of brother *mono* or *poly* maniacs.

To the outside world you are all of you lunatics, and the best way for you to get information is to give some.

Let the donkey who is so insane as to delight in musty, rusty, old Roman and Greek coins, give us a dissertation on the Roman "As!"

Let the toiler after muled Copperheads, write an essay on miscegenation as applied to that miscellaneous currency. Let our friend who desires us to publish a history of coinage, buy a copy of the "Mint Manual," and post himself on the

rudiments of the science. Above all, let everybody who knows anything, write it down and send it to us, and we will gladly lay it before the more ignorant.

Furthermore, we shall be delighted to increase the size and value of the JOURNAL just as fast as our subscription list will bear it, but while it remains at the low figure it has reached at present it will be impossible. If each of our friends and correspondents will forward a few additional subscribers, he will soon see it tell on the appearance of the JOURNAL.

Seriously, it would be of great practical benefit to collectors, if each would impart such information as he may have gained exclusively on any topic, through the JOURNAL, and thus bring about an exchange of ideas.

The JOURNAL is not intended as a *vade mecum* or text-book on Numismatics, but is designed rather to collect those 'waifs and estrays' of knowledge that have not yet found their way into books, and to subserve this purpose there can be no information so valuable as the results of personal experience and study.

USES OF COINS.

Among other purposes served by coins, not the least important, as we have had occasion to remark before, is their valuable service as evidences in history.

A good illustration of this point is furnished in the Life and Epistles of St. Paul, by Rev. W. J. Conybeare and Rev. J. S. Howson." 2 vols. 8vo. New York, 1858.

We quote from the Introduction, vol. 1, pp. xii and xiii. "While thus endeavoring to represent faithfully the natural objects and architectural remains connected with the narrative, it has likewise been attempted to give such illustrations as were needful of the minor productions of human art, as they existed in the first century. For this purpose engravings of coins have been given in all cases where they seemed to throw light on the circumstances mentioned in the history; and recourse has been had to the stores of Pompeii and Herculaneum, as well as to the collection of the Vatican, and the columns of Trajan and Antoninus."

Out of eighty-two wood-cuts, illustrating the work, no less than forty-seven are illustrations of coins. That they have in this case served a most valuable and important purpose, will be seen by the following list and notes:

VOLUME I.

- | | |
|--|-------------|
| Coin of Antiochus Epiphanes, with portraits, | page 9 |
| Coin of Tarsus, Hadrian, | 22 |
| <i>Note.</i> "Illustrating the mode of strengthening sails by rope-bands, mentioned in Mr. Smith's important work on the "Voyage and Shipwreck of St. Paul." | |
| Coin of Antiochus Epiphanes, with heads of Jupiter | 26 |
| Coin of Tarsus, | 52 |
| " " Cyrene, | 60 |
| <i>Note.</i> "Showing Cyrene to have been a Greek City, and its Jews Hellenistic, like those of Alexandria." | |
| Coin of Damascus, | 86 |
| <i>Note.</i> "Inscription Greek word for Fountains." | |
| " " Aretus, King of Damascus | |
| <i>Note.</i> "Many changes of territorial occupation took place under the Emperors, which would have been lost to history were it not for the information derived from a coin, . . ." | |
| Damascus is supposed to have been assigned by Caligula as a free gift to one Aretas. | |
| The Coin mentioned above bears this inscription:
ΒΑΣΙΛΕΥΣ · ΑΡΕΤΟΥ · ΦΙΛΕΛΛΗΝΟΣ. | |
| It is supposed, however, to be of a much earlier date than the time of Caligula, and to refer to another Aretas. Two specimens of the Coin are in the British Museum. In the inscription, Aretas calls himself 'friend of the Greeks;' meanwhile there are certain <i>Consular denarii</i> in existence, on which the same Aretas acknowledges himself a subject of the Romans. | |
| Coin of Paphos, | page 155 |
| " " Perga, | 160 |
| <i>Note.</i> "The Coins of Perga are a lively illustration of its character as a city of the Greeks." | |
| Coin of Antioch in Pisidia, | page 170-1 |
| " " Iconium, | 183 |
| " " Antioch. | |
| "The seated figure bears a palm branch as the emblem of Victory." Antioch in the first century was the metropolis of the East. | |
| Coin of Bithinia, | page 240-41 |
| <i>Note.</i> "The inscription shows that Bithynia was a senatorial province." | |
| Coin of Samothrace, | page 286 |
| " " Philippi, | 291 |
| " " Roman Macedonia, | 315 |
| <i>Note.</i> In the inscription "a singular union of Roman and Greek letters; probably struck just before the submission." | |
| Sufficient examples have been given to show how in this case "Coins illustrate and prove history." | |
| As this article is merely intended to draw attention to this point, it is unnecessary to enlarge upon it; any numismatic student, however, will be interested and amply repaid by devoting some time and research in obtaining a knowledge of the manner in which Coins have been made to perform a duty far nobler than their mere use in trade and exchange, however vast and important in its results that use may be. It will be found that there are few important historical works that have not been aided in this manner by numisma- | |

tics, and the fact should give those who make the science a study, an additional incentive to industrious and intelligent labor in the cause they have espoused.

THE TRIAL OF THE PIX.

The curious ceremony known as "the trial of the pix" by the officials appointed to inquire into the weight and fineness of the coin produced at her Majesty's Mint, is thus described. "At nine o'clock Lord Chancellor Cranworth, the Duke of Argyle, the Right Hon. G. J. Goshen, M. P., the Right Hon. H. A. Bruce, Sir William Dunbar, and other officials, assembled at the office for the Receipt of the Exchequer, Old Palace-yard, Westminster, when a jury of eminent goldsmiths was sworn for the purpose of testing the coinage of the Mint. The Master of the Mint produced the great pix box, which, since the time of the last trial, in 1861, has been lying at that office. The chest, which required six men to carry in, contained several thousand sovereigns and some silver—principally florins, shillings, sixpenny, and three-penny pieces—the results of the accumulation for the last five years. As soon as the chest is full the trial must take place. Mr. Chisholm, chief clerk of the Exchequer, produced the box containing "the pix," that is, a plate of gold and one of silver, made in the time of George III. The pix is always kept in the Chapter-house, Westminster; the Controller of the Exchequer, Chancellor of the Exchequer and Treasury, each possessing a separate key of the box in which the pix is kept. After the usual formalities, the Lord Chancellor cut off two strips of metal from the pix plates, one from the gold and the other from the silver, and handed them to the foreman of goldsmiths, by whom the assay was to be made. After this the pix was taken back to the Chapter house and locked up, while the jury and Mr. Cheney, with the standard weights, proceeded to Goldsmith's Hall, where the coins from the Mint box were assayed by the acid test and weight.

LIST OF CATALOGUES OF COIN SALES,

Held in the United States from 1828 to the present time.

FURNISHED BY DANIEL PARISH, JR., ESQ.

[Any errors or omissions are requested to be corrected.]

1860—(CONTINUED.)

72. Oct. 23 and 24.—By Leonard & Co., Boston.
1,224 lots. price \$240,53.
73. Oct. 24 and 25.—F. J. Klein, owner, by Bangs, Merwin & Co., New York.
558 lots. price \$140,17
74. Addenda, 181 lots. price \$60,33
75. Nov. 21 and 22.—Prime J. Haines, owner, by Bangs, Merwin & Co., New York.
853 lots. price \$725,48

76. Nov. 23.—John K. Curtis, owner, by Bangs, Merwin & Co., New York.

290 lots. price \$102 47

77. Dec. 13 and 14.—John K. Curtis, owner, by Bangs, Merwin & Co., New York.

447 lots. price \$473,28

78. Dec. 15.—By Bangs, Merwin & Co., New York.

300 lots. price \$13,50

79. Dec. 17 and 18.—Chas. H. Morse, owner, by Bangs, Merwin & Co., New York.

(Autographs, with a few coins at the end, to be sold at private sale.)

1861.

80. January 8.—By Leonard & Co., Boston.

702 lots. price \$177,75

81. Jan. 9.—Alfred S. Robinson, owner, by Leonard & Co., Boston.

29 lots.

82. Jan. 28 and 29.—Alfred S. Robinson, owner, by Bangs, Merwin & Co., New York,

558 lots. price \$121,27

83. Addenda, 53 lots. price \$12,97

84. Feb. 5.—W. E. Lamb, owner, by Leonard & Co., Boston.

473 lots. price \$227,72

85. March 7 and 8.—William King, owner, by Bangs, Merwin & Co., New York.

693 lots. price \$84,60

86. Addenda, 36 lots

87. March 21 and 22.—By Bangs, Merwin & Co., New York.

601 lots. price \$109,52

88. April 16.—A. S. Robinson, owner, by Leonard & Co., Boston.

1,134 lots. price \$403,00

89. Addenda, 166 lots. price \$25,67

90. April 29 and 30.—Joseph W. Wildey, owner, by Bangs, Merwin & Co., New York.

1,089 lots. price \$307,52

91. Addenda, (autographs only,) 33 lots.

92. May 29 and 30.—By Bangs, Merwin & Co., New York.

607 lots. price \$95,35

93. June 3 and 4.—C. Piazza, owner, by Bangs, Merwin & Co., New York.

687 lots. price \$66,80

94. July 29.—D. E. Groux, owner, by James Freeman, Philadelphia.

650 lots.

(Only a few lots were sold and the sale was stopped.)

1862.

95. Feb. 10 and 11.—Paul E. Fleury, owner, by Bangs, Merwin & Co., New York.

863 lots. price \$542,37

96. March 19 and 20.—A. H. Satterlee, owner, by Bangs, Merwin & Co., New York.

627 lots. price \$320,20

97. March 25 and 26.—John H. Wiggin, owner, by W. C. Cook, Philadelphia.

975 lots. price \$1,799,80

(Both large and small paper copies.)

98. March 26.—Alfred S. Robinson, owner, by Bangs, Merwin & Co., New York.

558 lots. price \$183,60

99. March 17 and 18.—Geo. B. Davis, owner, by Bangs, Merwin & Co., New York.

660 lots. price \$309.49

100. April 22 and 23.—By Bangs, Merwin & Co., New York.

405 lots

101. Addenda, by Bangs, Merwin & Co., New York.

61 lots

102. May 8 and 9.—A. H. Satterlee, owner, by Bangs, Merwin & Co., New York.

594 lots. price \$191.61

103. May 14.—A. S. Robinson, owner, by Leonard & Co., Boston.

590 lots. price \$502.92

104. May 26 and 28.—W. A. Lillendahl, owner, by Bangs, Merwin & Co., New York.

1,232 lots. price \$2,241.00

105. July 30.—Henry Cook, owner, by D. F. McGilvary & Co., New York.

711 lots. price \$430.79

106. August 7.—A. H. Satterlee owner, by Bangs, Merwin & Co. New York.

490 lots. price \$198.40

107. Sept. 21.—By Bangs, Merwin & Co., New York.

486 lots.

108. Nov. 11 and 14.—W. E. Woodward, owner, by Bangs, Merwin & Co., New York.

1,910 lots. \$3,751.43

(Both large and small paper copies.)

109. Nov. 28.—Mr. Young, by Bangs, Merwin & Co., New York.

433 lots. price \$203.49

110. Dec. 16.—Alfred H. Satterlee, owner, by Bangs, Merwin & Co., New York.

416 lots. price \$406.20

(Composed entirely of presidential pieces.)

1863.

111. Jan. 19 and 23.—Benjamin Haines, owner, by Bangs, Merwin & Co., New York.

2,400 lots. \$5,375.30

112. Jan. 26.—Mr. Hill, owner, by James C. McGuire, Washington.

341 lots

113. Jan. 29 and 30.—William H. Blake, owner, by Bangs, Merwin & Co., New York.

413 lots. price \$309.00

114. Addenda,

92 lots. price \$56.77

115. March 9.—Alfred S. Hunter, owner, by W. L. Wall & Co., Washington, D. C.

36 lots.

(To find the coins see page 91.)

116. March 9.—By Bangs, Merwin & Co., New York.

117. March 18.—By S. G. Hubbard Cincinnati, Ohio.

690 lots.

118. March 24 — 26.—Henry A. Smith, owner, by Bangs, Merwin & Co., New York.

1,590 lots. price \$1,959.62

119. Addenda,

47 lots. price \$54.00

120. March 27.—William E. Woodward, owner, by F. J. Sheldon, Providence.

333 lots. price \$304.08

121. April 7 and 8.—Edward Cogan, owner, by Bangs, Merwin & Co., New York.

1,188 lots. price \$2,593.36

122. Addenda,

100 lots.

(Postponed from March 26, which date is on some of the Catalogues.)

123. April 10.—By Moses Thomas & Son, Philadelphia.

140 lots.

124. April 28.—May 1st.—W. Elliot Woodward, owner, by Bangs, Merwin & Co., New York.

2,571 lots. price \$4044.66

(Both large and small paper copies.)

125. May 12.—Alfred S. Robinson, owner, by Bangs, Merwin & Co., New York.

100 lots. price \$27.25

126. June 9—11.—Henry A. Muhlenberg, owner, by Bangs, Merwin & Co., New York.

1,569 lots. price \$2,514.54

127. June 9.—Addenda, by Bangs, Merwin & Co., New York.

110 lots. price \$27.25

128. June 9.—A. J. Harrison, owner, by Bangs, Merwin & Co., New York.

358 lots. price \$251.80

129. June 9.—Addenda, by Bangs, Merwin & Co., New York.

28 lots. price \$20.46

130. June 18.—J. M. Jewell, owner, by Bangs, Merwin & Co., New York.

438 lots. price \$108.25

131. June 18.—Addenda, by Bangs, Merwin & Co., New York.

100 lots.

132. June 23.—By Bangs, Merwin & Co., New York.

192 lots. \$439.19

(Mostly books, with a few coins.)

133. June 24.—By Leonard & Co., Boston.

143 lots. price \$115.85

134. Sept. 8.—By Leeds & Co., New York.

46 lots. \$59.48

135. Sept. 15—17.—J. P. Leavitt, owner, by Bangs, Merwin & Co., New York.

1,854 lots. price \$1,622.07

136. Sept. 22 and 23.—Geo. F. Seavey, owner, by Bangs, Merwin & Co., New York.

967 lots. price \$3,407.79

(Both large and small paper copies.)

Much interest has been created by a recent discovery in the Valley of the Mississippi, near New Orleans, of an immense bed of pure rock salt, almost as transparent as crystal, which lies some thirty feet below the surface. Specimens of the salt have been received by the Smithsonian Institute. The most singular fact in connection with this valuable deposit has been the discovery of the remains of an elephant, twenty feet below the surface of the superincumbent earth, beneath which has been found basket work formed of reeds. Photographic representations of this ancient hand-work are in possession of the Institute.

(Communication.)

THE NEW FIVE CENT PIECE.

After a careful search during the first half of the present year, I have at length succeeded, by the help of a friend, in obtaining a proof (?) set of the one, two, three, and five cent pieces of 1866; and, inasmuch as the latter piece, particularly, is an "original," both in design and workmanship, perhaps a description of it may prove acceptable. I say it is an "original," because I have seen nothing like it in my collection, which abounds in all sorts; "bung downs," Chinese cash, German stivers, hellers, and kretzers; therefore, I think I am correct in the statement.

On the obverse of this remarkable coin, the first thing that attracts the attention, is a very elaborate and highly ornamented gridiron, the clumsy handle of which appears to be broken from the body, thus rendering this culinary utensil almost useless. The upper part and sides of this gridiron are hung with leaves of some sort, strongly reminding one of the savory bunches of herbs displayed in a market-house in autumn, or of a green grocer's sign in huckleberry time. Perhaps the same accident that severed the handle of the gridiron also fractured the lower part, for we notice that it is there skewered by two arrows, pointing in opposite directions. The motto "In God we trust," is very opportune, for the inventor of this coin may rest assured that the devil will never forgive him for such an abortion.

The reverse of this thing is less objectionable, for the inventor appears to have almost exhausted his remarkable skill on the obverse. However, he has made a "bold push" and brought forth something. Here we have a circle of stars intersected by thirteen bars of three scratches each, (perhaps he never saw a Nova Constellatio) around the top of which are the words "United States of America," in very delicate letters. The make-up of this coin is completed by the insertion in the field, of a big, loud 5, with "cents" in the exergue, which must be pronounced in the peculiar oyster saloon style, thus: "Five cents!"

Mr. Editor, did we ever have another such coin?

Yours, truly.

Boston, Aug. 9th, 1866.

*

SELECTIONS.

There is an international commission for the Exhibition of 1867, the object of which is the establishment of the same coinage, weights, and measures throughout Europe. England is represented by Leone Levi.

Hon. James Pollock has been discharged from the United States Mint.

An exchange paper says: J. T. Boyd, Esq., of Beaver, Pennsylvania, while at work in his garden, found a piece of gold coin which weighs within two pennyweights of an ounce, and which bears the date of A. D. 529. This makes the coin, incredible as it may seem, 1,337 years old. The coin itself is a Spanish piece, and was found in the ground on which the old Fort McIntosh stood. It is supposed to have been carried to this place by some one of the officers at one time quartered in the fort. Mr. Boyd has refused fifty dollars for his relic, and prefers to hold on to it himself. It is certainly a quaint piece of money, and has an age that reaches a great distance back.

COIN FOR ITALY.—The Government of Italy have just given Messrs. RALPH, HEATON & SONS, of the Mint, Birmingham, orders to proceed with a further supply of Bronze coin for that country. Part is to be coined at Birmingham, and the remainder at the mints of Milan and Naples. This additional quantity of about 1,200 tons is to be delivered as quickly as possible.

Proof 5 cent pieces can be obtained at the Mint on application. Price 10 cents.

PRIMEVAL MAN.

At a late meeting of the Archæological Congress in London, a paper of great interest was read by Sir John Lubbock on the primeval period of man in Northern Europe, or that which extended from his first appearance to the commencement of the Christian era. This period is divided into four epochs, viz: the first stone age; the second stone age; the bronze age and the iron age. There is a belief, indeed a general opinion, that man did exist in much earlier times, but the arguments upon which this is founded are not yet sufficiently substantiated. As yet, the implements fashioned by man found in the river-drift gravels are the oldest traces of his existence,—older far than any of those in Egypt or Assyria, though belonging to a period, which, from a geological point of view, is very recent.

The antiquities referable to the earliest period are found in beds of gravel and loam, extending along valleys, and reaching sometimes to a height of two hundred feet above the present water level. These beds were deposited by existing rivers, which then ran in the same direction as at present and drained the same areas. The fauna of Europe at that time contained the mammoth, the woolly-haired rhinoceros, the hippopotamus, the urus, the musk-ox, &c., as well as the existing animals. The climate was much colder than it is now, and though we have no exact measure of time, it is certain that this period was one of very great antiquity. Yet man already inhabited Western Europe; and used rude, unpolished implements of

stone, differing from any of those that were subsequently in use. He was then ignorant of pottery and of metals.

Sir John Lubbock submits conclusive arguments in support of his assertions. The fauna, so unlike what it now is, is proved by the existence of the bones of the animals; and the severity of the climate by the nature of the animals, for those named are all of Arctic species.

The great antiquity of the period under consideration is evident. The extinction of the large mammalia must have been a work of time; and neither in the earliest writings, nor in the vaguest traditions do we find any traces of their presence in Western Europe. Still more conclusive evidence is afforded by the conditions of our valleys. The beds of gravel cannot have been deposited by any sudden cataclysm, both on account of their regularity and the fact that the materials of one river-system are never mixed with those of another. The beds in question are found, in some cases, 200 feet above the present water-level, and the bottom of the valley is occupied by a bed of peat, which, in some places, is 30 feet in thickness. When we remember that the last 1800 years have produced scarcely any perceptible change, we cannot but come to the conclusion that many, very many centuries have elapsed since the river ran at a level so much higher than at present, and the country was occupied by animals so different from those now existing there.

Man's existence at this period is proved, not only by the stone implements discovered, but by human bones found in cave-deposits, mingled with those of extinct animals, which, in the opinion of the best judges, belonged to the same period. About 3,000 flint implements of this period have been discovered in northern France and southern England.

The next period, or "second stone age," is established by the following facts: Axes, chisels, gouges, lances, and other implements of stone, polished by the hand, which are never found in the river-drift gravel beds. These objects are not found in association with the extinct animals, and were in use long before the introduction of metals. Pottery was in use at the time; the ox, sheep, goat, pig and dog were already domesticated, and agriculture had commenced. Two distinct races then occupied western Europe. An immense number of the polished stone implements of this period are preserved in various museums. In the Dublin museum are 2,000; in that of Copenhagen more than 10,000; and in that of Stockholm not less than 15,000. The Danish shell-mounds, or refuse heaps of the ancient inhabitants, belong to this period.

In the third period, or bronze age, bronze was extensively used for arms and implements. The use of stone implements was not entirely abandoned, particularly arrow-heads. The pottery of this period had greatly improved, and gold, amber and

glass were used for ornamental purposes. Silver, zinc, iron and lead were unknown. In a very few instances coins have been found with bronze arms. The dress of the people of this remote period has also been made known. In opening a Danish mound, evidently belonging to this age, was found a cloak, a shirt, two shawls, a pair of leggings of woolen material, accompanied by a sword, a brooch, a knife, an awl and a large stud, all of bronze, besides other articles of bone. No traces of writing have been met with on any article of the bronze age. No conjectures are offered as to what period of the world this age should be assigned. The Phœnician period has been suggested; but as the Phœnicians made use of iron, the bronze age must have been anterior.

The Iron age is the period when this metal was first used for weapons and cutting instruments. It was extensively used by the Romans, and on their iron weapons bronze was only employed as an ornament. Pottery had greatly improved during this period. Lead and zinc came into use, and coins are found in the tumuli with iron implements.

During the last few years, extensive researches have been made in the north of France, Switzerland, Denmark and England among ancient mounds, caves, and the river-drift, which have thrown much light on the primeval history of man. The result goes to show, most conclusively, that man has been an occupant of the earth a much longer period than has usually been assigned him.

"COPPERHEADS."

A Descriptive Catalogue of the Copper and Base Metallic Currency issued in the several States of the United States, commencing in 1862 and ending in 1864.

ABBREVIATIONS USED.

- Ins. Inscription.
- Ob. Obverse.
- Rev. Reverse.
- S. Silver.
- C. Copper.
- C.a. Composition, color between Copper and Brass.
- B. Brass.
- G.S. German Silver.
- N. Nickel.
- T. Tin.
- L. Lead.
- M. Milled Edge.

[NEW YORK CONTINUED.]

77.
Ob. "Alden & Frink 1863," Indian Head, four stars, and two arrow-heads.

Rev. "Merchants 40 Mohawk St. Cohoes, N. Y." Five stars, and flourishes.

78.
Ob. "Alden & Frink 1863." Shield of the U. S. and two stars.

Rev. Same as reverse No. 77. C. Cl.

Ob. "Bingham & Jarvis Drugs, Medicines
Paints, Oils & C." ^{79.}

Rev. "G. L. Bowne Will Redeem At The
Iron Clad Cooperstown. N. Y." S. C. B. G.-S.
N. T. L.

Ob. Same as obverse No. 79. ^{80.}

Rev. "Our Country." A small shield and
twigs enclosed within a wreath. S. C. B. G.-S.
N. T.

Ob. Same as obverse No. 79. ^{81.}

Rev. "United Country" in an oval, surround-
ed by a circle of 34 stars. S. C. B. G.-S. N. T.

Ob. Same as obverse No. 79. ^{82.}

Rev. "Our Army." An eagle with spread
wings. S. C. B. G.-S. N. T.

Ob. Same as reverse No. 79. ^{83.}

Rev. An Indian Head, 13 stars, "1864." S.
C. B. G.-S. N. T.

Ob. "Louis Strauss & Co. Dry Goods No. 3
Union Block Elmira, N. Y." ^{84.}

Rev. An Indian Head, 13 stars, "1863." C.

Ob. Same as obverse No. 84. ^{85.}

Rev. An Indian Head, 13 stars, "1863."
Same as reverse No. 52. C. B—M.

Ob. "Harvey & Co. 1863." An Indian
Head. ^{86.}

Rev. "General Store, Fort Edward N. Y."
13 stars. C.

Ob. "A. Killeen No. 1 & 16 Ferry St. Green-
point." ^{87.}

Rev. "Good For 1 Cent." Two stars, and
a circle around the figure 1. C. N. T.

Ob. Same as obverse No. 87. ^{88.}

Rev. "I. O. U. 1 Cent Pure Copper," two
small heads. C.

Ob. Same as obverse No. 87. ^{89.}

Rev. "For Public Accomodation 1863."
Liberty head. C.

Ob. Same as obverse No. 87. ^{90.}

Rev. "Union for Ever." An eagle on one
half globe. C.

Ob. Same as obverse No. 87. ^{91.}

Rev. "Tradesmens Currency. Good For
One Cent," a shield and two stars. C. T.

Ob. Same as obverse No. 87. ^{92.}

Rev. "General G. B. McClellan." Bust
facing left. C.

Ob. Same as obverse No. 87. ^{93.}

Rev. "The Washington Token. 1863." Bust
facing right. C.

Ob. "Atlantic Garden 50 Bowery, New
York. 1863." ^{94.}

Rev. Lyre and wreath. ["Grand Concert
Every Night. Admission Free." C. B. G.-S.
N. T. Size 14.

Ob. "C. Bahr Cor Cliff and Frankfort St.
New York." ^{95.}

Rev. "NOT One Cent" in a closed wreath.
C.

Ob. Same as obverse No. 95. ^{96.}

Rev. "NOT One Cent L. Roloff," in a clos-
ed wreath. C.

Ob. Same as obverse No. 95. ^{97.}

Rev. "NOT One Cent, L. Roloff," in a clos-
ed wreath." C.

Ob. Same as obverse No. 95. ^{98.}

Rev. "Erinnerung an 1863." C. N.

Ob. Same as obverse No. 95. ^{99.}

Rev. An Indian Head. C.

Ob. Same as obverse No. 95. ^{100.}

Rev. Eagle on shield, two ribbons inscribed
"E Pluribus Unum," "United States of America
1863. E. S." C.

Ob. Same as obverse No. 95. ^{101.}

Rev. "Knoops Segars & Tobacco 131 Bow-
ery N. Y. 1863," two small stars. C.

Ob. "H. J. Bang, Restaurant, 231 Broadway." ^{102.}

Rev. A bunch of grapes. "Importer of Rhine
Wines." "Glaubrecht" in small letters. C. B.
T. Size 13.

Ob. "V. Benner & Ch. Bendinger 1863. L.
Roloff." Indian Head and two stars. ^{103.}

Rev. A bottle in an open grape wreath.
"Importers of Wines and Liquors No. 1 Ave.
A." S. C. Size 15.

Ob. A slight variation from obverse No. 103. ^{104.}

Rev. Same as reverse No. 103. S. C. B. N.
T. Size 15.

105.
Ob. "J. J. Benson Good For 5 Cents Sutler 1st Mtd Rifles."

Rev. Large figure 5 in a closed wreath. C. L.

106.

Ob. "J. J. Benson Good For 10 Cents Sutler 1st Mtd. Rifles."

Rev. Large figure 10 in a closed wreath. B. Size 13.

107.

Ob. "J. J. Benson Good For 25 Cents. Sutler 1st. Mtd Rifles."

Rev. "25" in a closed wreath. C. Size 15.

108.

Ob. "J. J. Benson. Good For 50 Cents. Sutler 1st Mtd Rifles."

Rev. "50" enclosed by a circle formed of eight stars and sixteen flags. T. Size 17.

109.

Ob. "J. L. Bode Birdstuffer 1863." A stag's head.

Rev. "Bohemian Fancy Glass Work 16 N. William St N. Y." S. C, B. G.-S. N. T. Size 15.

110.

Ob. Same as obverse No. 109.

Rev. "City of New York I. O. U One Cent 1863." Two stars. C. Size 15.

111.

Ob. Same as obverse No. 109.

Rev. Indian Head and 13 stars. "L. Roloff 1863." B. Size 15.

112.

Ob. "Jas. Brennan 37 Nassau St. Foreign & U. S. Postage Stamps."

Rev. Eagle on globe. "Union for Ever." C. B. T.

113.

Ob. Same as obverse No. 112.

Rev. Bust of General G. B. McClellan. C. B.

114.

Ob. Same as obverse No. 112.

Rev. "Money makes the Mare Go, 1863. Go It Buttons." C. B.

115.

Ob. "Bridgens Metal Tokens and Store Cards 189 William St. N. Y."

Rev. Same as reverse No. 93. S. C. B. G., S. N. T.

116.

Ob. Same as obverse No. 115.

Rev. Same as reverse 113. C. B.

117.

Ob. Same as obverse No. 115.

Rev. Same as reverse No. 89.

118.

Ob. Same as obverse No. 115.

Rev. Same as reverse No. 114. C. B.

119.

Ob. "T. Brimelow, Druggist, 432 Third Avenue, N. Y. 1 1863" A mortar in an open wreath.

Rev. "Geo. Washington President" Bust facing to the left, 13 stars. C. Size 15.

NOTES AND QUERIES.

Contributions for this department are invited on topics of general interest to Numismatists and Archæologists.

Announcements of Coins or Antiquities for sale, or desired for purchase, will be published in this column at a charge of twenty-five cents per line.

BROOKLYN, Aug. 17, 1866.

DEAR SIR.—Can you give me some information as to the history of the Rhode Island medal? GUELPH.

DEAR SIR.—Please inform me through the columns of the JOURNAL for September, how many issues of the U. S. Postage and Fractional Currency there have been; the dates of the different issues, and how many distinct kinds of notes there are. By so doing you will greatly oblige,

Yours, Respectfully,

GLEN COVE, L. I., Aug. 14, 1866.

J. T. B.

[Will some one of our readers please give the above information?—ED.]

Further information is desirable concerning the 1804 dollar mentioned by "Giascutus." Is its history known? Is it an original? Is it one of the few struck about 1838? Is it one of the batch issued from the Mint by one of the young gentlemen holding sway there a few years since, or is it from the celebrated factory in Ann St., N. Y.?

ANSWERS TO QUERIES.

The answers to queries in this department will be furnished by the gentlemen best able to give the information in this country, and may always be relied upon.—[ED.]

Ed. American Journal of Numismatics:

DEAR SIR:—The Washington Medal, mentioned by your correspondent "Giascutus," was struck a few years ago for Alfred S. Robinson, Esq., of Hartford. It is common in silver and other metals. The dies, I believe, were by Geo. H. Lovett.

The medalet referred to by "Perceval" is one of several varieties of English manufacture, all of similar design. It is not rare.

American Journal of Numismatics

AND

Bulletin of the American Numismatic & Archæological Society.

VOL. I.

NEW YORK, OCTOBER, 1866.

No. 6

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THE DEPRAVITY OF AMERICAN COINAGE.

If there be anything in which a great country, holding commercial relations with other great countries all over the world, ought to strive to excel, it is in the character of its circulating medium.

And by character, we mean truthfulness and beauty.

Can there be anything more disgraceful to a great and powerful nation than the issue of coined money to extend throughout the whole of the civilized world, whose face is a perpetual falsehood, and whose design a shame to art.

In olden times it was death to counterfeit the coinage of the realm, because the man who so did committed a wilful fraud on society, obtaining money under false pretences.

One of the worst complaints uttered against certain monarchs of England, was that they *debased the coinage*.

An elevated standard of coinage is one of the evidences of civilization, and the *cash* of the Chinese, the *cowreys* of the Africans, and the *wampum* of the North American Indians, were and are signs that mark the dividing line between civilization and barbarism.

A low class of coinage represses the arts of design, and fosters vulgar and depraved tastes.

It exhibits the country cursed with it in the most contemptible light before other nations.

What is, or ought to be the standard of a national coinage?

First, an honest valuation.

Ought the government of a great people to cheat those who place faith in it, by depreciating the value of its circulating medium?

Did the Jews gain honor by clipping gold and silver coins, or is the assertion of their criminality in this respect a vile slander on their race.

The American people have to-day the meanest and most contemptible currency of any civilized people on the face of the earth. To say nothing of the paper money, to which by force of circumstances we must necessarily submit, let us consider for a moment the little apology for a metallic currency we have left.

We were never very strong in this direction, at least so far as art was concerned. There was always a paucity of art-idea as exemplified in our coinage, which was not agreeable to those who have any appreciation for art; but at least we were honest. Our dollars, half-dollars, quarters, dimes, etc., were fairly worth what we paid for them; and the old cent had a cent's worth of good copper in it, which was a satisfaction, if its model was clumsy, and its design uncouth. But with the advent of the present small coinage, of composition and admixture of every base metal, came a new order of things.

Does any one suppose that the present copper cent, two-cent piece, three-cent piece and five-cent piece are worth anything like what they purport?

As to art, can anything more commonplace and trivial be imagined than the design and inscription of any of them?

If there be, as it seems there must be, a profit made on these pettifogging attempts at a coinage, to whom does it accrue? If the people are gainers by this mode of doing business, they are surely vastly greater losers in its inconvenience and the position in which they are placed by its means before the rest of the world.

The latest proposition for our metallic currency attains a height of idiotic invention not yet reached even by the sage designers in our Mint government.

This is popularly known already as the 'blind man's money,' and consists of a nickel piece, in the centre of which is one or more perforations,

the number representing the denomination of the coin, as one hole, one cent; two holes, two cents; and so on *ad nauseam*. It is felicitously observed, that by this ingenious device one will be able to recognize the denomination of a coin by the feel?

Again, in the day-time we can shut one eye and by taking a telescopic view through our one penny lens at the sun can satisfy ourselves that we are not getting too little for our money. Fancy the party who takes the pennies at the ferry, constantly indulging in these views of the celestial orb through a circulating medium, and imagine the sad distortion that will be given to his visual organs by the constant practice of this ocular exercise. Probably one imagining that he has a two-cent nickel when he has only one, will be said to be the victim of an 'optical delusion,' and 'taking a sight,' and 'going one eye on it,' will become popular phrases in this connection, and numismatic collectors will have strings of rare nickels exhibited in their cabinets, while the public will be forced to wear them as necklaces for constant use. Verily the world *does* move, and we are gradually nearing our antipodes at least in the stupidity of our officials.

COPYING BAS-RELIEFS.

We have received from Messrs. J. S. & A. B. WYON, of 287 Regent street and 2 Langham Chambers, London, W., a circular announcing their purchase of Mr. C. J. Hill's invention for making reduced copies of Bas-Reliefs for medal and coin dies, seals, &c., in steel, gold, silver, ivory and other materials. and either in relief or intaglio. The firm announce that they are now ready to execute work in this department, and as this is the only invention by which the delicacy and finish of a pattern can be fully equalled in a reduced copy, they will doubtless be liberally patronized.

(Communicated.)

Would it not be a matter of economy and good taste on the part of our government to import a cargo of Chinese "cash" to take the place of the present and proposed currency, or do the officials at the Mint think they can devise something *worse* than either?

* *

No new issues of three and five cent fractional currency are now being made. The five cent coin takes their place.

Transactions of Societies.

NEW ENGLAND NUMISMATIC AND ARCHÆOLOGICAL SOCIETY.

This Society held its regular monthly meeting at its room, on Thursday evening, Sept. 20th.

Mr. Chaplin, of Boston, in the chair. The transaction of the regular business having been accomplished, two ancient coins were exhibited, which led to an animated discussion relating to their dates and origin, in which Messrs, Chaplin, Chadbourne, Cook, Fellows, and Bond participated.

At the commencement of the examination a variety of opinions were expressed regarding the devices and characters on the coins, and only after considerable discussion was the matter finally decided by one of the members who brought his lingual talents into requisition and deciphered and translated the inscriptions, which gave a clue to the history of the coins, greatly to the satisfaction of the members generally, and to the owner particularly, who prided himself on being the possessor of two valuable specimens which he had before considered almost worthless.

Two old, engraved silver medals, from the Chilton collection, were also exhibited, and which though they elicited no special discussion, were much admired for their fine preservation. A paper relating to these medals is promised for a future meeting. Mr. Fellows exhibited a complete specimen set of the fractional currency issued by the United States, and also read a valuable archaeological paper.

Mr. Chadbourne exhibited several coins and medals which were zealously discussed.

Several donations were made to the Society, and Mr. John Robinson, of Salem, was unanimously chosen a member.

Arrangements are to be made by which the room of the Society will be opened to the friends of the members and others during the evenings of the coming winter, and any one feeling an interest in the sciences pursued by the Society will be admitted on application to any of the officers.

It is to be hoped that young students will embrace this rare opportunity, and prepare themselves in time to fill the places of their predecessors.

T. E. BOND,

Rec. Sec.

DISPOSAL OF THE ROMAN TOMBS AT WINDSOR BY THE QUEEN.—Her Majesty has presented to the British Museum one of the Roman tombs recently discovered upon the Crown property at Old Windsor. The other tomb Her Majesty has presented to the town of Windsor, and it is to be deposited in the contemplated local museum in connection with the Literary and Scientific Institution of the borough.

LIST OF CATALOGUES OF COIN SALES,

Held in the United States from 1828 to the present time.

FURNISHED BY DANIEL PARISH, JR., ESQ.

[Any errors or omissions are requested to be corrected.]

1863—(CONTINUED.)

137. October 7th.—Jackson, owner, by Bangs, Merwin & Co, New York.

437 lots, price \$479,25

138. Addenda. 29 lots, price \$7,64

139. October 9.—by Moses, Thomas & Son, Philadelphia.

140. Oct. 20—24.—W. Elliot Woodward, owner, by Bangs, Merwin & Co., New York.

3313 lots, price \$4752,77

(Both large and small paper copies.)

141. Addenda. 120 lots.

142. Oct. 31.—By H. H. Leeds & Co., New York.

143. Nov. 3.—Mary Ann Bacon, owner, by Moses Thomas & Son, Philadelphia.

36 lots, price 149,19

144. Nov. 7.—By H. H. Leeds & Co., New York.

39 lots, price 68,17

145. Nov. 10 and 12.—By Moses Thomas & Son., Philadelphia.

One lot on page 7.

146. Nov. 21.—By H. H. Leeds & Co., New York.

148 lots, price 47,98

147. Nov. 24.—Henry Cook, owner, by Leonard & Co., Boston.

423 lots, price \$149,23

148. Nov. 25.—By H. H. Leeds & Co., New York.

149. Nov.—Capt. Chas. Junghanns, owner, by S. G. Hubbard, Cincinnati.

216 lots.

150.—Dec. 5.—By H. H. Leeds & Co., New York.

151. Dec. 15 and 17.—W. A. Lilliendahl, owner, by Bangs, Merwin & Co., New York.

1300 lots, price \$3799,98

152. Dec.—Addenda. 75 lots, price \$91,87

(The feature of this sale was an 1802 half-dime, which was sold for \$360,00.

153. Dec. 23.—W. Elliot Woodward, owner, by F. J. Sheldon, Providence.

504 lots, price \$306,08

154. Dec. 24 and 25.—By H. H. Leeds & Co., New York.

5 lots, price 219,50

155. Addenda. 117 lots, price \$44,17

156. Dec. 28 and 29.—By Bangs, Merwin & Co., New York.

702 lots, price \$1641,59

Both large and small paper copies.

1864.

157. Jan. 2.—Geo. M. Blake, owner, at Private Letter Biddings, Salem, Mass.

88 lots, price \$62,17

Is mentioned under date of Dec. 1st—the date of the circular.

158. Jan, 5.—By Leonard & Co., Boston.

332 lots, price \$233,00

159. Jan. 6.—By Leonard & Co., Boston.

201 lots.

This collection was withdrawn.

160. Jan. 12—14.—J. W. P. Neff, owner, by Bangs, Merwin & Co., New York.

1733 lots, price \$2359,50

161. Jan. 13—16.—Thomas Reilly, owner, by Anthony J. Bleecker, Son & Co., New York.

1099 lots, price \$1169,55

162. Addenda. 102 lots, price \$59,25

163. Jan. 20.—By J. E. Cooley, New York.

472 lots, price \$164,56

164. Feb. 24.—By W. A. Butters, Chicago.

119 lots, price \$27,35

165. March 15.—Great Western Sanitary Fair, owners, by S. G. Hubbard, Cincinnati.

151 lots, price, \$244,25

166. March 17.—By Moses Thomas & Son, Philadelphia.

61 lots, price \$72,70

167. March 30.—W. Elliot Woodward, owner, by F. J. Sheldon, Providence.

575 lots, p. \$589,96

168. March 30.—By Moses Thomas & Son, Philadelphia.

One lot on the last page.

169.—April 19.—Henry Cook, owner, by D. F. McGilvray & Co., Boston.

400 lots, price \$104,51

170. May 2.—John Allan, owner, by Bangs, Merwin & Co., New York.

200 lots, price \$800,00

171. Addenda. This with the Catalogue is composed mostly of Books.

172. May 12.—By Leonard & Co, Boston.

247 lots, price \$210,13

173. May 17—21.—W. Elliot Woodward, owner, by J. E. Cooley, New York.

3136 lots, price \$13010,60

Both large and small paper copies.

174.—May 21.—Addenda, No. 1, by J. E. Cooley, New York.

9 lots.

175. May 21.—C. Wyllys Betts, owner, Addenda, No. 2.

45 lots, price \$33,30

176. May 21.—Metropolitan Fair, owners, by J. E. Cooley, New York.

11 lots, price \$15,41

Manuscript.

177. June 3.—By H. H. Leeds & Miner, New York.

3 lots, price \$4,50

See pages 11 and 12.

178. June 21 and 22.—Geo. F. Seavey, owner, by Bangs, Merwin & Co., New York.

831 lots.

179. June 29 and 30.—Edward Cogan, owner, by Bangs, Merwin & Co., New York.

846 lots, price \$2576,00

180. Addenda. 392 lots, price \$581,00

181. July 13.—By Geo. W. Beckford & Co., Boston.

237 lots, price \$160,10

182. July 27.—Geo. Williams, owner, by Geo. W. Beckford & Co., Boston.

247 lots, price \$90,68

183. Sept. 21.—Stevens, owner, George W. Beckford & Co., Boston. 305 lots, price \$110,86

184. Oct. 5.—Henry Cook, owner, by D. F. McGilvray, Boston. 376 lots, price \$214,79

185. Oct. 9.—By Moses Thomas & Son, Philadelphia. 232 lots.

186. Oct. 18—22.—W. Elliot Woodward, owner, by J. E. Cooley & Co., New York.

2942 lots, \$9780,16

Both large and small paper copies.

187. Nov. 16.—By Leonard & Co., Boston.

271 lots, price \$28,91

187. Addenda. 64 lots, price \$26,43

189. Dec. 14.—By G. W. Beckford & Co., Boston.

190. Dec. 14.—By G. W. Beckford & Co., Boston.

191. Dec. 16.—Attenelli, owner, by Bangs, Merwin & Co., New York. 349 lots

192. Dec. 19—21.—W. C. Prime, owner, by Bangs, Merwin & Co., New York. 1463 lots

193. Addenda, No. 1, 150 lots

194. " " 2. 87 lots

195. " " 3. 348 lots

1865.

196. Jan. 10.—Edward M. Thomas, owner, by James C. McGuire, Washington. 363 lots

197. March 6.—By Gilbert & Sampson, Chicago. 385 lots, price \$82,77

198. March 13.—Dr. Chilton, owner, Bangs, Merwin & Co., New York.

3140 lots, price \$3857,89

199. Addenda, No. 1. 519 lots, price \$218,57

200. Addenda, No. 2. 50 lots, price \$144,62

201. March 20—25.—W. Elliot Woodward, owner, J. E. Cooley, New York.

3846 lots, price \$12285,10

Both large and small paper copies.

202. March 24.—By Moses Thomas & Sons, Philadelphia, 383 lots

203. April 18.—By Joseph Hegeman, Brooklyn. One lot of Coins.

204.—May 29—31.—J. N. T. Levick, owner, by Bangs, Merwin & Co., New York.

1720 lots, price \$2081,63

Postponed from April 27th Both large and small paper copies.

205. June 29.—Edward Cogan, owner, by Bangs, Merwin & Co., New York. 492 lots

206. June 29.—Mr. Chadbourn, owner, by F. J. Sheldon, Providence. 303 lots

This sale did not take place till July 12th in Boston.

207. July 12.—Mr. Chadbourn, owner, by D. T. McGilvray. 303 lots, price \$6031

208. Oct. 16—20.—Dr. Franklin S. Edwards, owner, by Bangs, Merwin & Co., New York.

2907 lots, price \$4390,21

209. Addenda. 24 lots, price \$32,05

210. Oct. 24 and 25.—Mr. Dawley, owner, by Bangs, Merwin & Co., New York.

1169 lots, price \$600,36

211. Oct. 26.—Dr. Abrahams, owner, by Samuel Hatch, Boston. 173 lots

212. Nov. 13.—Benj. Haines, owner, by J. E. Cooley, New York. 734 lots, price \$515,81

213. Dec. 19—22.—W. Elliot Woodward, owner, by J. E. Cooley, New York.

2678 lots, price \$4251,60

Both large and small paper copies.

214. Dec. 22.—Alfred S. Robinson, owner, by J. E. Cooley, New York.

215. Dec. 20.—By Conant & Sherburne, Boston. 208 lots, price \$28,44

Addenda. 81 lots, price 11,18

1866.

216. Feb. 14.—Dr. Larkin Yansed, owner, by Samuel Hatch, Boston. 841 lots, price \$208,59

Addenda.

217. Feb. 19 and 20.—By E. J. Barra, San Francisco.

218. Feb. 27th—March 1st.—W. E. Woodward, owner, by J. E. Cooley, New York.

1745 lots, price \$1431,40

219. March 6.—By Thomas Birch & Son, Philadelphia. 420 lots

220. March 26.—By Bangs, Merwin & Co., New York. Two lots only.

221. April 24 and 27.—W. Elliot Woodward, owner, by Leavitt, Strebeigh & Co., New York.

2340 lots, price \$3331,79

Both large and small paper copies.

222. May 3.—Edward Cogan, owner, by Thomas Birch & Son, Philadelphia.

359 lots, price \$314,76

222. May 23.—by Leonard & Co., Boston.

206 lots, price \$240,82

224. May 26.—O. H. Haipel, owner, by S. G. Hubbard, Cincinnati. 28 lots.

SELECTIONS.

THE ROYAL HIBERNIAN ACADEMY.

"There is also a large room with galleries full of Irish antiquities, such as urns containing burnt bones, the remains, doubtless, of human sacrifices; rude mills of stone for crushing grain, pieces of pottery, domestic implements, and weapons of wood, stone, iron, and bronze, and the molds in which the latter were cast, those of bronze always being in the best state of preservation; also ornaments of gold, silver, and inferior metals, for the fingers, wrist, neck, hair, head, ears, and waist (often displaying very fine workmanship), and more interesting than all these, a wooden kit of *butter*; a suit of hair of a fashionable female, which, in the style of

the time, was done up on a rolling pin ; and almost whole garments of a strong but very coarse texture, resembling that of gunny-bags, only softer, and whole shoes made of raw hide. So numerous and well preserved are these evidences of the long ago of Ireland that from them an expert antiquary could almost construct and furnish abodes and entire villages after the style of that long gone time. The depth, too, at which these articles were found in the bogs attests to their great antiquity, while the condition they were in when found proves the preservative character of the bogs themselves. Another object of peculiar interest in this room is a curious old stone, covered with hieroglyphics, that was found, many years ago, in the vicinity of the Pass of Dunloe, in the Killarney region. It has been maintained by some that this stone throws much light on the Ogam, or early Celtic or Druidical, language (as many consider it) ; in fact, that it bears the same relation to this language that the Rosetta stone of the British Museum does to the Egyptian characters. The Ogam alphabet consists of sixteen letters or characters, commonly inscribed on the sharp edge of a stone—often, however, above and below a line, as given by the Irish scholar O'Halloran. The very limited authority before me goes on to say that “the *Beth-Luis-Moin*, or Irish alphabet, contains but eighteen letters, fashioned differently from the Roman characters, and each symbolically representing a tree or plant. Thus, the letter D—*Duir*—is the name of the oak ; O—*Owen*—is the broom ; U—*Ur*—is the heath ; and I—*Idulbo*—is the yew-tree,” showing at how early a period existed that vein of sentiment inherent in the true Irish character.”

REWARD OF MERIT TO AN INDIAN CHIEF.

President Johnson has caused to be prepared a silver medal and a certificate of merit which, together with one hundred silver dollars, are to be presented to Hoo-Ke-Op, a chief of the Blackfeet tribe of Indians, as a reward for his noble behavior in 1864 in rescuing a white woman from captivity. The certificate was engrossed on parchment in the office of Indian affairs, and bears a vignette of the United States coat of arms, executed with the pen, beneath which is the following inscription :

EXECUTIVE MANSION, WASHINGTON, Sept. 29, 1866.

TO HOO-KE-OP, THE CHIEF:—I am informed by the two Commissioners sent by me last spring to treat with the Indians on the Upper Missouri River country, of the friendly act of Hoo-Ke-Op, the chief, a member of the Blackfeet tribe of Indians, in rescuing from captivity a white woman named Fanny Kelly in 1864. I thank Hoo-Ke-Op, the chief, for his noble conduct in this matter, and as a memento of my friendship for him so long as he remains friendly with the white man I direct that a silver medal be given to him, that all my red children and all my white children when they look upon it may know that the Great Father at Washington is very much pleased with him. I also direct that one hundred silver dollars be given to Hoo-Ke-Op, the chief, and

I write my name on this paper to be given to him that he may know that the silver medal and the silver dollars are sent to him from Washington.

ANDREW JOHNSON,
President of the United States.

O. H. BROWNING, Secretary of the Interior.

D. N. COOLEY, Commissioner of Indian Affairs.

The medal weighs about half a pound, and will certainly add considerably to the weight of Hoo-Ke-Op's dignity. On one side it bears the profile of the President, around which are the words, “Andrew Johnson, President of the United States, 1865.” On the other side is a pedestal bearing the word “Peace,” and upon it a bust of Washington. In front of the pedestal Columbia is grasping an Indian by the hand. Columbia carries an American flag and is surrounded by the implements of progress and industry.” The Indian carries his weapon, and in the distance is a herd of buffaloes bounding through the prairie grass.

RELICS OF THE PAST.—Some curious discoveries have recently been made at Silchester, near Basingstoke, the site of the ancient British and Roman Capital of Southern Britain. The main street and a street running from it have been laid open, together with two large Roman houses with tessellated pavements. The walls which surrounded the Capital were three miles in length. The site of the amphitheatre has been found, and an admission pass like the opera bone passes of the present day dug out. Coins connected with periods anterior to the birth of our Saviour have also been found. A brick has also turned up, on which some Roman lover has cut words relating to “my lass,” or “my girl.” Roman tooth-picks, ear-picks, and scissors have been found, and the site of a strong box made of oak an inch thick. Some remains of the box, its hinges and lock, were picked up. The position of a temple is known, and will one day be explored. Silchester is the property of the Duke of Wellington. The plough has now been passing for centuries over the spot where 500 years perhaps before the Roman invasion of Britain the London of a kingdom which included Sussex, Hampshire, and Dorsetshire, once stood.

Mr. William Busam, of Bellevue, Ohio, had his collection of coins broken into and robbed of about 2000 copperheads, on the day of the President's passage through Bellevue. The thief left with the train for Buffalo immediately after. A reward of \$25 has been offered.

Samuel D. Thomas of Newark, N. J., had his servant, a colored boy, arrested for purloining coins from his cabinet. The value in metal was \$40. The boy acknowledged his guilt, and some of the coins have been regained. A five-dollar piece of 1810 was given in payment for a glass of soda, the vender saying it was brass.

"The Palestine Exploration Fund has begun to yield most flourishing results in a province where there was least expected and most needed, viz., in that of Semitic Paliography. A certain number of photographs taken by the exploring expedition in various spots of the Holy Land, and comprising representations of some of the oldest Samaritan manuscripts, and further Samaritan and Hebrew inscriptions of a remote age, have been submitted by the committee to Mr. Deutsch, of the British Museum. This gentleman has now reported upon them at some length, and, it appears, has been able to arrive at some very important conclusions chiefly with regard to a long-contested Samaritan inscription found upon a stone in a Mahometan minaret at Nabulus. Mr. D. has completely restored the reading of this, probably oldest, Samaritan epigraph in existence. A great deal of additional light is also thrown, by these new materials, upon the vexed question of the age and primitive shape of the square Hebrew character, the final decision of which must be of the highest import for biblical criticism, archæology, antiquities, history, etc."—*Pull Mall Gazette*.

A late number of the *Schweizerbund* states that the medal in memorial of Abraham Lincoln, which the French government would not allow to be made in their territory, has at length been stamped in Geneva, the journals of which city speak of it as a great success. On one side is seen the expressive profile of the President, with a dedication in the name of the French democracy; on the other an allegoric relief of three persons, representing the liberation of the black race. The Genius of Freedom stands leaning on the monument bearing an inscription. Opposite him a negro, resting on his musket, points to the starry flag of the Union, while another lays a palm upon the tomb of the one who freed him.

The government is considering and will probably adopt an entirely new system of small coinage. The cent will have a raised star, with a hole through it in the centre. The two cent pieces will have two perforated stars, and the three cent coins three. Thus by holding either denomination to the light, or by simply touching it so as to feel the holes, the value of a piece of money will be unmistakably known. The half dimes and dimes are a larger coin of better metal, but are to be distinguished by one and two perforated stars.—*Daily Paper*, Sept. 21, 1866.

In a lead mine at Memphis, Tenn., last Thursday, some specimens of red sandstone were broken open, and one was found to contain a petrified human hand, in a perfect state of preservation. In other cases parts of animals were found, and one black snake some five feet long was found, of the consistency and weight of the stone.

"The ratifications were exchanged on the 20th of July, at the Minister's of Foreign affairs in Paris, of the Convention signed on the 23d December last, between France, Belgium, Italy and Switzerland, for a uniform standard of coinage in the four countries."—*New York Herald*.

"The French Emperor has granted 300 medals (10 in gold, 178 in silver, and 112 in bronze) to those of the medical profession who evinced zeal and devotedness in the care of the sick during the recent epidemic of cholera."—*N. Y. Med. Journal*, Aug. 1866.

APPOINTMENTS TO THE MINT.—Wm. Millward, Director of the Mint; Chambers McKibben, Treasurer of the Mint; Col. Wm. A. Gray, Chief Coiner; J. H. Taylor, Smelter.

The paper money of Hayti is so low that some firms have refused to sell, for they are compelled to receive it in payment.

"COPPERHEADS."

A Descriptive Catalogue of the Copper and Base Metallic Currency issued in the several States of the United States, commencing in 1862 and ending in 1864.

ABBREVIATIONS USED.

Ins.	Inscription.
Ob.	Obverse.
Rev.	Reverse.
S.	Silver.
C.	Copper.
C.a.	Composition, color between Copper and Brass
B.	Brass.
G.S.	German Silver.
N.	Nickel.
T.	Tin.
L.	Lead.
M. E.	Milled Edge.

[NEW YORK CONTINUED.]

120

Ob. Same as obverse No. 119.

Rev. "Geo. Washington President." Bust facing right, 8 stars. C., size 15.

121

Ob. Same as obverse No. 119.

Rev. "Good for One Glass of Soda" surrounded by a circle of 31 stars. S. C. B. G.-S. T., size 15.

122

Obv. "T. Brimelow, Druggist, 432 Third Avenue, N. Y." A large figure "2" in an open wreath.

Rev. Same as reverse No. 119. B.

123

Obv. "T. Brimelow, Druggist, 432 Third Avenue, N. Y." Bust of Franklin within a wreath.

Rev. Same as reverse No. 120. S. C. B. T., size 15.

¹²⁴
Obv. Same as obverse No. 123.

Rev. Same as reverse No. 121. S. C. B. T. size 15.

¹²⁵
Obv. "T. Brimelow, Druggist, 432 Third Av. N. Y. 1864." A mortar enclosed within a wreath. S. C. B. N. T.

¹²⁶
Obv. "Broas Pie Baker, One Country, 131 41st St. N. Y." One star.

Rev. "United We Stand 1863." An Indian head, small letter H below, the W in We directly over the third and fourth feather of the head. S. C. L.

¹²⁷
Obv. Similar to obverse No. 126. A small H under the star.

Rev. Same as reverse No. 126. C. B. L.

¹²⁸
Obv. Slight variation from obverse No. 127.

Rev. Similar to reverse No. 127, but without the letter H under the head, the letter W in We directly over the point of the third feather in the head. C.

¹²⁹
Obv. Same as obverse No. 128.

Rev. Similar to reverse No. 128. The W in We between the second and third feather of the head. C. B. N. T. L.

¹³⁰
Obv. Similar to obverse No. 128.

Rev. Similar to reverse No. 126. "C. D. L. H." in small letters below the head.

¹³¹
Obv. Similar to obverse No. 130.

Rev. Similar to reverse No. 129. The U in United directly opposite the nostril of the head. B.

¹³²
Obv. Same as obverse No. 131.

Rev. Same as obverse No. 127. C. B. N. T.

¹³³
Obv. "Broas Bros. New York. "Army and Navy," enclosed within a wreath. Two stars.

Rev. Similar to reverse No. 128. C. B.

¹³⁴
Obv. Similar to obverse No. 133. Army and Navy in smaller letters, a dash between New and York.

Rev. Liberty head, with cap facing to the right. "United We Stand Divided We Fall. S. C. B. N. T.

¹³⁵
Obv. Same as obverse No. 134.

Rev. Same as reverse No. 134. A slight variety caused by the recutting of the die. S. C. B. N. T.

¹³⁶
Obv. Same as obverse No. 134.

Rev. Liberty head facing to the left, "1863," 13 stars. S. C. B. N. T.

¹³⁷
Obv. Same as obverse No. 134.

Rev. "Benjamin Franklin," bust facing to the right. "E. Sigel" in small letters below. S. C. B. G.-S. N. T.

¹³⁸
Obv. "Broas Brothers Pie Bakers." "Our Country" within a wreath. Two small stars.

Rev. "United We Stand, 1863." Bust of Washington and two flags. C. B.

¹³⁹
Obv. "W. S. Brown 1863." A wreath with a shield in the opening.

Rev. "Eureka 2 Warren St. New York." C. B. N. T.

¹⁴⁰
Obv. Same as obverse No. 139.

Rev. An Indian head. "L. Roloff & 1863" below, surrounded by 13 stars. B. Size 14.

¹⁴¹
Obv. "M. S. Brown 1863," wreath and shield.

Rev. Same as reverse No. 139. C. B. N. T.

¹⁴²
Obv. Similar to obverse No. 141. Letters of uniform size.

Rev. Same as reverse No. 139. C.

¹⁴³
Obv. Similar to obverse No. 142. Letters spread.

Rev. Same as reverse No. 139. C.

¹⁴⁴
Obv. "M. S. Brown 1863. "E Pluribus Union" in a ribbon, all enclosed within a circle of dots, the whole surrounded by 34 stars.

Rev. "Eureka 2 Warren St. New York." B. Size 16.

¹⁴⁵
Obv. "Café Autenrieth 85 Chatham St. N-Y. 1863." Two stars.

Rev. "NOT one cent. L. Roloff," enclosed within a wreath. C.

¹⁴⁶
Obv. Same as obverse No. 145.

Rev. Similar to reverse No. 145. The end of wreath slightly projecting. C.

¹⁴⁷
Obv. "Café Autenrieth 85 Chatham St. N. Y. 1863." The words "Chatham St." in a curved line.

Rev. "NOT one cent," "L. Roloff" in small letters below, the whole enclosed within a wreath. C.

¹⁴⁸
Obv. Similar to obverse No. 147.

Rev. Similar to reverse No. 147. NOT in antique letters. C.

149

Obv. Same as obverse No. 147.

Rev. Same as reverse No. 148, but without the maker's name. C.

150

Obv. Same as obverse No. 147.

Rev. An Indian head. C. N.

151

Obv. "Carland's 95 Bowery cor. of Hester St. N. Y."

Rev. "Fine Ale Drawn from Wood." Two stars. C.

152

Obv. A slight variety from obverse No. 151.

Rev. Same as reverse No. 151. C.

153

Obv. "C. L. R," an open wreath, star above and anchor and swords below.

Rev. A cannon, flag, and shot. "The Peace Maker 1863." "C. G." in small letters below. T.

154

Ob. Same as obverse No. 153.

Rev. Shield, Flags and Pole within a wreath, 13 stars encircling a liberty cap. T.

155

Obv. Same as obverse No. 153.

Rev. A wreath and cannon, "No Compromise with Traitors," C,

NOTES AND QUERIES.

Contributions for this department are invited on topics of general interest to Numismatists and Archaeologists.

Announcements of Coins or Antiquities for sale, or desired for purchase, will be published in this column at a charge of twenty-five cents per line.

Ed. American Journal of Numismatics :

DEAR SIR.—Can you not obtain an accurate description of the Spanish gold coin said to have been found in the garden of I. S. Boyd, Pa., and bearing date of A. D. 529? History tells us that in the 5th century the Visigoths overran the whole Peninsula of Spain, and in A. D. 471 Enric, king of the Visigoths, put an end to the dominion of the Romans, and gave to Spain the first written laws. After having governed the country for 240 years, the Visigoths were subjugated by the Arabians. If the date is correct, the coin must have been struck in the reign of Enric or his immediate successor.

CANAJOHARIE, N. Y., Sept. 28, 1866.

DEAR SIR:—Can any of your readers place a price on the following described piece? Obverse: head of Attila, reads around the margin "Attila, 451, Rex." Reverse reads "Aquila," and below the representation of the city. Size 9, European scale.

A. G. R,

I have a coin bought at a sale last spring for a Charles 1st three-pence. Obverse: head of the king, without beard, crowned, facing the left; legend: "Carolus II., D. G. M. BR. FR. ET. HI. REX." Reverse: square shield with the legend, "Christo Auspice Regno." Is the piece a spurious one, or were there any pieces struck in the reign of Charles II similar to those struck for Charles 1st? C. M. F.

ANSWERS TO QUERIES.

The answers to queries in this department will be furnished by the gentlemen best able to give the information in this country, and may always be relied upon.—[Ed.

J. T. B.—I have full sets of U. S. Postage and Fractional Currency, and will answer J. T. B.'s question to the best of my ability. The dates of issue of the different pieces I cannot give. Below please find a description of the different pieces composing the various issues, the latter in the order they were issued by the Government:

1st ISSUE.

50 ct. piece,	punctured edges,	green,	5 heads of Washington
25 "	"	" buff,	" " Jefferson
10 "	"	" green,	1 head of Washington
5 "	"	" buff,	1 " Jefferson

2nd ISSUE.

50 ct. piece,	plain edges,	green,	5 heads of Washington
25 "	"	" buff,	" " Jefferson
10 "	"	" green,	1 " Washington
5 "	"	" buff,	" " Jefferson

3d ISSUE.

50 ct. piece,	red back,	head of Washington in metallic ring
25 "	" purple back,	" " " "
10 "	" green	" " " "
5 "	" buff	" " " "

4th ISSUE.

50 ct. piece,	figure of Justice,	red back,	written signatures
50 "	"	"	printed "
50 "	"	" green back	" "
25 "	"	" bust of Fessenden,	red " "
25 "	"	" green	" " "
10 "	"	" head Washington	red " written "
10 "	"	"	" " printed "
10 "	"	" green	" " "

5th ISSUE.

50 ct. piece,	bust of Spinner,	red back,	written signatures
50 "	"	"	printed "
50 "	"	" green	" " "
5 "	"	" Clark,	red " " "
5 "	"	" green	" " "

3 cent piece, head of Washington, no other variety.

Respectfully,

S. G. R.

CANAJOHARIE, N. Y., Sept. 21, 1866.

S. H. R., Pittsburgh, Pa.—Your suggestion to attach the letters R, and V. R. to rare copperheads in our list, would be a very good one if we could discover which the rare ones are, but as what are rare in one locality are common in another, it is impossible at this period to establish a rule. Hereafter these matters will regulate themselves,—Ed,

American Journal of Numismatics

AND

Bulletin of the American Numismatic & Archæological Society.

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No. 7

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ON MULING COINS.

A Mule is defined as "the product or offspring of the ass and the mare, or the horse and the she-ass; a hybrid, a mongrel." As applied to coins, while it involves the same principles in generation, it literally means the product or offspring of two dies, not originally intended for each other.

By the system of muling, dies are mixed heterogeneously; reverses combine in inextricable confusion; and coins are created, which after generations of numismatists will curse as nondescript; and which are an injury—a crying evil—to the proper study of the science, and the proper classification of its illustrations.

The man who claps the head of a monkey on the tail of a fish, and swindles the public by calling it a 'mermaid,' is termed a *bumbug*, an insect that goes about buzzing falsehoods into people's ears, which are the more injurious and the more venal, inasmuch as on a foundation of baseless fabrication is built a superstructure of apparent truth.

What shall we term the artist who by an ingenious combination of the male die of one piece and the female die of another, proclaims to the world the discovery of a new species of coin?

Is not his device for changing the order of art, as injurious in its way, as that of the one who alters the course of nature?

To our view this creation of a hybrid and mongrel coinage is a disreputable piece of business.

The difficulties that must of necessity surround the collection and classification of coins, should not be increased by any one, and surely would not

be by one holding the interests of numismatics near to his heart.

What possible good object can be subserved by thus trifling with important interests?

Are we who make it, as it were, a profession to collect and throw light upon the metallic issues of nations, such children that we must forsooth have them made into toys to amuse us?

As regards the copperhead series, contemptible as it is in itself, it yet illustrates an important period of history, and portrays in its conception and execution the ebb and flow of popular opinion as nothing else can.

To thus tamper with the original meaning of those bits of base metal, is garbling the handwriting and meaning of a great nation.

In those days, when all our gold and silver and copper coins were hoarded and locked up, and had not been replaced by a paper substitute, the efforts to create something in metal which should take their place, were the spontaneous outpourings of the desire of the people; the last vain efforts against the rushing avalanche of irresponsible promises to pay. The people for the nonce took the matter into their own hands, and individual honor was pledged where the national honor failed to meet the emergency.

If those who are in the habit of collecting dies for base purposes of miscegenation, (and we are not aware of the name or personality of one who does so,) we pray them to bethink themselves of what they are doing, and of the legacy of trouble and annoyance, they propose to leave for those who come after them.

We call upon societies and collectors to reflect upon the subject, and to frown upon every such attempt to delude and deceive the innocent and unwary. No glory will be gained by these petty efforts at creation by amalgamation, and the mere desire to own something that is not in the possession of other collectors, ought not to be a sufficient inducement for any to commit an action which is at once foolish and dishonorable.

Transactions of Societies.

BULLETIN

OF THE

AMERICAN NUMISMATIC & ARCHÆOLOGICAL SOCIETY.

NOTICE.—*The American Numismatic and Archæological Society will be at all times pleased to communicate with any individuals or Societies, on Numismatic or Archæological topics, to answer questions, and give all information desired. Letters of inquiry addressed to "CHAS. DE F. BURNS, Cor. Sec'y, Mott Haven, Westchester Co., N.Y.," will receive prompt attention.*

Regular Meeting, October 25, 1866.

The first meeting of this Society since the annual recess, was held on Thursday evening, October 11th, the President and a fair attendance of members being present.

After the reading of the minutes of the last meeting, the Special Committee on the Lincoln Memorial Medal reported verbally that Mr. Sigel, the artist, had been conferred with, and that it was arranged to have a number of medals struck in block tin. The Committee expected to be able to report more fully at the next meeting.

Some further routine business having been concluded, there were exhibited a number of valuable donations which had accumulated during the recess. Among them were two splendid bronze medals from Messrs. J. S. & A. B. Wyon, medalists, London. One, a marriage medal of the Princess Helena of England, is two-and-a-half inches in diameter, and bears on the obverse fine portraits of the Princess, and Prince Christian, of Schleswig-Holstein. On the reverse, within a tressure of six inches, are two shields of arms, above which is a crown and the date "July, 1866." The second medal is in honor of Thomas Leverton Donaldson, and has a portrait in bold relief, with the inscription on the reverse, within a wreath, "To Commemorate Long and Zealous Services in Promoting the Study of Architecture;" it is two-and-a-quarter inches in diameter. Both medals are of the most beautiful design and execution, and the lettering being in mediæval characters adds much to their appearance.

From Mr. John F. McCoy, of New York, were received two large and elaborate medals in bronze of Gen. Scott, by C. C. Wright. They commemorate his victory in Mexico, and were struck, one by resolution of Congress, and the other by the Commonwealth of Virginia, 1847-8.

A fine medal in tin, of Washington Irving, struck by Henning, N. Y., was received from Mr. Francis Hoffman.

The Curator read a communication and presented one hundred "copperhead" tokens from Mr. Thomas Cleneay, Cincinnati.

Mr. J. N. T. Levick presented a large number of miscellaneous coins and medals in fine condi-

tion; also several catalogues, &c. Other donations were recorded, and after the reading of a paper contributed by Dr. Perine, the meeting adjourned.

JAMES OLIVER,
Rec. Sec.

Regular Meeting, October 25, 1866: Dr. G. H. Perine, V. P., in the chair.

The minutes of the preceeding meeting being read were accepted and adopted.

Several donations were received and recorded.

The following document was read by Mr. Levick:

"The undersigned, a majority of the members of the 'New York Numismatic Society,' deeming it inexpedient to longer continue the existence of that Society as an organization, and desiring, as far as possible, to aid and benefit the 'American Numismatic and Archæological Society,' have passed the following resolutions:

Resolved, That on and after the 31st day of July, 1866, the 'New York Numismatic Society' is and shall be permanently dissolved.

Resolved, That the Treasurer and Curator of said Society be instructed to make over to the 'American Numismatic and Archæological Society' all property belonging to said Society now in their possession.

Signed,

WM. C. PRIME,
JOHN F. MCCOY,
J. N. T. LEVICK,
WM. H. STROWBRIDGE,
R. HEWITT, JR.
C. DE F. BURNS,
WM. ANDERSON,
JOS. E. GAY,
JAMES EARL."

On motion, the above resolutions were accepted, and a Committee was appointed to receive the property. The resolutions were ordered to be entered at length on the minutes of this Society.

Mr. A. C. Roberts was elected a resident member unanimously, and the meeting adjourned,

JAMES OLIVER,
Rec. Sec.

BOSTON NUMISMATIC SOCIETY.

The monthly meeting of this Society was held on Thursday, October 4th. Mr. Appleton, having returned from Europe, resumed the duties of Secretary. The records of the last meeting were read, and several donations were announced, including the American Journal of Numismatics and the Proceedings of the Manchester Numismatic Society of England.

The Secretary proposed as an honorary member, Dr. Clay, President of the M. N. S., and under a suspension of the sixth by-law he was immediately elected. The President announced that copies of the address delivered in January, 1865, by Dr. Lewis, on resigning the Presidency, having been reprinted from the American Journal of Numismatics were ready for distribution of members.

The President exhibited a heavy gold medal, a fine specimen of South American work. It was struck to commemorate the Congress of the South American Republics, held at Lima, in October, 1864. The names of the principal deputies are on the medal. The Secretary exhibited a collection of about thirty pieces of the English gold series, extending from Edward III, Richard II, Henry IV, and Edward IV, angels of Edward IV, Henry VII and Henry VIII, and sovereigns of Henry VIII, Edward VI, Mary, Elizabeth, James I, Charles I, and Cromwell. The rarest coin is the Oxford three-pound piece of Charles I.

He also showed three American rarities, bought in London; the first is a "wreath" cent of 1793, in perfectly brilliant condition; another is an impression in silver of the medal known as the "Voltaire" Washington, with the head of Jeremy Bentham; and the last and most precious is a bronze medal of Washington, with an old and ugly head, but an exquisite reverse. In a wreath of olive and oak is an extended figure of Fame, blowing a trumpet, and beneath her are the words "Emancipator of America." The medal is of size 28. The Secretary stated that he knew of only one duplicate of the silver medal, viz.: that in the Imperial Museum at Vienna, and the bronze is believed to be entirely unknown to collectors.

A vote of thanks was passed to Mr. Ellis for the manner in which he had discharged the duties of Acting Secretary during the past year. The society passed some time in animated and interesting discussion, and adjourned at 5½ P. M.

THE BRACTEATES OF THE GERMAN KINGS AND ROMAN EMPERORS.

The bracteates of the German kings and Roman emperors form, without doubt, one of the finest and most complete series amongst all the numerous varieties of coins of the middle ages. Great as is their number, and various as are their types, so difficult and perplexing is their proper classification. It is well known that the kings and emperors did not coin only in one particular mint, but that under the supervision of their mint masters and præfects they had money struck in different towns and cities of their possessions. They often even went so far as to pawn the profitable right of coinage to cities or private speculators, especially in times of war, or, granted it for a certain sum of money to bishops and abbots, who, taking advantage of the growing power of the church, or the piety of their monarchs, knew how to make it perpetual. In this way the number of authorized imperial mints became very great, and endless varieties of bracteates and denarii flooded the country. It was common for the cities, on obtaining the right of coinage, to adopt a distinct type or device, which, being confirmed by the emperor, continued to be a mark of their coins.

Thus the bracteates of the imperial mint at the city of Muhlhausen, in Thuringia, show the emperor on horseback, behind the neck usually a tower or the orb of empire; those struck at Nordhausen have two crowned figures seated side by side, between them cross, etc. Few of these bracteates have inscriptions, generally only the older ones. For the most part only single letters, initials, or confused words, mingled with stars, half-moons, squares, roses, etc., fill the space usually allotted to the legend. But no space is left vacant: crosses, crucifixes, ringlets, flowers, of all kinds are crowded on the coin. If the figure is on horseback a tower or a city commonly appears between the feet of the horse or fills the background. On the bracteates the emperors appear standing or seated, sometimes but seldomer on horseback, rarely in full-faced bust. They are seated on city gates, (a favorite emblem on German mediæval coins, said to signify the city of Rome), on thrones or chairs, ornamented with lion-claws and dog-heads, or on plain half-circles, sometimes beneath a baldachin. Standing, we find them between towers or without them. One bracteate found at Wetzlar has the emperor's bust between a tower and a palm-branch; another one in my possession, the crowned bust on a gate between two towers. The crown is composed of a single rim with three balls, a characteristic feature of the bracteates, for from the time of Conrad II., (1024—1039), the arched crown, and later the pointed iron crown, appears on the solidi of the kings and emperors. In the hands they bear single or double orbs of empire, surmounted by crosses or lilies, sceptres of various forms, crosses or flowers, seldom a sword or a book. The sword belongs to the knights and the book to the clergy. On horseback the emperors bear shield and flag. At first the shield bears no device. Philipp was the first to adopt the device of the eagle, the flag is mostly plain.

The oldest imperial bracteates are attributed to Lothar II., (1125—37), but the first of them with the legend, "*Luteger me fecit*," belongs rather to the series of the landgraves of Thuringia, coined perhaps in Erfurt, and is mentioned in the catalogue of the collection of the Leipsic city library, No. 6092, as belonging to Ludwig, (1172—1190). Others, with the like inscriptions, are evidently forgeries of a modern date, and sometimes most incredible devices; thus one has the laureated bust of the emperor in profile in a highly elaborate dress, which style did not occur on coins until two centuries later. One bracteate, with the inscription, "*Conradus imperat*," is given to Conrad III., (1138—1152), but it is known that neither Conrad III., nor the later Conrad IV., were crowned with the iron crown, and consequently only kings, which title also appears on their solid coins. Frederick I, Barbarossa or Redbeard, (1152—1190), gives us the first authenticated bracteate. At first his figure or bust appears only; afterwards

conjoined with that of his son, king Henry VI. The type is generally sharp and clear, the metal pure, but the inscriptions for the most part so indistinct and confused that it is difficult to distinguish the various names. The emperor appears seated, or his bust en face, with sceptre and orb of empire, or on horseback with shield and flag. One very rare type shows the emperor seated, below him kneels a woman in prayer; legend: "*Remurrcusin.*"

Philipp's (1197—1208) bracteates are distinguished by their greater breadth. Almost all of them are of the Thuringian mints; some of very fair workmanship, others, in consequence of the troubled, warlike times, hurriedly cast and very poor. The bracteates of Otho IV., (—1211), are either altogether mute or have the emperor's figure or bust, or the emperor on horseback; these latter are very rare. Some bear his badge, the lion of the Guelphs. One in my collection has the crowned lion with a human face to right, the tail ending in a lily, and the outer rim composed of diamonds and beads and closed by a cross. By some numismatists this type is attributed to Otho's father, Henry the Lion, duke of Saxony and Bavaria, afterward deposed by Frederic Barbarossa, but it is doubtful whether even that proud and haughty prince would have dared to provoke Barbarossa's wrath by assuming the crown—then the exclusive badge of royalty. Frederick II's (1212—12—) bracteates can scarcely be distinguished from those of Frederick I; they are of the same types, but near the end of his reign get very much debased. This depravity continues through the interregnum; the dies are worked carelessly, the devices clumsy and uncouth, perfect inscriptions become rarer, and their places take again single and confused letters. Most of the bracteates of this time are coined in cities, which are made known by inscriptions or coat of arms. Heinrich Raspe, both as landgrave of Thuringia and afterwards as German king, coined bracteates with his crowned figure on horseback. Of the same kind are those of Adolph, (1291—1298), which are distinguished mostly by the initial A, but a good many have not even this.

Of king Rudolphus, (1273—1291), as well as of the emperor Ludwig IV., (1314—1347), no Thuringian bracteates are known, those struck in Suabia bear their crowned busts with sceptre, orb of empire, or tower, and may be distinguished by the circles of beads and ringlets peculiar to that region. Their metal is pure, the outlines deep and clear, and the devices not without grace.

Here now closes the period of the bracteates and of the later kings and emperors there are hardly any to be expected. H. F.

The letter of "M. F." which appears in another column will be answered in our next. At present our reply is crowded out.—Ed.

OFFICERS OF THE RHODE ISLAND NUMISMATIC ASSOCIATION.

President,—CHARLES GORTON.

Vice President,—DESMOND FITZGERALD.

Secretary,—JOHN J. MEADER.

Treasurer,—CHARLES T. METCALF.

Cabinet Keeper,—ASA LYMAN.

Executive Com.,—THE PRESIDENT EX-OFFICIO, JOHN J. MEADER, ALBERT V. JENKS.
PROVIDENCE, R. I.

RHODE ISLAND COPPERHEADS.

We have received from a valuable contributor in Providence, R. I., the following corrected list of R. I. Copperheads. On comparison with the list published in the JOURNAL in June, it will be seen that they only vary in the metals, and in noting the number of *mules*, of which only three or four sets were ever struck. On this subject of Muling we have something to say in another column:

ABBREVIATIONS USED.

Ins.	Inscription.
Ob.	Obverse.
Rev.	Reverse.
S.	Silver.
C.	Copper.
B.	Brass.
G.-S.	German Silver.
W.M.	White Metal.
N.	Nickel.
T.	Tin.
L.	Lead.
M.E.	Milled Edge.

1.
Ob. "Charnley No. 111 Orange St Providence R. I." Anchor in shield. 13 stars.

Rev. Large "C" in centre "Union 1863" above; half wreath below, S.C.B.G.-S.W.M. N.T.L.

2.
Ob. Same as obverse No. 1.

Rev. "Frank L. Gay Bookseller & Stationer 140 Westminster St Prov. R. I." One star. S. C.B.G.-S.W.-M.N.T.L

3.
Ob. Same as reverse No. 2.

Rev. "Good for One Cent 1863 Redeem.ed." One star within an open wreath. S.C.B.G.-S.W.-M.N.T.L.

4.
Ob. Same as reverse No. 2.

Rev. "Billiard Room & Restaurant No 27—31 Pleasant St." S.C.B.G.-S.N.T.

5.
Ob. Same as reverse No. 1.

Rev. Same as reverse No. 3. S.C.B.G.S. W.M.N.T.L.

6.
Ob. Same as reverse No. 1.

Rev. Same as reverse No. 4. S.C.B.G.S.N.T.

7.
Ob. "H. Dobson Union 1864." Two twigs joined.

Rev. Arcade House 62 Broad, St. Providence R. I." C.B.G.-S.W.-M.N.T.L. Size 11.

8.

Ob. "H-Y Lefevre. Pro: Empire SALOON. UNION" within a wreath.

Rev. A Beer Mug surrounded by 12 large stars, one small star above the mug, "1864" below. C. Size 15. Thick and thin die.

9.

Ob. Same as obverse No. 8.

Rev. "N 49- $\frac{1}{2}$ NORTH MAIN ST." 13 large stars and the date "1864" form the outer circle. C.B.G.-S.W.-M.N.T.L. Size 15.

10.

Ob. "City Fruit Store No. 4 Weybosset St Prov. R. I. Redeemed By Phillips"

Rev. "Rhode Island First In The Field; 1864" 13 stars form the outer circle. C.

11.

Ob. Same as obverse No. 10.

Rev. Full faced Bust of Gen'l Burnside in centre. "Rhode Island First In The Field 1864." S.C.B.G.-S.W.-M.N.T.L.

12.

Ob. "F. W. Shattuck 13 Weybosset St" "1864" within a half wreath. "Prov" above. "R. I. below.

Rev. Large "S" in the centre surrounded by an open wreath. "Burnside Fruit Store." C.B.G.-S.W.-M.N.T.L.

13.

Ob. Same as reverse No. 1.

Rev. Same as reverse No. 7. C.B.G.S.W.M.N.T.L.

14.

Ob. Same as reverse No. 1.

Rev. Dogs in pursuit of game. C.B.G.S.W.-M.N.T.L.

15.

Ob. Same as obverse No. 1.

Rev. Same as obverse No. 7. C.B.G.-S.W.-M.N.T.L.

16.

Ob. Same as obverse No. 10.

Rev. Same as obverse No. 7. C.B.G.-S.W.-M.N.T.L.

17.

Obv. Same obverse No. 7.

Rev. Same as reverse No. 14. C.B.G.S.W.M.N.T.L.

18.

Oh. Same as reverse No. 11.

Rev. Eagle on Anchor, surrounded by 16 stars. C.B.C.S.W.-M.N.T.L.

19.

Ob. Same as reverse No. 11.

Rev. Same as obverse No. 1. C.B.G.S.W.-M.N.T.L.

20.

Ob. Same as reverse No. 11.

Rev. Same as reverse No. 14. C.B.G.-S.W.-M.N.T.L.

21.

Ob. Same as reverse No. 11.

Rev. Same as reverse No. 7. C.B.G.-S.W.-M.N.T.L.

22.

Ob. Bust facing left. 14 stars. "Redeemed."

Rev. Same as reverse No. 18. C.B.G.-S.W.-M.N.T.L.

23.

Ob. Same as obverse No. 22.

Rev. Same as obverse No. 1. C.B.G.-S.W.-M.N.T.L.

24.

Ob. Same as obverse No. 22.

Rev. Same as obverse No. 14. C.B.G.-S.W.-M.N.T.L.

25.

Ob. Same as obverse No. 22.

Rev. Same as obverse No. 10. C.B.G.-S.W.-M.N.T.L.

26.

Ob. Same as obverse No. 22.

Rev. Same as reverse No. 7. C.B.G.-S.W.-M.N.T.L.

27.

Ob. Same as reverse No. 18.

Rev. Same as obverse No. 7. C.B.G.-S.W.-M.N.T.L.

28.

Ob. Same as reverse No. 18.

Rev. Same as reverse No. 1. C.B.G.-S.W.-M.N.T.L.

29.

Ob. Same as reverse No. 1.

Rev. Same as obverse No. 10. C.B.G.-S.W.-M.N.T.L.

30.

Ob. "East Boston 1837."

Rev. Same as reverse No. 11. C.B.G.-S.W.-M.N.T.L.

31.

Ob. Same as obverse No. 30.

Rev. Same as reverse No. 1. C.B.G.-S.W.-M.N.T.L.

32.

Ob. Same as obverse No. 30.

Rev. Same as obverse No. 22. C.B.G.-S.W.-M.N.T.L.

33.

Ob. Same as obverse No. 30.

Rev. Same as obverse No. 7. C.B.G.-S.W.-M.N.T.L.

34

Ob. Bunch of grapes in centre. "POHLE 1863."

Rev. Goblet in centre. "ELMWOOD VINEYARD." Size 14. C.B.L.

10 sett struck of No. 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6.

13 sett struck of No. 11.

4 pieces only struck of No. 34, when the dies were accidentally broken.

3 sett only struck of the other Nos.

"COPPERHEADS."

A Descriptive Catalogue of the Copper and Base Metallic Currency issued in the several States of the United States, commencing in 1862 and ending in 1864.

[NEW YORK CONTINUED.]

156

Ob. Same as obverse No. 153.

Rev. Wreath, shield and flags. "Freedom." One star. C.

157

Ob. Same as obverse No. 153.

Rev. Similar to reverse No. 156. "Freedom" in larger letters. C.

158

Ob. Same as obverse No. 153.

Rev. "O. K." 13 links conjoined. C.

159

Ob. Same as obverse No. 153.

Rev. "Abm. Lincoln President. 1864." Bust facing to the left. C.

160

Ob. Same as obverse No. 153.

Rev. Bust of Lincoln facing to the left, surrounded by 13 stars, "1864" below. C.B.N.T.

161

Ob. "Tom Cullen Liquors 609 Grand St. N. Y."

Rev. "NOT one cent." "L. Roloff" within a wreath. C.

162

Ob. Same as obverse No. 161.

Rev. Similar to reverse No. 161. "NOT" in antique letters. C.

163

Ob. Same as obverse No. 161.

Rev. "NOT one cent" within an oak wreath. Two stars. C.

164

Ob. "J. J. Diehl Undertaker 133 Essex St. New York." A coffin in a small open wreath.

S.C.B.G.-S.N.T. Size 16.

165

Ob. "Carl Diem. Constanzer Brauerei 565 & 567 4th St. New York."

Rev. A large eight-pointed star, with leaves of clover in the points, a goblet in the centre, "Emil Sigel" in small letters below, the whole

surrounded by a circle of 24 stars.

S.C.B.G.-S.T. Size 18.

166

Ob. C. Doscher 241 Washington St. N. Y." 2 stars. "NOT one cent" within a wreath, small letter "H" below.

Rev. Indian head. "1863." 13 stars. Small letter "H" under the head. C.

167

Ob. Same as obverse No. 166.

Rev. Similar to reverse No. 166, but without the letter H. C.

168

Ob. Same as obverse No. 166.

Rev. Similar to reverse No. 167, but the stars larger. C.

169

Ob. Same as obverse No. 166.

Rev. Liberty head facing to the left. 13 stars. "1863." C.

170

Ob. "C. Doscher 241 Wash'n St. N. Y. 1863." Bust of Washington facing to the right.

Rev. "Not one cent. H" within a wreath. C.

171

Ob. Similar to obverse No. 170. The date smaller.

Rev. Same as reverse No. 170. C.

172

Ob. "M. Y. J. F. De LaVega. Vale por un Real."

Rev. "No Compromise with Traitors." Same as reverse No. 155. C.A.

173

Ob. "Felix TWO Dining Saloon 256 Broadway, New York."

Rev. Indian Head, 13 stars, 1863. C.B.G.S.N.

174

Ob. Same as obverse No. 173.

Rev. Shield within a wreath. E. S. in small letters below the shield. "Constitution and the Union." S.C.B.G.S.N.T.

175

Ob. "J. Fisher 254 Seventh Av. Segar Store"

Rev. Eagle on Globe, "Union for Ever." C.T.

176

Ob. "F. P. P. 145 Regt. N. Y. S. V." 1 star.

Rev. "25" in a six-pointed star. B.

177

Ob. "Fr. Freise, Undertaker 12 Ave. A. New York 1863." A coffin within a wreath.

Rev. An Indian head. "Fr. Freise, Leichenbesorger 12 Ave. A, New York." "E Sigel" in small letters below the head. C. Size 15.

178

Ob. "J. F. Gardner 55 Henry St. N. Y." Two stars.

Rev. Same as reverse No. 173. S.C.B.G.-S.N.

COIN SALE.

A sale of Coins, Medals, and Miniatures on ivory, took place at the store of Messrs. Miner & Somerville, No. 37 Nassau Street, on Thursday, October 18th.

The catalogue included 251 lots, of which 62 were withdrawn, leaving 189 lots sold, which brought \$318.60.

The collection comprised a large number of very rare European Coins and Medals, but was so badly catalogued that it was impossible to obtain any idea of its character, except from personal inspection. Had a proper catalogue been issued, we do not question but that the proceeds of the sale would have been largely increased. Such cataloguing, as "2 very rare Coins, fine," "4 Coins, rare," etc., hardly gives one a just idea of the nature of the article to be sold; and how an unknown Coin can be catalogued as "rare," passes our comprehension.

No. 112 is noted as "1530, Charles V, Emperor of Rome, 'rare;'" this Coin or Medal, or whatever it may be, ought to have been catalogued as 'unique,' for it is certain that no one ever heard of another like it. No. 37 "an old and very rare Coin." No. 47, "1760, Coin of Prussia." No. 92, "1624, Medal made into a box, and containing small paintings on mica, fine and rare." We would like to know whether it was the medal, the box, or the mica paintings, that deserved the title "rare."

No. 129, "7 very beautiful Medals of Dukes, as a set very rare;" here Dukes are spoken of as if they were some curious species of bird or animal; Dukes of what, for goodness sakes? These are specimen-bricks of an edifice which we do not desire to see duplicated.

COIN SALE IN ENGLAND.

The cabinet of coins of the late Mr. Gott, of Leeds, was lately sold by Messrs. Sotheby, Wilkinson, and Hodge, when a half noble of Richard II. brought six guineas; an angel of Richard III., £7 15s.; a sovereign of Henry VII., £39; a sovereign of Henry VIII., £15; sovereign of Edward VI., in his sixth year, £12; angelet of Mary, £11 5s.; sovereign of Elizabeth, £5 10s.; thirty-shilling piece of James I., £11; sovereign of Charles I., £7 10s.; broad of Cromwell, £6; half-broad of the same, £12 5s.; penny of Erfrith, King of Northumberland, £23; the Oxford pound piece of Charles I., £19. In another recent sale the service of numismatics to historical accuracy has been thus strikingly evident. The lot was—

40. Euthydemus (II.?), obv., diademed youthful bust to the right, of Asiatic type, the neck and shoulder clothed with the chlamys; rev., ΒΑΣΙΛΕΥΣ ΕΥΘΥΔΗΜΟΥ, nude figure of Heracles standing to the front, his head en-

circled by a wreath of peculiar form, and another similar in his extended right hand, the club and lion's skin supported by the left arm. Monogram No. 2., Vide *Ariana Antiqua and Numismatic Chronicle* new series, Vol. II., pl. iv., N. 6. Extremely rare and in excellent preservation, the obverse being fresh as from the die. This brought £25, (General Fox.) The artistic merit exhibited in the above coin, with the peculiarity of the features, may be admitted as a guarantee of the fidelity of the portraiture; if so, the fact of there having been at the least two Kings in Bactria of the name of Euthydemus will not be disputed. (Vide Catalogue.)

CORRESPONDENCE.

Editor of American Journal of Numismatics:

DEAR SIR.—In your article in the October number of your valuable Journal, on "the depravity of American Coinage," I think you bear rather too hard on "Uncle Sam" on the subject of *debased coinage*. Allow me to say, that the *regular* coinage of the country has not been debased at this time, for the mint continues to issue every year a certain number of 10 cent, 5 cent, and 3 cent pieces of the old standard value, though those pieces are, at this time, of no use whatever to the country as a *circulating medium*. In 1853, the government found it necessary to debase a certain portion of our currency, in other words, to reduce the weights of all our silver coins of the value of 50 cents and under, and what was the reason? not that the government might reap the additional profit, which was the cause why that course was pursued by the Monarchs of England, when they debased their coinage, but to prevent the export of the silver coinage, which was at that time rapidly leaving the country, and to furnish the people with a *circulating medium*.

You know that in 1862-63, the country was flooded with an irresponsible circulating medium of shin-plasters and copperheads, issued by companies and individuals, and that we called loudly upon the government for protection against the trash. We were answered by the issue of the postage and fractional currency. Now it seems to me that the only question at issue in that matter between the government and the people, lies between the paper fractional currency and the proposed metallic issue. Which is the most convenient? as with gold at 150, it would be utterly useless for the government to issue small coins of standard value as a *circulating medium*.

But when you speak of the want of art displayed in the late issues of our mint, I perfectly agree with you,—the new 5 cent piece is not only mean in design, but what is still worse, most scandalous in execution. One great security which we have against counterfeiting, lies in the power of the mint presses to make much deeper impressions on hard metal than can be made by the counterfeiters, yet on all the new 5 cent pieces that I have seen, even on those they call *proofs*, the impression is so weak, that a very short time of wear, must render them entirely smooth.

It seems to me that if the government would adopt a very hard metal, such as Feuchtwanger's composition, for the Fractional Currency, and use the power of their presses in stamping deep impressions on their coins, that the counterfeiting of them could be much more easily detected, than that of the paper fractional currency after it is much worn.

M. F.

BOSTON, Oct. 20, 1866.

Mr. Editor :

Let me suggest to your readers who may have occasion to issue catalogues of their coins, that they adopt a uniform style of printing; and I would recommend that Mr. W. E. Woodward's catalogues be the criterion by which they will be guided. In point of typographical appearance, Mr. Woodward's catalogues are far ahead of everything of the kind yet issued, and in numismatic literary merit and information they excel all other works yet published in the United States, not even excepting Prime and Dickeson. It costs no more to print a good-looking catalogue than a poor one. For instance: If the Chilton catalogue had been printed in the Woodward style, a difference in favor of the customer would have been made in the items of paper, press-work, and binding. If my suggestion is carried out, I think it will please all those collectors who preserve catalogues for reference.

C.

Would not your answer to "S. H. R., Pittsburgh, Pa." apply equally as well to two-legged copperheads as it does to the small pieces of copper which the United States Mint is vainly trying to excel?

BOSTON, Oct. 20, 1866.

Mr. Editor :

Allow me to correct several errors in the list of Coin Sales in the last number of the JOURNAL.

In lot No. 207, the price should have been 60 dollars and 81 cents, (\$60.81.)

In lot 215 the addenda should be omitted.

In lot No. 216 the name of the owner should be Dr. T. Larkin Turner, instead of "Dr. Larkin Yansed;" and the addenda contained 81 lots, which brought \$18.16.

Lot No. 223 should read as follows: "May 23, by Leonard & Co. Coins and rare books. 582 lots.

'Addenda, 206 lots, price 240.82."

A collection of coins, owned by J. R. Story, and numbering 436 lots, was sold in this city, on the 19th inst., by Samuel Hatch. The price realized was about \$100.00. ***

Mr. Editor :

Inasmuch as nearly everybody, except the authorities at the United States Mint, appears to be making some suggestion in regard to a new currency in lieu of shinplasters, allow me, through the JOURNAL, to suggest the use of old buttons as a medium of exchange. The late war was the means of introducing a vast variety of these articles, in several metals and of various styles, for the use of the contending armies; and as there is now no further need of them, I think that my plan, if fully carried out, would be a great pecuniary saving to our government, and might possibly satisfy the lofty ambition of the artist at the Mint, who has already overtasked his fertile brain to produce the elaborate designs on our coins of small denominations just issued.

Everybody knows what buttons are, so there can be no mistake about passing them as such; but it would not take a very smart chap to pass one of the last five-cent coins as a button, unless the taker should notice that he was getting a very poor specimen.

For the benefit of the "powers that be," at the Mint, I would suggest that the infantry button should pass for a cent; the cavalry button for two cents; and the artillery button for five cents; so that the table would stand as follows:

Two infantries make one cavalry;

Two cavalries and one infantry make one artillery.

Yours, hopefully,

G. STRONG.

NOTES AND QUERIES.

Contributions for this department are invited on topics of general interest to Numismatists and Archaeologists.

Announcements of Coins or Antiquities for sale, or desired for purchase, will be published in this column at a charge of twenty-five cents per line.

ROCHESTER, N. Y., Oct. 29, 1866.

Ed. American Journal of Numismatics :

DEAR SIR:—Please give the history and value of the following coin: Obverse, legend, "For the use of Trade;" Bungay. Reverse, legend, "We promise to pay on demand One Half-Penny;" date, 1795. And the value of an English half-penny, in splendid preservation, dated 1735; also of the coin called the "Wellington Token."

Yours Resp'y,

FRED. A. HATCH.

Can any of your readers give me any information concerning the Jewish shekel; its history; where it was coined; varieties of type, &c.?

SOUS MARQUEE.

Will you please inform me how many distinct varieties there are of the Connecticut cent of 1787?

Q. B.

ANSWERS TO QUERIES.

The answers to queries in this department will be furnished by the gentlemen best able to give the information in this country, and may always be relied upon.—[Ed.]

BOSTON, OCT. 16, 1866.

Editor of American Journal of Numismatics :

I would refer your correspondent, "W. S. T.," who inquires, on page 23, for the earliest date on modern coins, to an article in the first No. of the first vol. of the *Numismatic Chronicle*, from which it appears that the date of 1374 is found in Roman numerals on a coin of Aix-la-Chapelle. The earliest use of Arabic numerals on a coin, is also on one of Aix-la-Chapelle of 1404. Pieces bearing a date earlier than 1500 are seldom common. The first dated coin in my own collection is of Sigismund of Austria, of 1486. I have, however, a medal with the date of 1479.

Yours Respectfully,

WM. S. APPLETON.

American Journal of Numismatics

AND

Bulletin of the American Numismatic & Archæological Society.

VOL. I.

NEW YORK, DECEMBER, 1866.

No. 8

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THE DEPRAVITY OF AMERICAN COINAGE.

(SECOND ARTICLE.)

In the October number of the AMERICAN JOURNAL OF NUMISMATICS, we took occasion, as seemed good to us, to make some severe strictures on the current fractional coinage of the United States.

In that article, after considering the 'art idea' as exemplified in the designs for the aforesaid coinage, and reflecting on the implication, that it was not only deficient in taste, both in conception and execution, but that it was in fact dishonest, since the face of no one of the coins represented its actual value; we asked the following questions:

"Does any one suppose that the present copper cent, two-cent piece, three-cent piece and five-cent piece are worth anything like what they purport?"

"As to art, can anything more commonplace and trivial be imagined than the design and inscription of any of them?"

"If there be, as it seems there must be, a profit made on these pettifogging attempts at coinage, to whom does it accrue?" etc., etc.

The article has excited considerable attention, and besides the communications which have been made to us personally concerning it, we have read a number of editorial articles in various papers criticising and amplifying it according to the views and knowledge of the writers.

Of these articles, one from the *Chicago Tribune*, while agreeing with us as regards the inartistic execution of the coinage in question, dissents entirely from our views as to the value of the coins,

The writer says of these coins, "We believe them to fairly represent the values stated upon them."

Our correspondent "M. F." in the last number of the JOURNAL, goes on to show that the 'regular' coinage of the country has not been debased, but as we did not say it had we cannot see the relevancy of the remark.

He then states that in 1853 the Government found it necessary to debase or reduce the weights of our silver coins of the value of 50 cents and under, but that the motive was a proper one, inasmuch as it was intended to keep the silver coins thus debased from leaving the country, and to furnish the country with a circulating medium. All this has nothing at all to do with the question, which is simply, "Are the present fractional coins worth their face?"

M. F. says further, that "with gold at 150 it would be utterly useless for the government to issue small coins of a standard value as a circulating medium:"—We would like to know why?

When we were without a fractional circulating medium, or only possessed one of paper; and when the cents were hoarded in every direction, the plea made by government that the issue of an almost valueless token as a temporary accommodation was a valid one. But when the government continues year after year issuing new tokens of as little value without any such plea, it lays itself open to criticism.

In order to cause the export or hoarding of our copper coinage, it would be necessary that the coins should be worth more than their face at the current market rates of their material; it is not by any means necessary, however, to depreciate them sixty and seventy per cent. in order to avoid this risk. But the *Chicago Tribune* "believes" these coins to "fairly represent the value stated upon them." We have no belief on the subject; it is one of altogether too great importance for guesswork, and we should hardly engage the credit of this paper in an assertion or an implication against the government for which we had no foundation.

The following quotations from the acts inaugurating the present fractional coinage, give the compositions and weights of the coins. Any one can make the computation necessary to arrive at their actual value, which will be found as represented.

APRIL 22d, 1864.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That, from and after the passage of this act, the standard weight of the cent coined at the mint of the United States shall be forty-eight grains, or one-tenth of one ounce troy; and said cent shall be composed of ninety-five per centum of copper, and five per centum of tin and zinc, in such proportions as shall be determined by the director of the mint; and there shall be from time to time struck and coined at the mint a two-cent piece of the same composition, the standard weight of which shall be ninety-six grains, or one-fifth of one ounce troy, with no greater deviation than four grains to each piece of said cent and two-cent coins; * * * * *

(The above one-cent piece is a legal tender to the amount of ten cents; and the two-cent coin to the amount of twenty cents.)

MARCH 3d, 1865.

Be it enacted, &c., That, so soon as practicable after the passage of this act, there shall be coined at the mint of the United States, a three-cent piece, composed of copper and nickel in such proportions not exceeding twenty-five per centum of nickel, as shall be determined by the director of the mint, the standard weight of which shall be thirty grains, with no greater deviation than four grains to each piece, and the shape, mottoes, &c., &c., &c.

(Legal tender to the amount of 60 cents.)

(Note.—Sec. 6th of this Act, makes the one and two cent coins legal tender to the amount of four cents: and repeals all former legislation as to the amount of above coins as legal tender.)

MAY 16th, 1866.

Be it enacted, &c., That so soon as practicable after the passage of this act, there shall be coined at the mint of the United States, a five-cent piece, composed of copper and nickel, in such proportions, not exceeding twenty-five per centum of nickel, as shall be determined by the director of the mint, the standard weight of which shall be seventy-seven and sixteen-hundredths grains, with no greater deviation than two grains to each piece, &c., &c., &c.

(Legal tender to the amount of one dollar.)

MARKET VALUES.

Copper (beat), 43 c. $\frac{1}{2}$ lb.
Zinc " 13 @ 14 c. $\frac{1}{2}$ lb.
Nickel " \$2.00 $\frac{1}{2}$ lb.

Old U.S. cent contained originally 208 grs. pure copper; Was afterward reduced to 178 grs.;
Value One-Hundredth of a Dollar.

Present copper cent weighs 48 grs. or one-tenth of an oz.; consists of 95 $\frac{1}{2}$ cent. copper and 5 of zinc or tin; *Value about One-Third of a Cent.*

Two cent piece, weight 96 grs., or one-fifth of an oz.; 95 $\frac{1}{2}$ cent. copper, 5 zinc or tin;
Value, Seven-Tenths of a Cent.

Three cent piece, 38 grs.; 75 $\frac{1}{2}$ cent copper, 25 nickel;
Say nickel at \$2 $\frac{1}{2}$ lb., is worth Nine-Tenths of a Ct.

Five cent piece, 77 $\frac{16}{100}$ grs.; 75 $\frac{1}{2}$ cent. copper, 25 nickel;
Worth One Cent and a Quarter.

The Nickel cent (so-called) of 1856-7, contained 88 parts copper and 12 parts nickel, and is worth about *Half a Cent.*

It may be alleged that the expense of coinage should be taken into consideration, but against that argument we would state that the cost of coinage is made a special charge against the United States, and should in no wise be passed to the credit of these coins.

Thus the cost of the U. S. Coinage from Jan. 1st 1794 to June 30th 1856, was \$7,659,160.42.

The amount of the Coinage of two and three cent pieces in 1865, was \$1,183,330.00; and during the last fiscal year, was \$1,326,834.00. The expenses of coinage as charged against the mint for the same period, amounted to \$664,504.

It will be seen by these facts and figures that our first charge against the government was susceptible of proof, and that if possible the case of those who issue this depraved coinage is worse than we originally represented it: we may return to the question again, but we hope sufficient has been advanced in the way of proof, to satisfy our dubious friends in Chicago and elsewhere.

NUMISMATICS IN INDIANA.

The *Fort Wayne (Ind.) Daily Democrat* of Nov. 9th, gave a long and interesting description of the Numismatic collection of Ex-Mayor F. P. Randall, Esq., which shows the science of Numismatics is being fostered even at so great a distance from the great marts and centres of our country. The collection numbers some 2,000 specimens and seems to be of a miscellaneous character. It was commenced by the purchase of a cabinet of 600 pieces, made in Europe, and continued by

selections from many private collections in New York, and from the stock of Mr. Edward Cogan and other gentlemen engaged in the business. A large proportion consists of the American silver and copper coinage, pattern pieces, store cards, medals and medalets. Also Colonial pieces and foreign silver. Mr. Randall also possesses a fine Library, including many manuscripts of the Middle Ages, black-letter books and *incunabulae*.

It is gratifying to know that our science is thus extending through the West, and we should be pleased to hear of other collections in existence, if those taking an interest in the JOURNAL will make them known to us.

Transactions of Societies.

BULLETIN

OF THE

AMERICAN NUMISMATIC & ARCHÆOLOGICAL SOCIETY.

NOTICE.—*The American Numismatic and Archæological Society will be at all times pleased to communicate with any individuals or Societies, on Numismatic or Archæological topics, to answer questions, and give all information desired. Letters of inquiry addressed to "CHAS. DE F. BURNS, Cor. Sec'y, Mott Haven, Westchester Co., N.Y.," will receive prompt attention.*

Regular Meeting, Nov'r 8, 1866. The President in the chair.

The minutes of the previous meeting having been read and approved, the various committees reported favorable progress; that of the Committee on Publication showing the steady addition of subscribers to the JOURNAL OF NUMISMATICS, but setting forth the necessity for further exertion on the part of the members of the Society to increase the list to the sustaining point.

The Corresponding Secretary read a number of letters received by him, one of which, a letter from Stevens Brothers, of London, offering to have the Lincoln medal duplicated by the new process of the Messrs. Wyon,—elicited a lengthy discussion, and it was finally resolved that the Secretary be instructed to inform the Messrs. Stevens that the medal in their possession may be used for the purpose, but that the number of copies must be limited to six only.

The seals of the Territory of New Mexico were presented and added to the collection of State seals. A large paper copy, with printed prices, of the catalogue of his sale, was presented by Mr. Levick.

Mr. Wm. C. Prime was proposed for membership, and after the reading of a paper contributed

by Mr. J. H. Applegate, Cor. Mem. of San Francisco, the meeting adjourned.

JAMES OLIVER,

Rec. Sec.

Regular Meeting, November 22, 1866. Dr. G. H. Perine, V. P., in the chair.

After the reading and adoption of the minutes of the last meeting, reports from Committees were received and laid over. Several donations were recorded, among them a priced catalogue of a coin sale in Cincinnati, from Mr. Thomas Cleneay, and a fine bronze medal from Prof. Charles E. Anthon, of which the following is a description: Obverse: head of the goddess of liberty, and the words: "Light, Liberty, Law"; Reverse: "The New York Free Academy was founded 1847, by act of the legislature and vote of the citizens, and its name was changed 1866, by act taking effect May 1, to College of the City of New York."

Mr. Wm. C. Prime was elected a resident member unanimously, and Mr. J. T. Bowne, Glen Cove, L. I., was elected a Corresponding Member. Mr. Charles H. Homer and Prof. Charles E. Anthon, of the College of New York, were proposed for membership, and the meeting adjourned.

JAMES OLIVER,

Rec. Sec.

* * Correction. In the report of the proceedings of the Society in the last number of the JOURNAL, the date of the first report should be October 11th, and in description of the marriage medal, for tressure of six inches, read six *arches*, and further on, for "victory" read *victories*. J. O.

BOSTON NUMISMATIC SOCIETY.

The monthly meeting was held on the afternoon of Thursday, November 1. After the usual introductory business, the Secretary called the attention of the members to an early description of the bronze medal of Washington, exhibited at the last meeting. From the list of "Memorial Medals," lately prepared by W. Elliot Woodward Esq., it appears that the "Weekly Museum" of July 24, 1802, notices the purchase by a traveller at Birmingham of the medal with the inscription "Emancipator of America;" probably it had just appeared. Dr. Fowle exhibited a small parcel of coins, among which was a scarce medal of Washington.

The Secretary showed something of the results of his travels in Europe. The most remarkable piece is a gold medal of size 36; on one side is the crowned bust of Louis XII, of France, in a robe ornamented with fleurs-de-lis, and wearing the order of St. Michael;—on the reverse is the crowned bust of his Queen, Anne of Brittany, in a long veil and a dress covered with ermine spots, the arms of her Duchy. A collection of about

one hundred coins and medals, purchased by the Secretary at Munich, was much admired. Most of the pieces are European, of the sixteenth and seventeenth centuries, but there are a few American rarities. Among the latter are the large "Libertas Americana" in silver; the smaller medal, with the reverse "Communi Consensu," the large inaugural medal of John Quincy Adams, in silver, and the pattern dollar of 1839; also two rare bronze medals of Franklin; one of these is Masonic, of French origin. The other has on the reverse a globe, an electric battery, a pile of books, and a broken chain and sceptre, with the inscription, "Fulminis Tyrannidisque Domitor."

Among the foreign are the beautiful medal on the marriage of Maximilian of Austria to Mary of Burgundy 1479, a large medal on the great victory of Lepanto 1571, another on the destruction of the Spanish Armada 1588, a crown of Frederic, Elector Palatine, as King of Bohemia, 1621, and several medals of Martin Luther. The moderate cost of the whole collection was cause of surprise. The Secretary spoke of the ease with which fine coins could be found and bought in most parts of Europe; American pieces, in particular, seem to be very lightly valued on the other side of the Atlantic.

The meeting adjourned at about 5, P.M.

ON BRACTEATES.

Of all the different classes and series of medieval coins, numerous as they are, the series of the bracteates is not the least curious and interesting. Although not distinguished for particular beauty, nor offering any material aid to the study of the past, yet this class, hitherto the most neglected perhaps of all the series of the middle ages, is not utterly devoid of interest, but richly rewards the student who undertakes its proper study. But this is no easy task; without the guidance of dates and perfect inscriptions or even initials, the student has to grope his way through a chaos of mingled types, for devices of the Roman and Byzantine periods appear mixed with those of the Scandinavian and Slavonic, without any attempt at uniformity, and it is often by the most minute details, such as a peculiar rim or secondary device, that a new variety is properly classified. The bracteates are supposed to have originated in the Scandinavian countries, for we have Danish bracteates and gold and silver amulets in bracteate style as far back as King Gorm the Old, a contemporary of Charlemagne, and the hollow coinage was, two centuries later, very popular in the Slavonic countries. But not until the 11th century had they many imitators in Germany, and no genuine bracteate dates back farther than the reigns of the four Ottos (936-996). The names of bracteates (from *bractea*, a thin bit of metal), pan-coins or hollow coins, are given to those pieces of thin silver impressed with a die on which the

device is cut in relief, so that the lines and figures deepened in one side, appear raised or bent out on the other, the obverse of the coin presenting in this way the same features as the surface of the die. Generally the dies were only wooden and the metal had necessarily to be hammered out very thin, in order to obtain a clear impress. We have bracteates not thicker than a stout sheet of paper, which will float on the water, and are easily blown about by even the slightest breath; these are generally the oldest and purest, later ones getting gradually baser and baser, and, being struck with iron dies, needed not to be as thin as the earlier ones. Apparently very strong reasons must have existed for the adoption of a coinage in every respect so ill adapted for the purposes of a widely circulating medium of exchange; so easily broken to pieces, bent, or flattened down and worn off, that in the ordinary way of circulation no specimen would have lasted a month, and it required to be enclosed in certain quantities in tubes of lead or tin, and circulated in this way. Of the many vague theories set afloat to answer this question, perhaps the one most deserving credit is that the bracteates were coined to prevent forgeries. The practice of coating a piece of copper or lead or other base metal with some silver or gold, and then striking off these spurious pieces, that only coins that were filed in on the edges were readily accepted in change. But after a while, that method proved rather of advantage to the forgers; for now they pushed the coat of good metal to the edges of the coins, filed them in deeply on one spot, and found a readier market for the supposed genuine pieces. In making the genuine coin now so thin that it would be an impossibility to introduce a sheet of base metal between the two sides, the risk of forging would be considerably lessened and reduced to a minimum. This seems to have been the chief reason; possibly, too, the heavy expense for two dies lead to the adoption of this one-sided coinage.

The 11th century is generally fixed as the date of the introduction of the bracteate coinage in Germany, and the middle of the 12th century as the age of its finest types and greatest beauty. At first the bracteates were struck in very pure metal, often without any alloy whatever, but when the right of coinage fell into the hands of bishops, abbots, knights and city magistrates, who only sought to profit by it, even if it were at the expense of the public, the metal was gradually debased, although this depravity never spread to such an extent as is visible in the series of the English kings and other monarchs. Occasionally bracteates were struck in gold; thus one of the city of Bern, with a bear to left, above a small eagle, as a sort of mint-mark. Those in copper or other base metal served perhaps the same purpose as the jettons and tokens of our time,

They vary in size between 5-13 (Mionner's scale), and never exceed in breadth the broadest

crown. The broadest are generally imperial or ducal bracteates, and the oldest; while the smaller and baser ones are mostly coined in cities, and reach down to the end of the 15th century; the city of Brunswick even coining some as late as 1635, 1637 and 1638.

The bracteates may be classed as imperial, ducal (including those of counts and sovereign knights), ecclesiastical and civic. Imperial and regal bracteates we have down from Frederic I. to Ludwig IV., illustrating a space of nearly two hundred years, and forming in themselves a splendid set of coins. Some are very beautiful specimens of mediæval art and taste, with highly elaborate and finished designs, while others, with rude and clumsy devices, bear striking witness of the changing warlike times. The emperors appear standing or seated on half-circles, city gates, on ornamented thrones or chairs, between towers or above cities. Their emblems are single or double orbs of empire, sceptres, the crown with three balls, sometimes a book or a flower. If on horseback they carry shield and flag. Sometimes their busts appear also in medallion, or set up over a gate, on each side a tower; but whatever the device may be, the characteristic crown is never wanting, and no bracteate on which a head appears without a crown can be classed as imperial. The imperial bracteates are generally broad and extremely thin and pure, and the rarest of the series.

(To be continued.)

NUMISMATICS IN CALIFORNIA.

By J. HARRY APPLEGATE, Esq., San Francisco, Cor. Sec. Amer. Numismatic and Archæological Society.

California, situated as she is far distant from her Atlantic sisters, and in a great measure isolated from them, while possessing those metals in such great quantities which are the basis of the wealth of our cabinets, would seem to the casual observer to be the source from which the science of Numismatology would emanate.

And such would not be a hasty conclusion, it being reasonable to infer that a State which holds such mighty elements to wield and govern a world, should be the first and foremost in those paths of science and of art.

But allowing such to be the case, we must of stern necessity exempt the subject of Numismatics; for while possessing some zealous devotees, the number is exceedingly limited. And so much so, that upon attempting to form an auxiliary association, there could not be found *twelve* persons in the whole city of San Francisco to incorporate it.

It is nevertheless true that there are many who have collections of pieces, in greater or less quantity, stowed away in dark corners, doing no good,

who could not and would not be considered in the light of collectors; and it is to be regretted that they cannot be prevailed upon to relinquish these invaluable treasures to those who would better appreciate and use them.

A few words might, with propriety, be said of San Francisco as a depot for miscellaneous foreign silver coins. A few years ago, no better place on the face of the globe, not excepting your own city, could be found for the collection of these pieces; and but for the Act of Congress requiring the recalling of all foreign silver coins for melting and re-coining, it would be so still. As it is, it is only with the greatest care and strictest attention that collectors are enabled to make additions.

To return. The discovery of gold in 1847, the news of which spread with lightning rapidity throughout the known world, brought with it a class of adventurers determined to better their condition. All classes and nations flocked to this coast, and ere much time had elapsed our market was flooded with the current coin of the realm. It was, and is, no uncommon sight to meet, as you pass along our streets, a representative from every nation in the world; from the Japanese, who has at last been permitted to seek other fields of knowledge than his own country, to the scowling Turk, whose look reminds one of his fierceness as exhibited in the Oriental tales.

The highest aim of our collectors, if I may judge, is *not* the acquisition of a number of pieces, merely for the sake of numbers, but to extend this truly interesting science, by striving to increase the perpetuation of these pledges of history, and thus unite with golden hands History and Numismatology.

Such, in brief, is a simple and general outline of our resources numismatically, and though in its earliest stages, it is to be hoped that Numismatics may yet rank among the leading sciences of the State.

CURIOSITIES FROM SWITZERLAND.— THE PILE VILLAGES.

At the meeting of the Connecticut Historical Society, held on Tuesday evening, were exhibited some articles found in the bottom of one of the Swiss lakes, relics of an ancient people who dwelt on piles out in the water. These things were procured at Zurich, by the late Miss Mary C. Booth, and have recently been presented to Trinity College.

In January, 1854, the water of Lake Zurich fell lower than had ever before been known, the season having been of unusual dryness, and the opportunity was made use of by the inhabitants of Obermellen to make repairs on its banks. Under a depth of a foot and a half of mud was a layer of blackish mould, in which were found implements

of stone, bone, horn, bronze and iron, debris of pottery, &c.; the remains of piles were also found in regular rows, from one to two feet apart. Close examinations by Dr. Keller, President of the Swiss Antiquarian Society, satisfied him that these piles had supported a platform; and that after being thus occupied, probably for centuries, the structure had been destroyed by fire. The huts, it would seem, were for the most part circular in shape, measuring from ten to fifteen feet in diameter; they were of wattles, plastered with clay, masses of which, hardened by fire, still bearing the marks received from the wattles when wet, have been recovered from the beds of the lake.

Further investigations have shown that most of the lakes of Europe have been thus inhabited. Up to 1854, two hundred such pile villages have been found in Switzerland alone, and some of them of great size, containing not less than 100,000 piles. Their age is variously estimated at from three to seven thousand years, and some venture to assign even a still higher antiquity. Whoever the dwellers on the *pfahlbauten* were, the remains show that they grew wheat and barley; that they ate the flesh of the ox, the goat, the sheep and the pig; that among the beasts of the chase which they hunted down was the now extinct species of the aurochs; that they had horses, dogs and cats; that they had apples, pears, wild plums and wood raspberries; that they baked pottery; that their women plied the distaff and knitted; that they made hempen mats and wove linen cloth.

Among the articles exhibited to the Society were apples, wheat, barley, flax, hazelnuts, the seeds of the wild plum, strawberry, raspberry, elderberry and straw—all carbonized by the action of fire, to which fact they owe their preservation; and a very curious "water nut" put up in a hermetically-sealed glass tube. We have heard of no other similar specimens in this country.—*Hartford Post*, Nov. 8th.

A GRECIAN EGYPTIAN COIN BEFORE CHRIST'S TIME.

The *Hartford Times* of Saturday, Dec. 1st, contains the following:

Of the many old coins which our notices of coin-collections have brought out, we believe the most ancient is one in the possession of Mr. WILLIAM REID, of East Hartford. It was kicked out of the dirt by Mr. REID in the hospital yard at Jacksonville, Fla., at the time he was there as a private in the Connecticut Seventh Regiment—he supposing it to be a soldier's button. It proved to be an ancient Grecian-Egyptian coin, made of a mixture of brass, platinum and (possibly) copper and gold, during the reign of the PTOLEMYS. The obverse is a clearly cut and unmistakably Grecian head, doubtless of the King; and on the reverse exhibits an *eagle*, rampant—very like the old

Roman eagles, of twenty centuries ago. On either side of the eagle is an inscription in Greek, *Ptolemaion Basileos*—"of King Ptolemy." There were three Kings of this name who reigned in Egypt during the Græco-Egyptian dynasty; PTOLEMY I., born 367 B. C.; Ptolemy II., surnamed PHILADELPHUS, born 309 B. C.; and PTOLEMY III., surnamed ENERGETES, who died 222 B. C. It is pretty certain that this coin was made during the reign of one of these Kings; and there are some circumstances to indicate the first PTOLEMY's reign as its date. How it came in Florida—whether brought there by PONCE DE LEON, FERNANDO DE SOTO, or some of the early Florentine and Spanish adventurers, who more than three centuries ago made Florida the field of their enterprising researches, or perchance by their later English followers who long ago came over seas to find the mysterious Fountain of Youth which DE LEON discovered in the depths of the Florida wilderness, can now only be conjectured. But a coin of ancient Greece, that circulated as a coin, centuries before the Star in the East guided the Magi to the manger in Bethlehem, is certainly an object of some interest even to those who are not interested in numismatic collections.

CORRESPONDENCE.

The following correspondence explains itself:

The medal in question is diamond-shaped, and bears the following inscription, obverse:

TUR
CK. BLEG
ERT. WIENN
DEN. XXIII. TAG
SEPTEMBER
ANNO.D

1529

Reverse: Arms of Vienna.

We are happy, through a valued correspondent, to be able to give the information desired. Ed.

SPRINGFIELD, ILLINOIS, Nov. 23, 1866.

DEAR SIR.—I have a medal (silver) which as I understand was issued in commemoration of the defeat of Solymán the magnificent when he besieged Vienna in 1529. I would like to ascertain if any others of that kind are known to exist or what record you may remember of the same. I have tried to obtain some information on the subject but in vain. If it is not too much of a tax on your time &c. I wish you would drop me a line if you can throw any light on the matter.

Yours most Respectfully

G. J. W.

BROOKLYN, NOV. 29, 1866.

DEAR SIR.—Concerning the square medal struck in commemoration of the first siege of the city of Vienna, of which you gave me a rubbing, it gives me great pleasure to be able to give you a description of all the varieties struck on this occasion, which may be perhaps of some use to you.

1. Obv. Crowned bust of Ferdinand I. between four branches and date 15—29, beneath Turk Ble

gert Wi
en

Rev. In the angles of a cross the escutcheons of Austria, Castile, Hungary and Bohemia, small gold square "Klippe," but extremely rare.

2. Obv. Between four leaves Turk
Blegert
Wien
1529.

Rev. Armorial bearings of Austria, Hungary, Bohemia, and Castile, in the angles of a cross.

3. Same as last, but struck from a different die, the lines more distant from each other and the letters in a straighter line.

4. Between four leaves Turk
Belegr
Wien
1529.

Rev. In the angles of a cross the armorial bearings of Austria, Castile, Hungary and Bohemia.
This is the rarest of the silver medals.

5. Obv. In a square border T
urck
Blegert
Wien
1529.

Rev. In a like ornament the Austrian coat of arms, covered with the archducal crown.

6. Obv. In a square rim beneath a shamrock leaf
Tur
ck. Bleg
ert Wien
Den XXIII. Tag
September
Anno Do.
1529
A leaf

Rev. The crowned shield of Hungary and Bohemia, quartered on this another with the arms of Spain, Arragon quartered, in the middle shield those of Tyrol and Hapsburg. To right in a separate scutcheon the Austrian, to left the Burgundic bearings. Beneath a leaf.

Of this piece seem to have existed various dies, as the rubbing you gave me, does not conform entirely to the description.

These are small square medals in not very fine metal.

Of the second siege in 1683, to which the small piece I described to you belongs, a large number of beautiful similar medalets were issued. Should you wish is, I can get also a description of them.

H. F.

"COPPERHEADS."

A Descriptive Catalogue of the Copper and Base Metallic Currency issued in the several States of the United States, commencing in 1862 and ending in 1864.

ABBREVIATIONS USED.

Ins.	Inscription.
Ob.	Obverse.
Rev.	Reverse.
S.	Silver.
C.	Copper.
C.a.	Composition, color bet. Copper and Brass.
B.	Brass.
G.-S.	German Silver.
W.M.	White Metal.
N.	Nickel.
T.	Tin.
L.	Lead.
M. E.	Milled Edge.

[NEW YORK CONTINUED.]

179

Ob. "A. Gavron. 213 Bowery & 102 Pitt St. N. Y. Sausages."

Rev. Bust of Washington. "The Washington Token 1863." C.B.G.-S.N.T. Size 13.

180

Ob. Same as obverse No. 179.

Rev. Bust of Gen. McClellan. "General G. B. McClellan." C.B.G.-S.N.T. Size 13.

181

Ob. Same as obverse No. 179.

Rev. "Good for 1 Cent," two stars. C.B. T. Size 13.

182

Ob. Same as obverse No. 179.

Rev. Same as reverse No. 181, but with four arrow heads added. C.B.G.-S.N.T. Size 13.

183

Ob. Same as obverse No. 179.

Rev. "I. O. U. 1 Cent, Pure Copper," two small heads. C. Size 13.

184

Ob. Same as obverse No. 179.

Rev. Liberty head, "For Public Accommodation 1863." S.C.B.G.-S.N.T. Size 13.

185

Ob. Same as obverse No. 179.

Rev. Eagle on globe. "Union for Ever." C.B.G.-S.N.T. Size 13.

186

Ob. Same as obverse No. 179.

Rev. Man with bundle. "Go it Buttons. Money Makes the Mare go. 1863." S.C.B.G.-S.N.T. Size 13.

187

Ob. "Gentsch 1863." Indian head and four stars.

Rev. "Cafe Restaurant Du Commerce No. 429 Broadway N Y." C.C.a.

188
Ob. "H. B. Gerdt's Broker & Coin Dealer 240 Greenwich St. N. Y."

Rev. Same as reverse No. 179. S.C.B.N.T.

189
Ob. Same as obverse No. 188.

Rev. Same as reverse No. 186. C.B.

190
Ob. "G. Graham, Cor. Henry & Montgomery St. Cor. Bleecker & Tenth St. Liquors."

Rev. "Not One Cent" enclosed within a wreath. S.C.B.G.-S.N.T.L. Size 13.

191
Ob. "J. A. C. Grube Segars and Tobacco 7 Bowery 7 New York."

Rev. "Not One Cent" enclosed within a wreath. C.

192
Ob. Same as obverse No. 191.

Rev. Similar to reverse No. 191, but with "L. Roloff" added. C.

193
Ob. Same as obverse No. 191.

Rev. "Erinnerung an 1863." C.

194
Ob. "John P. Gruber New York." A pair of scales.

Rev. "Apoth. Weight One Dram 1863." Eagle in two olive branches. S.C.B.G.-S.N.T. Size 13.

195
Ob. Same as obverse No. 194.

Rev. A building, with sign "Warmkessel Established A. D. 1850. Horter." C.B.G.-S.T. Size 13.

196
Ob. "John P. Gruber 178 Chatham Sq." An apothecaries scale.

Rev. "Gold weight Troy 2 Pennyweight. New York." A small Eagle. C.B.G.-S.

197
Ob. Same as obverse No. 196.

Rev. "Gold weight 2 Dwt, New York." A small Eagle. B.G.-S.N.

198
Ob. Same as obverse No. 196.

Rev. Indian head, same as reverse No. 173. C.B.G.-S.T.

199
Ob. Same as obverse No. 196.

Rev. Same as reverse No. 174. S.C.B.G.-S.N.T.

200
Ob. Same as obverse No. 196.

Rev. Shield with anchor, "New York 1863." Two stars. C.N.

201
Ob. "William Hastings 1863." An Indian Head.

Rev. "Imported Liquors" within a wreath. Pewter & Tin.

202
Ob. "Havens, Hatter 202 Broadway, N. Y. One price and no deviation. Copy-right secured."

Rev. "A hat bought for 10 cents less than the regular price marked by presenting this one check. T. size 15,

203
Ob. "A. J. Henning Die Sinker & Engraver." Two stars.

Rev. "87 Fulton st., N. Y.," within a wreath. S.C.B.T. Size 16.

204
Ob. "Chr. F. Hetzel Roofer, New York." Rrv. A Screw Press. "1863 B. & K." C. Size 13.

205
Ob. "Hussey's Special Message Post 50 William st., New York."

Rev. Horse and rider. "Time is Money 1863 Exigency." C. C.a.

206
Ob. "Hussey's Special Message Post 50 Wm. st., N. Y." A Locomotive.

Rev. Horse and rider. "Time is Money 1863." "Expediency." C.a.

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One Square, twelve times,	12 00

American Journal of Numismatics

AND

Bulletin of the American Numismatic & Archæological Society.

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No. 9

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AN INTERNATIONAL COINAGE.

This subject, which, we shall presently attempt to show, opens one of the most important questions in political economy, has been during the past few years extensively agitated in Europe, and particularly in the various Sessions of the International Congress of Statistics, in connection with the cognate subject, an international system of weights and measures. As it is being considered to-day by some of the wisest political economists and statisticians of the age, and as the Exposition in Paris of 1867, will probably cause it to become still more generally discussed, it will not be out of place in this JOURNAL to say a few words in reference to it.

It is then, in brief, proposed to establish a uniform system of coinage, weights and measures, extending through every civilized country on the face of the globe.

Confining ourselves strictly to our own department of science which is to be thus influenced, let us consider what will be the effect of such action in reference to coinage alone.

We may first state in general terms, that there are at present between thirty-five and forty units in coinage, representing as nearly as possible the dollar value, in use throughout the civilized world; and from these there are no less than ninety-one variations or branches, in gold and silver alone, varying between the Turkish Piastre of 2c. 7m., and the United States gold piece of \$20. These units or dollars, as we may term them, vary in

value between 72 cents and \$1.20, and are known by the names of Silver Thaler (Hesse Cassel), Three Guilders (Netherlands), Dollars, Scudo, Rix-dollar, Specie Daler, Rigsdaler, Ruble, Five Lire, and Leopoldone. The complication in exchange through these varieties of coinage, can only be felt by the mercantile man and the traveller.

The merchant who buys and sells goods in half the seaports of the world, conducting his business in foreign coinages, is driven to desperation by the chicanery and extortion to which he is obliged to submit.

In one country he is met by a coinage so base in composition and fabrication, that it would seem almost impossible to fix any just valuation upon it. In another, he finds his own good gold and silver pieces so depreciated by the difference in exchange that he can hardly recognize them.

The traveller who leaves Paris with a gold Napoleon, crosses the Alps with a pound weight of copper or German-silver in his pocket, for which the landlords on the other side, refuse to allow him anything.

The manifest impossibility of keeping one's mind clear amid such a multiplicity of monetary difficulties, frequently induces the beleagured and defeated pilgrim to submit to any extortion rather than bear the mental worry born of opposition.

Millions of dollars unquestionably, are annually lost through these variations of coinage, while all Europe is noisy with the groans and imprecations of unhappy wayfarers and sojourners, who submit under protest to these complicated pecuniary embarrassments.

To change this condition of things: to give a calm lucidity and unity to the commercial transactions of the civilized world, this plan of an international coinage is devoted.

The Atlantic Telegraph has certainly performed a miracle in the direction of uniting and consolidating in one great endless chain the brotherhoods of the world; but when the merchant of Bagdad, the Store-keeper of Moscow, the Banker in London, the Broker in Wall Street, the Planter on the

Mississippi, the Agent on the Amoor, and the Mandarin with three buttons at Pekin, shall buy and sell with one and the same unified and internationalized coinage, we shall be nearer the millennium by several thousand years than we are now.

IN RE THE CHICAGO TRIBUNE.

We beg to inform the Chicago Tribune that the leading article in the "JOURNAL" for December, was not written in answer to "an Editorial in the *Chicago Tribune* upon the 'Depravity of American Coinage,'" but was simply, as its title indicated, a 'second article' on a subject previously treated by us. The facility with which the *Tribune* swallows its belief "that the coins fairly represent the values stated upon them," is only equalled by the coolness with which it disposes of our forces, horse, foot and artillery—which it appropriates and improves upon, with a calmness that wins our hearty admiration.—Ed.

The Editor has been requested to state that the well-known collection of Russian coins and medals, the life-long work of the late General Schubert in St. Petersburg, and described by him in a work, whose title is given below*, is offered for sale. It is considered the most complete collection of its kind, fully equal, if not in some respects superior to that of the Russian Government, preserved at the Imperial Hermitage at St. Petersburg. It covers the period from 1547 to 1855. The value of the metal (gold, silver and platina) alone, contained in this collection is about 25,000 francs, and the price asked for it is 100,000 francs, which is about one half of its cost to the late owner. A printed catalogue of the *coins* of this collection is on its way to New York and will be deposited with the Editor of this paper. A Manuscript catalogue of the *medals* would also be furnished by the owner of the collection to any one contemplating its purchase.

* Monnaies Russes des trois derniers siècles, depuis le Czar Jean Wassiliewicz Grozny jusqu'à l'Empereur Alexander II, 1547—1855. Leipzig, Schaefer, 1857, gr. in 8. de 331 pp. avec un atlas in 4. obl. 96 francs.

L'atlas se compose de 37 planches y compris le titre imprimé en or et une planche lithographiée contenant des tranches. Les autres planches donnent des copies galvanoplastiques des monnaies russes.

(Extracted from the 'Manuel du Libraire et de l'Amateur des livres,' vol. V. Paris 1865.)

Transactions of Societies.

BULLETIN

OF THE

AMERICAN NUMISMATIC & ARCHÆOLOGICAL SOCIETY.

NOTICE.—*The American Numismatic and Archæological Society will be at all times pleased to communicate with any individuals or Societies, on Numismatic or Archæological topics, to answer questions, and give all information desired. Letters of inquiry addressed to "CHAS. DE F. BURNS, Cor. Sec'y, Mott Haven, Westchester Co., N.Y.," will receive prompt attention.*

Regular Meeting, December 12, 1866.

A regular meeting of the American Numismatic and Archæological Society was held Thursday, December 13, 1866.

F. H. Norton, President, in the Chair.

Mr. Burns was appointed Recording Secretary, *pro tem*.

The reading of the minutes of the last meeting was laid over.

The Committee on Lincoln Medal reported progress.

Letters from Mr. B. F. Stevens and Messrs. Wyon was read, and the reduced copies of Lincoln Medal presented to the Society.

On motion of Mr. Parish ordered that the Committee on Lincoln Medal be directed to open a Correspondence with Mr. Sigel, and obtain from him a statement of account and full particulars of all matters referring to the medal.

On motion of Mr. Norton (Mr. Hanna in the Chair), ordered the Corresponding Secretary be directed to correspond with Messrs. Stevens Bros. in regard to their having permitted Messrs. Wyon to reproduce the Lincoln Medal without the consent of the Society.

Donations.—Sundry pamphlets from Mr. Wood, two catalogues of coin sales from Mr. Cogan.

From the Smithsonian Institution, Washington, D. C., the following works:

Archæology of the United States, by Samuel F. Haven.

Ancient Mining on shores of Lake Superior, by Charles Whittlesey.

Observations on Mexican History and Archæology, by Brantz Mayer.

Aboriginal Monuments of the State of New York, by E. G. Squire.

Antiquities of Wisconsin, by J. A. Latham.

On motion of Mr. Wood, ordered that a special vote of thanks be tendered to the Secretary of the Smithsonian Institution for the valuable donation of books to the Library of the Society.

Prof. Chas. E. Anthon and Mr. Chas. Homer, were unanimously elected resident members.

Mr. Levick proposed as resident member, Mr. E. J. Ten Eyck, No. 170 Broadway.

Mr. Wood exhibited a French deed relating to America, dated 1682, with signature of Louis XV. On motion, adjourned.

CHARLES DE F. BURNS,
Rec. Sec. (protem)

December 27, 1866.

The Vice-President in the Chair :—

There being but a few members present, no business of importance was transacted.

Mr. E. J. Ten Eyck was elected a resident-member. Adjourned.

JAMES OLIVER,
Rec. Sec.

BOSTON NUMISMATIC SOCIETY.

The monthly meeting of this society was held on Thursday, Dec. 6th. The Secretary read the report of the previous meeting and a letter from Dr. Charles Clay of Manchester, England, accepting honorary membership in the Society. It inclosed a rubbing of a curious copper piece dated 1757; on one side is an Indian with skins at a shop door, and the inscription "The red men come to Eltons daily;" on the reverse "Skins bought at Eltons". Nothing is known of its origin. The president announced a donation of some new French medalets from W. P. Jarves.

A vote was passed, appointing the president and Secretary a Committee to take charge of the printing of the Constitution and By-Laws of the Society, with a list of its members. The Secretary showed a parcel of gold and silver bought at Constantinople a year ago. Among the former were a beautiful stater of Lysimachus of Macedon and several coins of the Byzantine empire, generally of a very poor and debased style of art. The silver comprised a great variety, such as is found in Constantinople more easily than almost anywhere else. The series began with a specimen of the very early coinage of Ægina, and included among the antique pieces, money of Athens, of Philip and Alexander of Macedon, of kings of Syria, of several emperors of Rome and the Jewish shekel; of a later date were a number of coins with Cufic characters, and the present day was represented by some Turkish war medals. He also showed two large silver medals of the Dutch Admirals, De Ruyter and Tromp. Both commemorate the great victories over the British fleet in 1668. The Society adjourned at 5 P. M.

NUMISMATIC AND ANTIQUARIAN SOCIETY OF MONTREAL.

We extract the following from the "Montreal Daily Witness" of Dec. 17th. Our Canadian friends are growing enterprising in Science.

ED.

This Society, which has now been in existence for four years, held its annual meeting on Wednes-

day evening last at the residence of Mr. Bronsdon, Esq. The President of the Society, Stanley C. Bagg, Esq., occupied the chair. The following gentlemen were elected as officebearers for the year 1867: J. L. Bronsdon, President; W. Blackburn, Vice-Pres.; A. Sandham, Secretary; R. M'Lachlan, Treasurer; D. Rose, Cabinet-keeper and Librarian. During the evening the following donations were received:—1 copy of Tills' coronation medals, from Mr. Bronsdon; 1 gilt medal, 1 Danish and 1 Swedish coin, 1 cross made of stone from Dead Sea, 1 old prayer-book, 1 copy Rollin's Ancient History, 1729, 1 vol. Political Writings, 1796, 1 vol. Sterne's Letters, 1775, 1 sheet Autographs, from Mr. S. C. Bagg; 2 English tokens, 2 Swiss silver tokens, 4 miscellaneous coins, from Mr. M'Lachlan; 2 rare American silver pieces and 1 set of 17 Presidential medals, from Mr. A. Sandham; and 5 very fine Roman coins from Mr. W. V. Hall. The reports of the various officers of the past year were read and adopted. The treasurer's statement showed a balance on hand, and from the returns of the Cabinet-keeper it appears that there are now in the Society's possession over 400 coins, about 20 antiquities and curiosities, several specimens of early paper currency, and in the library 50 volumes, principally relating to Numismatics. The Society propose publishing a monthly pamphlet, "on the coins, &c., of Canada," which we are sure will be eagerly sought after by all who make a study of this branch of science. We would advise all who feel interested in the study of Numismatics to connect themselves with this Society. Copies of the by-laws may be procured from Mr. D. Rose, Dollard street.

ON BRACTEATES.

(Continued from last Number.)

Ducal bracteates, under which head are classed those of dukes, counts, sovereign knights and præfects (vogte), are numerous and often very beautiful in device and execution, although a trace of rude clumsiness is always yet visible, be it in the disproportioned arrangement of the figure or the way of placing the letters of the inscription, half an inscription sometimes running from left to right and the remainder in the opposite direction or again some letters, covered by portions of the device and entirely left out. Mistakes in the spelling of words occur very frequently and may be excused by the ignorance of the time, it being an exception if a diecutter was able to read and reproduce a pattern, without misplacing or omitting letters in the inscription. The sovereign princes appear standing or on horseback, seldom seated, sometimes we see their busts in squares, diamonds, circles and tressures of arches or suspended in medallions on mural ornaments. Profile busts are rarely met with, except on Swiss bracteates, on which they appear quite often. Usually the figure is shown in armour with shouldered sword,

the shield in front. The mail shirt is represented by alternate ringlets and solid belts, over it sometimes a short mantle is thrown and secured in front by a clasp. On earlier bracteates the head is covered by a kind of flat helmet ending in a point and ornamented with waving plumes or similar objects. Later the helmet is omitted and the head appears bare; the hair combed down flat at the sides and forming pellet-like curls in the middle and above the ears. Now and then too we notice a crown or rather a diadem, composed of a plain single rim, covered with pearls and easily distinguished from the imperial crown with three knobs. The shield is triangular, sometimes rounded off at the top, the edge is represented studded with beads and the middle part striped like basket work and ending in a star or a knob, the shields in use at that period being composed of staves bent together to a point in the middle and covered all around with a band of iron to keep the single bars together. In the hands the knights carry swords, lances, flags, seldomer crosses and flower-sceptres or orbs of empire. The sword is broad and short, often shaped more like a dagger and is mostly shouldered, seldom carried point downward. If the figure is seated, the sword lies crosswise over the knees, the belt being wound around it; if on horseback, the flag is flying backward behind the helmet and appears cut out in bars at the end and grated near the staff. It is supposed that the lions, eagles, pellets, crosses, flowers &c., found on the shields, are not armorial bearings, but only tend to carry out the design of the die-cutter, to fill up even the smallest space. This also is the reason why on almost all the bracteates, that give us a figure on horseback, we meet with city views beneath the horse, single towers, house gables, squares &c. behind the neck and double or triple rims, ornamented again with beads and the space between filled with leaves, stars, crosses, shells, squares and the like objects around the field of the coin. In some instances even the horse is spotted all over with little dots or stars and the field decorated beautifully in imitation of flag-streak work.

It is a singular fact, that on horseback, where the figure is turned sideways, we never meet with a profile head, although a head *en profile* is not uncommon on smaller solid coins of the same period. If we cast a look at the progress of mediæval art, as exemplified in the mode of representation of the human likeness, we find at first in the earliest types an endeavour to follow the latest debased Roman drawing, an imitation of the Roman profile head in rough, simple outlines. The Crusades next introduced the Byzantine style, giving us a full-faced bust or a front view of the whole figure, mostly seated; but not long after so perfect a mingling of types took place, that we have front views of full figures with side faces and other irregularities. On smaller coins, where the space did not allow the representation of the whole body,

the profile head continued to exist; the high relief of a full face involving too great a risk of flattening down. Thus too we have some bracteates with profile portraits, which show some signs of individuality in the drawing, the hair being combed behind the ear and a scarf worn round the neck and secured in front by a ring, as was evidently then the fashion. On Swiss bracteates side-faces are very numerous, thus on all coins of Zurich (one bracteate of which city gives us even a Janus-head, composed of the busts of St. Felix and St. Regulus), while again on bracteates of St. Gallen the full-face type predominates.

On bracteates, that show no human figure, an animal is mostly substituted, most commonly the lion or the eagle, and here again the vivid imaginative powers of the engravers had free play and produced most singular specimens. Thus we have lions with human faces and frog's legs, the tails ending in leaves or lilies and decorated with a variety of dots and stars; on a piece in my collection the lion is springing at the moon; a star between his jaws. Again we see them with swords and flags guarding a cross or the city walls or crouching at the feet of their masters. The helmet with three peacock feathers on bracteates of Anhalt, is a type very rare. The lettering on ducal bracteates; if no single initials appear, is rather better, than on any other class of the series, for we often meet with the most perfect inscriptions, viz.

OTTO MARC BRANDEBURGENSIS

but also with single letters, viz.

H. A. D. P. (Henricus Advocatus De Plauen.) In a great many instances Roman and Gothic letters are confusedly mixed, which is the more remarkable, as there exists perhaps not one bracteate with a perfect inscription of Gothic letters, while again on the later groats (Prager groschen, 14 century) these letters are almost exclusively used. Blunders in spelling or in the placing of the various letters occur frequently, as also does a curious exchange of letters, the D very often being used for an N and the O for an M. Sometimes the beginning letter of a word is left out or apparently covered by portions of the devices; in this way we see

EDARDVS for BERNARDVS,


OAVPIS for Mauricius,*

AL for Albertus.

A great many pieces being imitations from other coins, sculptures or even embroideries, the ignorance of the workman easily accounts for the mistakes. For Roman letters, which he did not understand, he sometimes simply strokes IIII on an endless variety of always repeated letters, like AV-AV-AV or OH-OH &c. Very often too, if the die-cutter was a Jew, he substituted Hebrew letters or dots resembling them, of which a great many examples

* The solution of this would appear to be the use of O for M, and P for R, which would make the inscription MAURIS. The change of P for R may be due to the Greek P.

are found. Lastly a remarkable way of placing the inscription remains to be noticed, by which one word seems to be running forward, from left to right, the other in the opposite direction, sometimes in a half circle beneath the first, a few examples from Saxon bracteates of Bernhardus (1180-1212) will illustrate this sufficiently.

SVD RANREB. DVX  Bernardus Dux,
DREB. DVX. Berd. Dux.

XVD. BERDARDVS. Dux Berdardus.

BERNAR-OXAS-DV' Bernar. Saxo(niae) Du'(x)
(To be continued.)

OUR NATIONAL COINAGE AT THE PARIS EXPOSITION.

[OFFICIAL.]

NEW YORK, January 3, 1867.

SIR.—At the "Universal Exposition" at Paris, opening on the 1st of April next, the different nations there represented, will respectively exhibit their weights, measures and coins; principally for the purpose of securing if possible, the adoption of a uniform system for the civilised world.

Having been specially designated by our Government to take charge, as one of the Commissioners representing the United States of that portion of our exhibition, I shall be furnished by the Mint with authentic specimens of all our national coins now in actual use; but I have advised the Government also to exhibit, as far as practicable, specimens of all the coins at any time heretofore issued, in any portion of what is now the "United States," by Separate States or Colonies, and especially during the period preceding the adoption of the present national constitution, and reaching back through the old confederation into our colonial era.

The object of such an historical exhibition, as you will readily perceive, is to show the great diversity of the coins issued by our separate states and colonies, before they were simplified and unified under the supreme authority of a single, national government.

Not is this all. We have a still higher purpose; which is, to show by the visible example of our broad, continental Republic, unifying its coins from ocean to ocean, the world-wide value of a common system of coins, which shall include all the civilised nations on the globe.

The object then of the present letter is, to officially request your intelligent and patriotic aid and co-operation, in collecting and forming such a series of coins, as shall promote the public objects above stated. Having enjoyed the opportunity, as Trustee of the Astor Library, during the time in which it had the benefit of your services, to observe your devotion to the science of numismatics, it has given me particular gratification to perceive your continued and successful pursuit of that interesting branch of knowledge, in your present field of duty, fully manifested, as it has been, in your publications

in the periodical under your care. In truth, I know no one more competent than yourself, to render the special service above referred to, and which the country now so particularly needs.

As one of the Commissioners officially representing the Government, I therefore apply to you, both individually and as President of the American Numismatic Society, for the collection and loan of specimens of such of the coins, as you may be able to control, issued by any separate state or colony within the present limits of the American Union, including any ancient coins issued by our national government, or by the old confederation.

The specimens will be needed at the exhibition at Paris, from the 1st of April to the 1st of Nov. next, and may leave here for Paris even as late as the 14th of February next. They should be delivered, after being properly labelled and boxed, to Mr. J. C. DERBY, U. S. Agent, at No. 40 Park Row, to be sent by him to Mr. N. M. BECKWITH, United States Commissioner General at Paris.

Mr. BECKWITH will open the boxes on my arrival at Paris, and will place the coins, in conjunction with myself, in the proper compartment of the circular tower of iron and glass separately erected for the purpose by the Imperial Commission of France. After the closing of the Exposition, on the 1st of November the coins will be returned to you by Mr. BECKWITH (Comm. Gen.), through Mr. DERBY (U. S. Agent.) They will meanwhile be kept insured in your name after delivery to Mr. DERBY, against loss by sea on the voyage out and home, and by fire at Paris, for such amount, say fifteen hundred dollars, as you may deem enough to cover their market value.

It would materially add to the efficiency of the collection for the public purpose it is intended to subserve, if you would accompany it by a full historical Memoir, which we could publish at Paris not only in English, but in the necessary translations.

With much regard,
respectfully and faithfully yours
SAMUEL B. RUGGLES,

United States Commissioner to
Paris Exposition.

MR. FRANK H. NORTON,
President American Numismatic Society.

MERCANTILE LIBRARY, BROOKLYN,
January 3, 1867.

HON. SAMUEL B. RUGGLES,
U. S. Commissioner to Paris Exposition.

SIR.—I have at hand yours of this date asking my co-operation in the efforts to be made by the government of the United States, to exhibit at the Paris Exposition in 1867. specimens of our National Coinage in so far as to make a collection of specimens of our Coinage, other than the current issues, and submit them as a loan to the U. S. government into the hands of Mr. J. C. DERBY, U. S.

Agent, on or before the 14th of February next, to be forwarded by him to Mr. N. M. Beckwith, U. S. Commissioner at Paris, they to be insured in my name from their delivery, for such a value as I may designate (say \$1500) against loss by fire or water, to be safely kept while on exhibition, and be returned to me in good condition after the exhibition has closed; also that I will write a memoir of our Coinage to accompany the same.

In reply to this I have to state that I will with great cheerfulness aid the Commissioners in making this exhibition, that I will immediately communicate the contents of your letter to the American Numismatic and Archæological Society, and endeavor to enlist its members in the same cause, and that I will personally make every possible effort to obtain the desired specimens, and also to write such a memoir as may be suitable and in my power to compile.

The plan whose adoption you advocate, an international and unified coinage, meets with my warmest approbation, and it will give me great pleasure to aid in the advancement of so praiseworthy and admirable an object.

I am, Sir, with great respect,

Your obedient servant

FRANK H. NORTON,

President Amer. Numism. and Arch. Society.

MEDALS STRUCK IN COMMEMORATION OF THE
SECOND SIEGE OF VIENNA BY THE TURKS.

In commemoration of the second siege of Vienna by the Turks under Cara Mustapha, which lasted from the 14th day of July to the 12th of September 1683, several interesting medals were struck.

1. Obv. View of the city in a state of siege, stormed from both sides.

Rev. In a neat border

WIEN
VON
TYRCKEN. BELEGERT.
DEN 14. JULI.
MIT GOTTES. HILFF.
ABGETRIEBEN.
DEN 12. SEPT.
1683. Size 23

2. Obv. View of the city, beneath the walls the Turkish camp. Exergue: J.K. Legend:
DAS IST GOTTES FINGER.

Rev. In a laurel wreath

DER
TYRCKISCHE.
HOCHMUTH. WEL
CHER. WIN. VOM 14
JULII. BIS. 12 SEPT. 1683
BEDRANGET. WIRD
SELBIGEN TAGES.
VON DER HAND DES
HERREN VOLLIG
GESTVRT
ZET

Size 21.

3. Obv. Prospect of the city, the Turks are flying from the camp, above the eye of God †††
Legend: DIE STADT SO GOTT BEWACHT
ZERSTORT KEIN FEINDES MACHT.

Rev.

ANNO 1683
DEN 14 JUL. BELA-
GERT. DER. TURK. DIE
STADT. WIEN.
IST ABER. DURCH GOT-
TES. HILFF. DEN 12 SEPT.
WIDER DAVON
GESCHLAGEN
WORDEN

around these words is the inscription:

NUN MERCKE ICH DAS DER HERR SEI-
NEN GESALBTEN HILFT. Size 20

4. Obv. The city in a state of siege; fortified, in front the camp, out of which the Turks are driven by the allied troops. Above an eagle with an olive branch in his beak, and in his talons a band with the Austrian, and city arms.

Legend: DIE ADLERSBURCK BESCHIRME
FERNER GOTT
UND UNGLUCK TREFF DIE BOSE
TURCKENROTT.

Rev. Between 16-83 in a wreath of palms the bust of Leopold and LEOP-D. GR. IM. Be-
neath this

DEN 14. JUL. IST
WIENN- VON. TURKEN
BELAGERT. MIT. FEUER WD
STURMENS. WOCHEN. BEANG-
STIGT UND DEN 12 SEPT. VOM
K. M. LEOPOLDO. I.
MIT HILFF DERO ALIIRNT ENT-
SETZT UND DER FEIND MIT VER-
LASSUNG STUCK. V. PAGAGE
DAVON GESCHLAGEN WOR-
DEN GOTT SEY GE
DANCKT

Around these lines: DIE ES GESEHEN SA-
GEN DAS HAT GOTT GETHAN. Size 27.

5. Obv. View of the city, Turks flying in all directions; above between laurel branches two shields with the Austrian, and city arms.

Rev.

WIENN
BELAGERTE
DER TURK 1683
DEN 14 JUL. WARD
ENTSETZT D. 12 SEPT.
MIT VERLUST
ALL SEINER
STUCK.

Legend around these lines: DEM KEYSERS
THRON DIE SIEGERS KRON. Size 19.

6. Same as last but the legend of the reverse is:
DIE ES SEHEN WERDEN SAGEN DASHAT
GOTT GETHAN. PS. 64.

7. Obv. Same as last but surrounded by a laurel wreath.

Rev. In laurel

WIEN
BELAGERTE
DER TURCK 1683
DEN $\frac{1}{4}$ JUL. WARD
ENTSEZT D. $\frac{1}{2}$ SEP.
MIT VERLUST *
ALL SEINER *
STUCK.

Brass, size 21, very rare.

8. Obv.

WIENN
VOM TURKEN
BELAGERT DEN $\frac{1}{4}$ JUL.
MDCLXXXIII. WARD
DEN $\frac{1}{2}$ SEPT. DURCH DIE
KAYS. MAY. KONIG
IN POHLEN, CURFF. IN
BAYERN UND SAXEN
DEM FRANCK. CRAYS, &c.
RUHMLICH ENT
SETZT.

Rev. An eagle tears the turban from the head of a Turkish soldier; on the ground trophies &c. Legend: DES ADLERS FLUG. HAT SIEGS GENUG VON DIESEM ZUG. Size 25.

9. Obv. View of the city, to which an angel is descending. Legend: WIEN BLEIB GENANNT DER TURCKEN SCHAND. In the Exergue: MDCLXXXIII. M. M. a rosc.

Rev. GOTTEST DIR HOLD-O. LEOPOLD
Beneath this a crescent, above which in a wreath the initial L, crowned by a hand, which issues from a cloud at the side. Size 15.

10. Obv. The camp, above which is a laurel wreath; beneath the wreath the crowned double headed eagle, in one talon a sword, in the other a cross, which he raises against a fugitive. On the side: DE SUPER-AUXILIO.

Rev.

ANNO 1683
DEN 14. JUL. BELA
GERT. DER TURCK. DIE
STADT WIEN.
IST ABER DURCH GOT
TES HILFF DEN 12. SEPT.
WIDER DAVON
GESCHLAGEN
WORDEN.

Size 20.

11. Obv. The crowned double headed eagle, sword and scepter in his talons, stands on the shields of the city and Austria, surrounded by laurel branches, above the divine eye. Beneath M. H. Legend: EHR SEIJE GOT- IN DER HOHE.

Rev.

WIENN
VON TURKEN BELEGERT
DEN 14. JULIJ.
MIT HILFF GOTTES
ABGETRIEBEN
DEN 12. SEPT.
1683.

Beneath this a drum and a cannon. The whole surrounded by laurel. Size 19.

The size is given by the German scale which nearly equals the American.

All the medals are in silver, except one, which is in brass.

H. F.

SELECTIONS.

Earl Amherst has been elected President of the Kent Archaeological Society in place of the late Marquis of Camden.

Some workmen engaged lately in digging foundations of a house in Pegwell, Bay-Road, Ramsgate, (England) discovered some Roman earthenware in excellent preservation: with the pottery was also found a mass of human bones.

(London paper, December 1866.)

Mr. J. S. Gilbert, author of "History of Dublin" and "History of the Viceroys of Ireland" has been elected by the Royal Hibernian Academy of Arts to succeed the late Dr. Petrie in the chair of history and archaeology.

(Ill. London News, Nov. 17. 1866.)

The Royal Irish Academy held its first general meeting on Monday (Nov, 12th) Lord Talbot de Malahide, presiding. Vice-President Sir W. Wilde, brought to notice of the meeting, account of antiquities of Scandinavian origin lately found in the fields sloping down from the ridge of Inchicore to the Liffey, and to the south-west of the Village of Island Bridge, outside the municipal boundary of the City of Dublin, where there was reason to believe, some of the so-called Danish engagements with the native Irish took place. These antiquities consisted of swords of great length, spearheads, and bosses of shields, all of iron; also iron knives, smith's and metal-meiter's tongs, hammer-heads, pin-brooches, &c. Of bronze there were several beautiful tortoise-shaped or mammillary brooches found, likewise some decorative mantel-pieces and helmet-crest of findruin, or white-metal; beams and scales of the same material, decorated and enamelled on top, and in some cases ornamented with minerals. Besides these, considered to be of Scandinavian origin there were other articles, especially small desks of embossed work and enamel, found among them perhaps of Frankish or Saxon workmanship, similar to some of those in the Academy Museum. Among the articles in the collection was a sword-handle of bronze, highly decorated in Scandinavian pattern and inlaid with discs of white metal, procured by Mr. Clibborn, some months ago from Island Bridge.

(Same paper.)

"COPPERHEADS."

A Descriptive Catalogue of the Copper and Base Metallic Currency issued in the several States of the United States, commencing in 1862 and ending in 1864.

[NEW YORK CONTINUED.]

207.

Ob. "George Hyenlein, 23 Chrystie St., N.Y."
Rev. "Not one Cent" within a wreath. C.

208.

Ob. Same as obverse No. 207.
Rev. Similar to reverse No. 207, with the name "L. Roloff" added. C.

209.

Ob. Same as obverse No. 207.
Rev. Indian Head, 13 stars, 1863. C.

210.

Ob. Same as obverse No. 207.
Rev. Similar to reverse No. 209, "E. S." in small letters, and the date much larger. C.

211.

Ob. Same as obverse No. 207.
Rev. Small Bust of Washington in a five pointed star "E. Sigel 177 Willi N. Y." in small letters. C.

212.

Ob. "Christoph Karl, 42 Avenue A, New York." Lyre, wreath and star.
Rev. Germania seated. "1863." "E. Sigel New York" in small letters below the figure. S.C.B. G.S.N.T. and Iron, size 15.

213.

Ob. Same as obverse No. 212.
Rev. Blank. G. S. Size 15.

214.

Ob. Same as reverse No. 212.
Rev. Blank. G. S. Size 15.

215.

Ob. "R. T. Kelly, 1319 Third Ave., New York, 1863." A Hat, "E. S."
Rev. "Constitution and the Union." Shield, Wreath and one Star, "E. S." S.C.B.GS.N.T.

216.

Ob. Same as obverse No. 215.
Rev. "New-York 1863" Anchor on Shield, Two stars. C.

217.

Ob. "Knoops Segars and Tobacco 131 Bowery N-Y. 1863." two stars.
Rev. "Not" in antique letters. A wreath. C.

218.

Ob. Same as obverse No. 217.
Rev. Similar to reverse No. 217, "not" in small letters, "L. Roloff" added. C.

219.

Ob. Same as obverse No. 217.
Rev. Similar to reverse No. 218. "not" in larger letters. C.

220.

Ob. Same as obverse No. 217.
Rev. An Indian Head. C.

221.

Ob. Same as obverse No. 217.
Rev. "Erinnerung an 1863." C.

222.

Ob. "H. M. Lane Lamps Kerosene Oil & c. 18 Spring St. N. Y."
Rev. Washington in a star, same as rev. No. 211. C B.N.T.

223.

Ob. Same as obverse No. 222.
Rev. "Not one Cent." "not" in antique letters. Wreath. C.

NOTES AND QUERIES.

Contributions for this department are invited on topics of general interest to Numismatists and Archæologists.

Announcements of Coins or Antiquities for sale, or desired for purchase, will be published in this column at a charge of twenty-five cents per line.

Ed. American Journal of Numismatics:

DEAR SIR,—Can any of your readers give information concerning the Alex. Hamilton Medal, size 31—Rev. Treasury building—by whom it was published, at what time, and on what occasion, if any.

Yours, truly,

M.

THE AMERICAN Journal of Numismatics, AND BULLETIN OF THE AMERICAN NUMISMATIC AND AR- CHÆOLOGICAL SOCIETY,

Is Published in New York,

ON THE FIRST DAY OF EVERY MONTH,
And will be devoted to the advancement of the Sciences it professes to represent.

Contributions are invited, and must be addressed to the Editor,

FRANK H. NORTON,
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BROOKLYN, N.Y.*

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EDWARD COGAN,
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NOTICE—CHARGES FOR ADVERTISING.

A few Advertisements will be received for the AMERICAN JOURNAL OF NUMISMATICS, at the following rates:

One Square, one time,	\$1 50
One Square, three times,	4 00
One Square, six times,	7 00
One Square, twelve times,	12 00

American Journal of Numismatics

AND

Bulletin of the American Numismatic & Archæological Society.

VOL. I.

NEW YORK, FEBRUARY, 1867.

No. 10

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NUMISMATICS AS A HOBBY.

The time has never been in the civilized world, when men did not follow some particular pursuit or another, for the mere pleasure of the following.

We have no question but that there were collectors of rare pottery at Pompeii, and of *bric a brac* in the halcyon days of Cuzco and Lima, under the Incas.

In Rome, men brought together statuary and *bassi relievi*, in the times of the Cæsars; and tessellated pavements, mosaics, and arabesque paintings, were preserved as curiosities before the Moors entered Spain, and consecrated the advent of heathen Africa into christian Europe, by the erection of the Alhambra.

There have been collectors of every conceivable thing:

Bijouterie. Marqueterie, Poitichomanie, Buhl, Ormolu, Orfevriere, Sevres China, and Lace of Valenciennes, Florentine Mosaics, and Swiss carvings in wood.

Wherever the eye perceives beauty, the heart indicates desire of possession, and so spring up what are popularly termed hobbies, on which men ride for a life-time, some to satiety, some to fruition, some to ruin.

Now, when the desire for the collection of coins first grew to be fashionable, is unknown. Probably it has existed, to some extent, ever since the introduction of coinage as a fine art.

The desire to possess specimens of this new and important manufacture, must have been strong

in the breasts of the early Greeks and Romans, and we can readily imagine Pliny, Aristophanes, Catullus, Ovid, Livy, or even Cicero, with their Coin Cabinets, over which they must have enjoyed peculiar satisfaction, as inaugurating a new pastime in a new science. But it is all imagination after all, for we find no record of the early collection or existence of any such cabinets.

The oldest Numismatic societies in Europe, are modern in their date, and no records existing, we have to depend on probabilities or tradition for any knowledge we may obtain on the subject.

But certainly Numismatics, while no doubt an expensive hobby, is the most harmless, and the most educating and refining in its influences, that one could pursue.

Enobling, by leading one to pursue his investigations into history and the arts, it is engrossing and all-pervading.

The Numismatist thinks of nothing but rare coins, muses on them, dreams of them.

His enjoyment involves all species of pleasure and mental excitement.

He is a sportsman, a gamester, an artist, a detective, a critic, an expert.

He follows the scent of a rare coin as a hound does that of a rabbit, and is never satisfied till he has traced it to its burrow.

The passions excited are ambition, hope, desire and envy; but never any to an extent to be injurious.

Your true Numismatist is usually a man of gentlemanly instincts, and scholarly attainments. His associations are with men who think, reason, compare, sift evidence, and judge. He is little likely to be gulled, being always on the look-out for counterfeits; still less likely to deceive others, having a wholesome contempt for base fabrication. On the whole, this hobby is one which should be encouraged, because it leads the workings of the mind into proper channels, trains the faculties, and educates and encourages a sound, healthful taste for the æsthetic.

Transactions of Societies.

BULLETIN

OF THE

AMERICAN NUMISMATIC & ARCHÆOLOGICAL SOCIETY.

NOTICE.—*The American Numismatic and Archæological Society will be at all times pleased to communicate with any individuals or Societies, on Numismatic or Archæological topics, to answer questions, and give all information desired. Letters of inquiry addressed to "CHAS. DE F. BURNS, Cor. Sec'y, Mott Haven, Westchester Co., N.Y.," will receive prompt attention.*

Regular Meeting, January 24, 1867.

The President, F. H. Norton, Esq., in the chair. The minutes of the last regular meeting were read and approved.

The Committee on the Lincoln Medal reported, that a correspondence was in progress with Mr. Sigel, which would at some future period be laid before the Society.

The President read a communication from Hon. Samuel B. Ruggles, U. S. Commissioner to the Paris Exposition, in reference to making a collection of American Coins for exhibition, with his reply to the same. [This correspondence has already appeared in the JOURNAL.]

After considerable discussion, it was moved by Mr. Parish, and seconded by Dr. Perine, that the Society cooperate with the President, in carrying out the idea developed in the correspondence just read. Motion carried unanimously.

Mr. F. A. Wood nominated several gentlemen to honorary membership; laid over under the rules.

Communications of interest, in reference to the JOURNAL OF NUMISMATICS, were read by the Corresponding Secretary.

Several valuable donations were received and recorded, when on motion adjourned.

DANIEL PARISH, JR.,

Sec. pro tem.

Regular Meeting, January 24, 1867.

Owing to the inclemency of the weather, and there being no quorum present, the meeting was not called to order.

BOSTON NUMISMATIC SOCIETY.

The annual meeting was held on Thursday, Jan. 3d, in the Library of the hall of the Mass. Horticultural Society. The regular business was transacted, and the various official reports were presented, from which it appeared that the society is

in a highly flourishing condition. A letter was read from Mr. Charles Bunker, resigning membership in consequence of engagements which prevent his presence at meetings, but expressing great interest in the welfare of the society. Messrs. Pratt and Putnam, being appointed a committee to nominate officers for the present year reported the old board for re-election; their report was adopted, and the following were declared officers of the society for 1867: President—Jeremiah Colburn; Vice-President and Curator—John P. Putnam; Treasurer—Henry Davenport; Secretary—William S. Appleton.

Dr. Green exhibited a dollar of Maximilian, Emperor of Mexico, belonging to James Parker of Springfield, a member of the Society. The Emperor's peculiar beard is so drawn as to present, when the coin is reversed, the appearance of the head of a donkey. Dr. Green supposed this to be an intentional piece of satire on the part of the artist, but it is not impossible that it may have been caused by the difficulty of representing the style of beard worn by his Majesty. The Secretary exhibited several large Italian bronze medals of the fifteenth century, partly of the families of Este, Malatesta, and Gonzaga. There are two with the inscription, "Opus Pisani Pictoris"; one of them has the head of John Francis di Gonzaga, first Marquis of Mantua, wearing a curious Eastern head-dress, and on the reverse two knights on horseback, and is nearly four inches in diameter; the other of Lionel, Marquis d'Este, has on the reverse a mask of three faces. Another medal bears the head of Isotta of Rimini, whose hair is dressed in the strange fashion of the time; on the reverse is only a large elephant. Another has the head of Jerome Savonarola, in his hood as a monk. The society adjourned at 5 P. M.

RHODE ISLAND NUMISMATIC ASSOCIATION.

The annual meeting of this Association was held on the evening of January 14th, 1867, the President in the chair.

The reports of the Secretary, Treasurer, and Cabinet Keeper, were read, approved, and ordered to be placed on file.

The Secretary in his report briefly reviewed the proceedings of the Association for the past year, and gave an account of its condition at the present time.

The Treasurer's report shows the finances to be in a promising condition.

The Cabinet Keeper reports upwards of 600 coins, medals, &c., in the cabinet; also, a number of catalogues and books; among which are nine volumes of the Rhode Island Colonial Records, donated by Hon. John R. Bartlett, Secretary of State, and which form the foundation of a future library for the use of the Association.

George D. Hersey, and George Upham, were elected active members.

A vote of thanks were extended to the American Numismatic and Archæological Society, for the donation of the *Numismatic Journal*.

The following were unanimously elected officers of the Association for the ensuing year :

President, Charles Gorton ; Vice President, Desmond Fitzgerald ; Secretary, John J. Meader ; Treasurer, Charles T. Metcalf ; Cabinet Keeper, Asa Lyman ; Executive Committee, The President, *ex officio*, Albert V. Jenks, George T. Paine.

After a pleasant discussion upon various topics relating to Numismatics, during which much interest was manifested, relative to the proof coinage of the U. S. Mint, the Association adjourned to February 22nd, at which meeting, the members are expected to exhibit their Washington pieces.

The Association, in commencing a new year, continues its search for historical matter in connection with Numismatics, and trusts that its investigations will result in the disclosure of facts, both profitable and satisfactory.

Providence, R. I.

NUMISMATIC AND ANTIQUARIAN SOCIETY OF MONTREAL.

The monthly meeting of the society was held on Wednesday evening, Jan. 15th, J. L. Bronsdon, Esq., President, in the chair. A valuable donation of English silver coin (in beautiful state of preservation) was received from the well-known numismatist, F. W. Lincoln, Esq., of London, England, who is an honorary member of the society. The following are the names of the several pieces: Groat of Queen Mary ; Edward VI. shilling ; Elizabeth sixpence, 1565 ; James I. shilling ; Charles I. shilling (triangle) ; Charles II. set of Maundy money, 1676 ; William and Mary half-crown, 1689 ; William III. sixpence, 1797 ; Anne shilling, 1709 ; Anne sixpence, 1708 ; George I. shilling, s.s.c. 1723 ; George II. half-crown (Lima), 1746 ; George II. shilling (young head roses and plumes), 1736 ; George II. sixpence (old head plain), 1758 ; George III. shilling (bust in armour), 1787 ; George III. sixpence (old head), 1820 ; Victoria set of Maundy money, 1866. Mr. J. L. Bronsdon presented a fac-simile of an old medal found in the ruins of a temple in Siberia, the characters on which are said to be ancient Irish. Mr. A. Sandham presented 6 American copperheads, and a fac-simile of Egyptian papyrus from British Museum. It was decided to hold the meetings twice in each month, as the interest in the society and its objects seemed to be on the increase ; and it was announced that at the next meeting a paper upon an interesting subject would be read by A. N. Rennie, Esq., one of the members of the society.

THE DEPRAVITY OF AMERICAN COINAGE.

[We commend to our readers, and particularly to the "Chicago Tribune" and "N. Y. Journal of Commerce," the following selection from a speech, made by Mr. Morrill in the House of Representatives on Thursday, Jan. 24th, ult.]
Ed.

The following table shows the work of our mints and assay offices since first established :—

Gold coinage	\$845,536,600
Silver coinage	136,351,812
Copper coinage	5,535,623

Total . . . \$987,424,035

Where is it? Most of it has disappeared, rated at the value of the pure metal contained, and not a whit advanced by the artists of the Mint. Among other modes of reducing the standard value of money Congress began as early as 1837 by debasing our gold and silver coins, and declared that of 1,000 parts 900 should be of pure metal and 100 parts alloy. The standard of British gold is one part alloy in every 12 ; but we have no coins which are not debased at least one part in every 10. At that time gold could be more profitably exported than silver, and this measure was designed not only to make the legal value of the two equivalent to their relative commercial value, but to bring gold into more general circulation. Neither object was secured. The rates of value, of fifteen or sixteen to one, soon became obsolete, and gold coins, although the standard was purposely placed below that of silver, were still exported. In order to retain in the country any silver, which being worth more than its legal tender value, bore a premium and was sold as a commodity, it then became necessary to reduce the weight of the silver coinage, and the half dollar in 1853 was reduced from 206½ grains to 192 grains, and fractional parts to the same proportion. Silver dollars at once disappeared, and eagles bearing date prior to 1837, being worth in proportion to the new eagles \$10.66, also disappeared. The weight of these in 1791, standard gold, was 270 grains, but in 1837 they were reduced to 258 grains. The debasement of our coinage, never entirely pure, was thus about seven per cent. Foreign coins, beyond our power to debase, have been of course permitted to be rated at an increased valuation. The pound sterling of Great Britain, or sovereign, was made a lawful tender in 1794 at \$4 44, and in 1842 it was raised to \$4 84, being an increase of over nine per cent. It will be seen from this recital that the standard of the United States coinage is very low, and the normal condition of exchange with most other civilized nations is always against us. Exchange on London, when at not over nine and a half per cent, is really at par.

When our paper money is promptly convertible into specie it is still much below the par of the countries with which we have the largest commercial transactions. Our gold coins are received abroad, not according to the value we stamp upon them, but according to the amount of pure gold they contain. It would seem almost inexcusable to allow our paper money to remain depreciated below the standard of specie as fixed by ourselves for any period more protracted than is now imperatively necessary. Bank notes, when they are made equivalent to the standard of United States coin, will be none too valuable. The second, third and fourth dilution of money would not be tolerated by even Hahnemann.

RECOLLECTIONS OF A COIN COLLECTOR.

No. 1.

My dear Editor.

True to my promise I will endeavor to, in this my first contribution to your new effort in the cause of Numismatology, give as well as my limited opportunities will allow, a brief history, or rather a sketch of what has transpired under my own immediate observation during the last ten years so far as concerns "coins and coin collectors." Ten years! It hardly seems so long—and yet it is true. Ten years ago and who would have dreamed that in the United States in the year of Grace 1867 there would be three thousand enthusiastic collectors of coins and medals? Who would have thought that numismatic collections would be valued by thousands of dollars? Few, if any. You remember no doubt the first meeting of our society in 1857 at the house of A. B. Sage in Essex street. I can never forget it. There were present if I remember rightly, Forkett, Oliver, Groh, Fiske, Dr. Gibbs, Thos. Dunn English, Mayers, Boughton, Norton, Ez. Hill and A. B. Sage. We organized by electing Dr. J. H. Gibbs, President, F. H. Norton, Recording Secretary, Jas. O. Fokett, Librarian, Ed. Groh, Curator, and A. B. Sage, Corresponding Secretary. About this time appeared the articles of "Gus" in the New York Sunday Dispatch, entitled "Gleanings of Coins." They ran through some eleven numbers and ended in the controversy between "Gus" and "Numismatist," in which "Gus" came out second best. However it was all for the best that such a controversy happened at the time for it awakened an interest in the matter and no doubt brought members into the numismatic field that otherwise would in all probability never have thought of "hoarding a coin." "Gus" articles possessed very little if any merit of their own nor did he pretend to originality. The articles were simply a series of well selected scraps from Ruding's Annals, Folke's Tables, Humphrey's Works, Brandes' Encyclopædia, The Encyclopædia Britannica, Akerman, and last though not least the poor

Mint Book of Eckfeldt and Du Bois, that received so dreadful a drubbing from "Numismatist" in his replies to "Gus." It was about this time that I first met John Cooper Vail, the Poet. Poor Vail, many a time have I seen him since, a martyr to that curse of Americans, rheumatism. Vail I believe was the first man in this country to advertise for rare coins, and he obtained by that means numbers of the rarer specimens of our earlier coinage. Often have I conversed with him, and with wonder-wrought countenance envied him the pleasure of ever having *seen* so many gems. How he would dwell upon the pine tree six-pences, *perfect, almost proof*, and the *Washington Dollar* that "came from an old women at the circus." And (for I was but a boy then) with what a reverence would I gaze upon him when he told me of the treasures contained in the famous museum of "Bill Long" in Philadelphia. You no doubt remember Vail's article in the little book published by Brady about the great curiosity in Long's collection, the toe of the New Zealander.

In 1858 I made my first trip to Philadelphia and for the first time beheld a really fine collection. I was received very courteously by Mr. J. J. Mickley at his residence in Market street and never will I forget with what pleasure the old gentleman showed me his treasures, and treasures they were and are, and although I have not seen his collection for upwards of eight years, I verily believe that it can not be equalled now in this country. There were but few collectors in Philadelphia at that time. I remember Dr. Taylor, Coffin, Hodge, Vaux, and my old friend Levick. The "Kline" sale in 1857 had given an impetus to collecting in the city of Brotherly Love and consequently there was more of a fever raging there than in New York. Well do I remember my first visit to Cogan in 10th street. Cogan, (poor old man, I understand he is dead and gone now*) told me as a great secret that he had upwards of one hundred "'56 nickels," and he believed *they came from the mint*. I had no doubt of it.

No doubt you remember the red card that was so freely circulated about the time of which I write, offering what seemed fabulous rates for old coppers, by Mr. W. J. Howard. Howard obtained a very fine collection, and I believe sold it to some gentleman in Boston. Mr. Howard was the fortunate possessor of the Washington Half Dollar described in one of Norton's Literary Letters. He obtained it for a very moderate price I believe from a shoemaker named Bossuet, doing business then and now in Green street near Bleeker in New York. Mr. Howard had also in his collection some of the finest New York "Cents" I ever saw. I believe that Howard after selling his

* We are delighted to be able to correct our correspondent's doleful mortuary lamentations: Mr. Cogan is still alive and well, and still appertains to his old business at No. 101 William street, New York.
Ed.

collection went to Santa Fe, New Mexico. Poor Ezra Hill, long since dead and buried, a victim of consumption, commenced collecting in 1858; he never was fortunate enough to obtain any very rare "pieces," but was enthusiastic and by his earnest nature and pleasant ways assisted materially in the good work of creating a taste for the science. Many and many a night have I examined with him our collections, comparing the acquisitions of the day and speculating as to how soon our collections would rival Mickley's. A short time prior to his death he obtained a small place in Bleecker street, "No. 6," and did for a while quite a thriving business in buying and selling articles in the line of coins, autographs etc.

New York, January 31st, 1867.

Truly Yours

A. B. S.

ON BRACTEATES.

(Concluded from last Number.)

The ecclesiastic bracteates are undoubtedly the most difficult to decipher. Their immense number the ever-varying types and devices combined with indifferent lettering and carelessness in execution, make their proper attribution and classification extremely perplexing. Perhaps the greater majority of types will never be classified and the attribution of the published ones depends chiefly on vague speculation or is guided by known devices and secondary types, which serve the purpose of mintmarks of later times.

Considering the amazing extent of German coinage, each independent prince, or magistrate, or city stamping money of their own device and fluctuating purity, the debasement or the advance of a circulating standard of monetary value determined only by the caprices of the mintmaster and the events of warlike, ever-changing times, it is wonderful to think, that trade flourished, cities grew up, and the foundation was laid for a league of towns which afterwards governed the world. If we examine the general style of the ecclesiastic bracteates, we observe that it differs materially from any of the series, we have yet described. We never meet with a figure on horseback, they are generally seated on thrones and high chairs, beneath arches or baldachins, or their busts appear in or above the open city gate or in simple rims and squares of beads. They carry no weapons, except sometimes the naked sword significant of their power of judgment, their emblems chiefly are crosses and crucifixes, flower sceptres, books and roses or lilies, the last emblematic either of their life of purity and holiness (?) or their being free from the pursuits of worldly life (consider the *lilies* of the field—they *tail* not, neither do they *spin*.) Occasionally we meet with an orb of empire on bracteates of archbishops and bishops. Did they carry this emblem in sign of possession of estates or did the proud priests adopt the badge of royalty to show that the church was mightier than the reigning

kaiser and that all, noble and peasant alike, had to submit to the authority of the successor of St. Paul, whose stirrup even the most illustrious, powerful and beloved of all the German monarchs, was forced to hold, and to appease whose wrath, another, equally noble, if less fortunate, had to stand shivering in winter time before the gates of the papal residence, clothed in a single shirt?

When under the wise protection of Henry, the City Builder (919-936) cities and towns first began to flourish and at the same time trade to prosper, special privileges and facilities for commerce were occasionally granted to especially favored cities. No privilege was more eagerly sought after and often dearer paid for, than the right of coinage, and permission to coin money for their own use and of their own device, according to the law of the empire. As a right it was of the utmost importance to a city, which in issuing a separate, distinct money of its own, of a sufficient degree of purity, naturally attracted a circle of smaller towns and places in its neighborhood, that otherwise had to depend upon the unsettled debased coinage of the empire, and there circulating its better money to a large extent, as it were, made them tributeable and dependant.

It will be seen, that in the beginning the reigning monarch alone had money struck with his bust and proper name and title, for the use of the whole empire, the mints being usually in the larger cities. Next he pawned them or in consideration of certain sums, paid into the imperial treasury, granted the right of coinage to these cities, commonly reserving the privilege of issuing there yet the regular imperial coin or striking money for his own use in cases of danger or for extraordinary expenses. The choice of the device seems to have been left to the cities and not, as in later times, ordered in the patent of the emperor. Sometimes they adopted the bust of the reigning monarch or his coat of arms or oftener the face of their respective patron, thus Hamburg, St. Mary; Lubeck, St. John; Erfurt, St. Martin; Gosslar, St. Simon and St. Jude; Halle, St. Maurice. Others took to their common emblem, the towered city gate and ornamented it with different mintmarks or secondary devices, Magdeburg a maid above the gate, (Magdeburg—a maiden fortress); Hamburg a nettle leaf, Weissenburg a crown; while others again fancied the double headed eagle, ever delightful to republican eyes.

The list below of various prominent city types may perhaps be found useful for classifying mute specimens. It has been carefully compiled from authentic published coins and may be relied upon.

Augsburg—imperial, mint-head above city gate between two towers, episcopal mint, various types. Civic, mint-city-pyr (a fir-nut.)

Basle—Baslestaff, the wellknown city emblem.

Bern—Bear.

Braunschweig (Brunswick)—Lion.

Brisach—Six hills.
 Camenz—Eagle talon and claw.
 Colmar—Eagle with the city arms on the breast.
 Cologne—Three crowns in shape of a shamrock leaf.
 Corbach—A star above three arches and towers.
 Cottbus (on the Spree)—Crab.
 Eger—Shield with city arms.
 Eisenach—(Appel in "Munzen der Stadte" describes a bracteate with a head, covered with a pointed cap. VSEN.)
 Erfurt—Wheel.
 Freiburg—Eagle's head.
 Gosslar—St. Simon and St. Jude. A lion between two towers.
 Gotha—Two crowns, a negro head.
 Hagenau—A rose.
 Halle (in Saxony)—St. Maurice with flag and sword.
 Halle (in Suabia)—Hand and cross.
 Hamburg—City gate.
 Hameln—Millstone axle.
 Heidelberg—Orb of empire.
 Jena—One or two bunches of grapes.
 Isni—Horse shoe.
 Landsberg—Two beams.
 Leipzig—City arms.
 Lindau—Lindentree uprooted.
 Lubeck—Double headed eagle and city arms, a shield parted crosswise white and red.
 Magdeburg—City gate and maid.
 Mayence—Wheel.
 Nordheim—N in old letters.
 Ravensburg—City gate.
 Ravensburg—Three raised spurs.
 Regensburg (Ratisbon)—Two keys in shape of a cross.
 Rugen (island)—Flowerpot.
 Saalfeld—Two fish.
 Schafhausen—A sheep's head.
 Schmalkalden—Crowned S.
 Schweidnitz—Hogshead.
 St. Gallen—Head of St. Gallus; a bear.
 Stendall—Half eagle and four grains
 Strassburg—Lily.
 Uri—Head of the auerachs (ur.)
 Weimar—Bunch of grapes.
 Weissenburg—City gate.
 Weissensee—Two fish.
 Wismar—City arms.
 Worms—City arms.

The following two pieces were accidentally omitted in the list of medals commemorative of the sieges of Vienna, recently given :

1. A neat and rare memorial crown.

Obv. View of the besieged city, an encampment beneath the walls of the outer fortifications. Legend: WIEN GOTT BEWACHTE DER, TURCKEN MACHT WIRD AUSGE-
 LACHT.

Rev. DIESE MUNTZ ZEIGET DIE A.

1683. 11. JUL. VON MAHOMED IV. BELAGERTE STADT, WELCHE ABER DURCH GOTT VND DER KAYS. POHL. UND REICHSVOLCKER TAPFERKEIT D. 12. SEPT. WIDER DAVON BEFREYET WORDEN.

2. Obv. Helmeted head to right. Legend: EN MARS SAXONICUS. Rev. Legend: HIC FAUSTE PRIM, IN HOSTES IRRUIT.

In the field

1683
 D. 12 SEPT.
 VIENNA
 CONFOD. MANV
 A'TVRGIS
 LIBERATA

6

A small thick silver medal of exquisite workmanship; the helm and feathers on the obverse are masterpieces of medallic art and the effect of the whole device, heightened by a beautiful, milled rim, is pleasing. A specimen, formerly in my collection was found near the city of Lubeck, in North Germany, by a laborer while engaged in digging. Never having seen it illustrated or heard of a similar silver piece, I think it must be rare.

H. F.

COIN SALE.

An auction sale of Coins, Medals, Books, Continental paper money, old Newspapers, &c., the property of Wm. Deakin, Esq., of Chicago, took place in that city, Jan. 16th, at the rooms of Daniel Scott & Co., Auctioneers, 164 Lake street. The collection was not a very remarkable one, and the articles brought very low prices. About 100 French and other bronze Medals, averaged 15 to 18 cents each. Political Tokens (American) six cents each. About 50 electrotypes averaged 10 cents each. Pine tree shilling, good, \$1.37. Virginia halfpenny, uncirculated, 70 cents. Nova Eborac, good, \$2.20. Massachusetts half-cent, very fine, \$2. Vermontensium Res Publica, fine, \$2.00. Dimes 1809,'22,'46, 50 cents each. 1796 Quarter Dollar, 90 cents. Roman Coins, 15 cents each. English Gun Money, 40 cents each. Continental Paper Money, 30 cents each.

NEW PRUSSIAN DOUBLE-THALERS.

Prussian double-thalers have been issued by the mint at Francfort a. M. from new dies. They are very beautifully executed and a credit to the country. The style and device is as usual, with the exception of the armorial bearings of the recently annexed countries, added to the coat-of-arms in the wings of the eagle on the reverse. The coins issued by this mint bear on the obverse beneath the head of the king the initial C, while those of the mint at Hanover will have a B, to distinguish them from the productions of the Berlin mint, which show an A.

We beg to call the attention of the officers of the Mint, to the following editorial article from the *N. Y. Herald*; the press is rapidly awakening to the importance of the subject, and the authorities in question will do well to remember it. Ed.

A NEW TEN CENT COIN WANTED.—We think the time has come when the government might profitably, to the Treasury and the country, put into the small currency a new ten cent coin of nickel and copper. We are not yet near enough to the specie standard to bring out the silver dime; but a new coin of the same legal value of inferior metals would answer for the present just as well, and, in relieving us of all those little dirty bits of paper below the denomination of twenty-five cents, would be a great improvement in the way of small change. The coin, in being made flatter and broader than our present clumsy nickels of the one, two and five cent denominations, would afford a margin for a little more ornament. In fact the new nickel three cent piece is about the only decent coin, as a work of art, that we have, nickel, copper, silver and gold included. In all of them the designers of our mint would do well to study the superior delicacy and finish of the work upon the coins of England and France. In our coins, as in our postage stamps, there is the same inferiority in this comparison, and there is no excuse for it. At all events, as the Secretary of the treasury is intent upon specie payments, we submit that the proposed new ten cent coin will be a practical, seasonable and desirable step in this direction.—*N. Y. Herald, Feb. 3rd, 1867.*

"COPPERHEADS."

A Descriptive Catalogue of the Copper and Base Metallic Currency issued in the several States of the United States, commencing in 1862 and ending in 1864.

[NEW YORK CONTINUED.]

224.

Ob. Same as obverse No. 222.

Rev. Similar to reverse No. 223. **Not** in large antique letters. An open wreath. C. N.

225.

Ob. Same as obverse No. 222.

Rev. "Not one Cent, L. Roloff" within a closed wreath. C.

226.

Ob. Same as obverse No. 222.

Rev. Indian Head, 13 stars, "1863. E. S." C.

227.

Ob. Same as obverse No. 222.

Rev. Similar to reverse No. 226, without the initials and the date smaller. C. B. N. G. S.

228.

Ob. Same as obverse No. 222.

Rev. Liberty Head, 13 stars, "1863." C. B. G. S. N. T.

229.

Ob. Same as obverse No. 222.

Rev. Eagle on Shield, "United States of America 1863." "E. Pluribus Unum" in ribbons. "E. S." in small letters. C. N.

230.

Ob. Same as obverse No. 222.

Rev. Eagle on Shield, "E Pluribus Unum" inscribed on ribbons. "United States Medal, 1863." C. B. G. S. N. T.

231.

Ob. Same as obverse No. 122.

Rev. "Erinnerung an 1863." C.

232.

Ob. Same as obverse No. 222.

Rev. Wreath and Shield, "Our Country." C. B. N. T.

233.

Ob. Same as obverse No. 222.

Rev. "United Country" in an oval, the whole surrounded by a circle of 34 stars. C. B. N. T.

234.

Ob. Same as obverse No. 222.

Rev. "I. O. U. 1 Cent" in an open wreath. C. B. T.

235.

Ob. "A Mug enclosed within a wreath." Gustavus Lindenmueller. New York.

Rev. A Bust, surrounded by a circle of 13 stars "1863." C. B. G. S. T. Size 16.

236.

Ob. Same as obverse No. 235.

Rev. Same as reverse No. 235. "L. Roloff" in small letters below the bust. C. B. G. S. T. Size 16.

237.

Ob. Similar to obverse No. 235. The words "New" and "York" close together.

Rev. Same as reverse No. 235. C. B. G. S. T. Size 16.

238.

Ob. Same as obverse No. 237.

Rev. Same as reverse No. 236. S. C. B. G. S. T. Size 16.

239.

Ob. Same as obverse No. 235.

Rev. Same as obverse No. 237. C. B. G. S. T. Size 16.

240.

Ob. Same as reverse No. 235.

Rev. Same as reverse No. 236. C. B. G. S. T. Size 16.

241.

Ob. "Gustavus Lindenmueller, New York."
"Odeon," within a wreath. S.C.B.GS.N.T.
Size 16.

242.

Ob. "Charles A. Luhrs, 77 Pike Slip, cor.
Water St. New York."

Rev. Goblet and wreath. "Pike Slip Shades
1863. E. S." S.C.B.GS.N.T. Size 13.

243.

Ob. Same as reverse No. 242.

Rev. A Rooster, surrounded by a circle of 13
stars, "1863." N. Size 13.

244.

Ob. "C. Magnus' National Printing Establish-
ment. New York." An eagle on shield, ribbons
inscribed "E Pluribus Unum."

Rev. "100 entitle to a \$2.00 view of New
York city." Bust of Washington in a circle, 3
stars. B.

245.

Ob. "J. Mahnken Liquors & Segars, 19 & 22
West St. N. Y."

Rev. "Good for 1 Cent," two stars. C. Size 13.

246.

Obv. Same as obverse No. 245.

Rev. "I. O. U. 1 Cent Pure Copper," two
small heads. C.

247.

Ob. Same as obverse No. 245.

Rev. An Indian head. "For Public Accom-
modation, 1863." C.

248.

Ob. Same as obverse No. 245.

Rev. Eagle on a Globe. "Union for Ever." C.

249.

Obv. Same as obverse No. 245.

Rev. Bust facing left. "General G. B. Mc.
Clellan." C.

250.

Ob. "B. Maloney, Proprietor." 2 stars. An
Indian head, "Liberty" inscribed on the band.

Rev. "National 499 Third Avenue 1863."
4 stars. C. a.

251.

Ob. "F. Mangold," one star.

Rev. "9. New York St. M. Cents in Goods." B.

252.

Ob. "John Matthews, Manufacturer of Soda
Water Apparatus, No. 437, First Ave. New York."

Rev. Female head, shark, and eagle's head.
"Matthews Medal 1863." "Muller." C. a.
Size 17.

NOTES AND QUERIES.

*Contributions for this department are invited on topics of
general interest to Numismatists and Archæologists.*

*Announcements of Coins or Antiquities for sale, or desired for
purchase, will be published in this column at a charge of twenty-
five cents per line.*

GLEN COVE, L. I., January 21st, 1867.

Ed. American Journal of Numismatics:

Dear Sir,—In the catalogue of the late sale of Mr.
Lightbody's coins, I find on the last page the following:

"1—50 c. Greenback, signed, scarce."

On seeing this, I wrote to the Treasurer, Mr. Spinner,
asking if I could obtain one, and his reply was: "There
are no 50 ct. Greenbacks signed," can you explain where
they came from, or for what reason they were signed?

Mr. Cogan informs me that the bill was genuine. Answer
through the Journal, or by letter, and you will greatly
oblige, Yours respectfully, I. T. B.

FORT WAGNER, IND., January 30th, 1867.

Ed. American Journal of Numismatics:

Dear Sir,—I have in my possession a "Statuette," in
brass, of Gen. Washington, representing him in citizens'
dress, of the fashion of 1776. It is about five inches in
length, and weighs one pound. It was found about three
feet below the surface of the ground, in excavating for a
cellar, near where "old Fort Wagner" formerly stood.
Can you give any information of its origin or history? It
is a fine representation of the great original, and is con-
sidered here rare, if not unique. F. P. R.

THE AMERICAN Journal of Numismatics, AND BULLETIN OF THE AMERICAN NUMISMATIC AND AR- CHÆOLOGICAL SOCIETY,

*Is Published in New York,
ON THE FIRST DAY OF EVERY MONTH,
And will be devoted to the advancement of the Sciences it
professes to represent.*

*Contributions are invited, and must be addressed to
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FRANK H. NORTON,
*Librarian Mercantile Library,
BROOKLYN, N. Y.*

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One Square, twelve times,	12 00

American Journal of Numismatics

∞ AND ∞

Bulletin of the American Numismatic & Archæological Society.

VOL. I.

NEW YORK, MARCH, 1867.

No. 11

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NUMISMATIC JOURNALISM AS A FINE ART.

The end of our first Journalistic year drawing near, reminds us that it will be well to set our house in order, post our books, take account of stock, and see how we stand.

The duty of publishing this Journal, though a very pleasant one, has been by no means remunerative.

The JOURNAL is *not* a financial success.

There is no use in mincing matters, and we are desirous that our friends of the order should know exactly the condition of things with us, that ways and means may be furnished for success in the future.

The advantages of such a periodical as the JOURNAL, are now obvious.

It is a means of intercommunication between Societies.

Properly used, it could, through its Notes and Queries, be made a highly valuable educational power.

This department has not been used as we had hoped it would have been.

Persons are very much more eager to ask questions than to answer them, and the result is, that

we have a large number of unanswered queries continually pointing at us, as if we were to blame that the desired information was not forthcoming.

Again the JOURNAL may be made a vehicle for the consideration of great national questions, and for bringing to bear upon them knowledge and experience, perhaps not met with elsewhere.

The Transactions of Societies have grown with us, until all such organizations in the country, but two, have been represented in our columns.

By the examination, editorially, of questions that suggested themselves, as possessing Numismatic or Archæological interest or value, we have succeeded in awakening thought, and in many cases discussion, all of which tended to do good.

Meanwhile Numismatists have not come forward to support the JOURNAL as they should have done, and the close of the volume will find us in debt for one half the expenses, an amount which according to the original announcement, our Society has bound itself to pay.

We call upon our friends to aid us in this matter, by obtaining additional subscriptions.

One hundred new subscribers will cause the Journal to be entirely self-supporting; and if each of our present subscribers will obtain *one*, this number will be more than made up.

Numerous changes and improvements for the coming year are in train, and we hope that when it commences, we may be allowed to chronicle such an increased interest, as shall warrant us in carrying them through.

Transactions of Societies.

BULLETIN

OF THE

AMERICAN NUMISMATIC & ARCHÆOLOGICAL SOCIETY.

NOTICE.—*The American Numismatic and Archæological Society will be at all times pleased to communicate with any individuals or Societies, on Numismatic or Archæological topics, to answer questions, and give all information desired. Letters of inquiry addressed to "CHAS DE F. BURNS, Cor. Sec'y, Mott Haven, Westchester Co, N. Y.," will receive prompt attention.*

Regular Meeting, Feb. 14, 1867.

Owing doubtless to the extreme unpleasantness of the evening, no meeting was held, a quorum not being present.

JAS. OLIVER,
Rec. Sec.

Regular Meeting, Feb. 28, 1867.

The President, F. H. Norton, Esq., in the chair. The Special Committee appointed to confer with Mr. Sigel, in reference to the completion of the Lincoln Memorial Medal, made a report, which after a discussion was accepted, and laid on the table for action at the next meeting. On motion, Prof. Anthon and Mr. Parish, were added to the committee.

The Publication Committee reported the satisfactory progress of the Journal, but called attention to the fact, that the list of subscribers had not yet reached the sustaining point, and therefore the members and friends of the Society should endeavor to obtain the required number. It is believed that a little exertion would soon accomplish this.

The following letter from the President of the Manchester Numismatic Society, was read by Mr. Norton:

AUGUST 20, 1866.

To the President and Members of the }
New York Numismatic Society }

GENTLEMEN:

Please to accept from me, as President, and the Members of the Manchester Numismatic Society, the Proceedings of the Society, etc., to which is added a Catalogue of my own Private Collections, which I imagined might be of some interest, as proving that the Old Country does not entirely overlook the claims of your enterprising country, young as it is in Numismatic history.

Yours sincerely,

CHAS. CLAY, M. D.

President of the Manchester Numismatic Society.

This letter was accompanied by three handsome volumes of the Proceedings of the Manchester Numismatic Society, which are embellished with very effective photographs of Coins, twenty-eight

of which are American, and Dr. Clay's Catalogue of American Coins, Tokens, Medals, etc. It describes many *unique* and very rare specimens.

On motion, thanks were directed to be returned to the President and Members of the Manchester Society, and also that copies of the Constitution and By-Laws of this Society, and the JOURNAL OF NUMISMATICS be sent to them.

Prof. Anthon, on behalf of Mr. Key, presented a fine Bronze Medal, the obverse of which bears a well executed head, and the inscription:—"Thomas McKee, Prize for superior excellence in Music." W. H. Key, F. Reverse, a wreath, "Pittsburgh Female College. "Laurus Dignissimo Derur." A vote of thanks was ordered to be given to Mr. Key, and Messrs. Bolen, Levick, Wood and Hoffman, were also thanked for donations of Medalets, Postal and Revenue Stamps, etc.

Action in relation to Honorary Members, proposed at a previous meeting, was laid over.

On motion, it was ordered, that the Director of the Mint be notified that he is *ex-officio* a member of this Society.

It was moved and adopted, that Mr. John F. McCoy receive permission to order from Messrs. Wyon, twenty-five sets of the reduced Lincoln Medal, struck by them, for the use of the members of this Society.

On motion, adjourned at 10 o'clock.

JAMES OLIVER,
Rec. Sec.

BOSTON NUMISMATIC SOCIETY.

The regular monthly meeting of this Society was held Thursday afternoon, February 7th. In the absence of Mr. Appleton, Mr. J. H. Ellis was elected Secretary *pro tem*. The President, Mr. Colburn, one of the Committee appointed to have the Constitution and list of members printed, made his report, and presented the same very elegantly printed in a small quarto pamphlet. He also presented to the Society a curious and characteristic bronze medal of Frederick the Great; on the obverse, bust of the King in armor, with the legend "Fridericus Borussorum Rex 1759." On the reverse, a German legend which may be thus translated: "Nuremberg and Frankfort, I will remember you, Bayreuth and Anspach, I will forgive you, Bamberg and Wutzburg, I will let you know that I am King of Prussia." Mr. Pratt exhibited a large gold coin of beautiful workmanship and in perfect condition, of John V., King of Portugal, dated 1727. Its value was 20,000 reis, and it is the coin commonly known as a "double Joe."

The matter of making some move towards obtaining an improvement in the designs and execution of our national coinage, especially the nickel and copper coins, was discussed. Although the members agreed on the subject of the 'bad taste,

and the want of style and uniformity in such coins, yet all action was laid over until next meeting.

The following list was read of the Commissioners for the next annual assay, to take place at the mint at Philadelphia, on the 11th inst.; Professors Henry of Washington, Torrey of New York, Brush of New Haven, S. Alexander of Princeton, I. H. Alexander of Baltimore, R. E. Rogers and C. M. Wetherell of Philadelphia, S. B. Ruggles of New York, and W. S. Appleton of Boston.

GLEANINGS FROM GERMAN COINAGE.

By H. F.

It is proposed to give under this head, sketches and descriptions of rare and remarkable German coins and medals. Considering the extent of the German imperial, feudal, ecclesiastic and civic coinage, and the curious facts which are attached to and connected with the rarer pieces, it is thought, that the intended series will contribute to circulate a more general information, and encourage a taste for the subject. Numismatists in possession of rare, beautiful, and curious German coins, or medals of any date, and desirous to obtain the history possibly connected with these pieces, will confer a favor by sending rubbings or impressions to H. F., care of the Editor of this Journal.

I.

Medals struck in commemoration of the Comets of 1618, 1680 and 1744.

The appearance of a comet of unusual magnitude and brilliancy has always been an object of wonder, if not of terror, to the uneducated and lower class of people. They fancied it an expression of divine anger and wrath, predicting little good, but rather plague, drought, war and bloodshed, or like an eclipse, wet harvests and famine. It seemed to them, as if the brilliant star with the fiery ominous tail, veiling or obscuring the light of lesser stars, was suspended in the sky as a courier of a punishment, which was to visit them before long.

A cloud darkening the sun at the proper time decided the battle of Bornhoved, the appearance of a blood-red sun greatly roused the enthusiasm of Charles V.'s soldiers on the eve of the battle of Muhlhausen, what wonder that the coming of three comets, and the last of a grandeur really appalling, in the troubled time of 1618, when the hatred between Catholic and Reformed, was ready to burst into a blaze, fiercer than ever, revived terrifying notions of a general terrestrial conflagration, a collision between the heavenly bodies, and the like. These comets were said to have announced the thirty year's war; the splendid one of 1680 the invasion of the Turks, so disastrously

stopped beneath the walls of Vienna, in 1683. But from 1680 to 1683 are three years, and, observes a quaint contemporary writer, surely even God would not have proclaimed an act of wrath three years beforehand, and besides, the Turkish invasion was most disastrous to those who undertook it, so he thinks that a comet cannot be a bringer of general evil, but, rather like the rainbow, an expression of divine grace to the faithful, while, at the same time, a token of vengeance to those who live in iniquity and sin.

Several interesting jettons and medals have come under my notice; they are of silver, and with the exception of the last, struck in Silesia.

1. A small square "klippe" obv. a comet in a laurel wreath ornamented with four rosettes, Exergue Anno, 1618, 19 November.

Rev. Two hands folded in prayer, two drooping flowers (on a variety, ears of wheat), and an expiring taper, (drought and pestilence), above a beaming sun. Legend around, KEINS WIRT VERSEHRT. WER GOTT RECHT EHRT (No body who honors God, will be hurt.) In the Ex. ESA, 42.

2, Obv. A sarcophagus covered with a cross-cloth, on which lie helmet and sword, on the ground the opened bible, beside a withered tree. Legend: BEDROVNG EINES COMETENS (Threatening of a comet). In the Ex. ES WERDEN LEICH. (EN) GESCHE (N) LV. 21. (And there shall be signs).

Rev.

GOTT
GEB DAS VNS
DER COMET STERN
BESSERVNG
UNSER LEBENS
LERN
1618

(God give that the comet may teach us a better life.).

3. A memorial crown.

Obv. A number of stars, in the lower corner the comet, reaching over the whole.

Rev.

DES COMETEN
ERSTE ERSCHIEIN:
WAR 1680. JM. NOV: VOR
TAGS. IN. DER mx HERNACH
(Virgin)
ABENDS D. 16 DEC. DA. ER-AM.
GROSTEN. DIE LETZTE 11 FEBR.
1681. JM R DIE GROST LANG

()
DES SCHWEIFS 70 SEIN
LAVF NACH ORDN.
DER ZEICHEN: DOCH
GEGEN NORD
OST.

Obv.

4.. In a double circle the comet between many stars Exergue A° 1680. 16 DEC. 1681 JAN.

Rev.

DER
STERN DROHT
BOESE SACHEN

TRAV NVR
GOTT
WIRDS WO L
MA CHEN.

(The star threatens evil, but trust in God, he will make it well).

It will be seen on examination that the capitals, printed in large letters VVWIDWLMC form the date MDCLXXXI--(1681), a W being counted V. (5).

5. Obv. A barren landscape, full of withered trees, above between stars a comet. In the exergue: 1744.

Rev.

WER HAT
DES HERRN
SINN
ERKANNT
ROM. XI., 34.

(Who has known the mind of the Lord).

II.

A short while ago I received from a friend a rubbing of an extremely beautiful and not less interesting marriage medal. It was struck in commemoration of the second marriage of John Casimir, Duke of Saxe-Coburg, to Margaritha, Princess of Brunswick-Luneburg, which occurred in 1599.

The obverse shows the Duke embracing and kissing his wife. This portion of the token is exquisitely done; the court dress of the Duke is highly finished, and delicately executed in the minutest details.

The Duchess appears in the characteristic costume of her time, a rich, decorated dress, ruff and wide lace collar, and pearls interwoven with her curls. A forget-me-not flower precedes the inscription: WIE KÜSSEN SICH DIE ZWEI SO FEIN. (How nice these two are kissing.) On the reverse is a half-length portrait of a nun with cap, veil and prayer book, counting her rosary.

Inscription: WER KVST MICH, two forget-me-nots, ARMES NVNNELIN. (Who kisses me, poor nun.) Duke John Casimir separated from his first wife, Anne, of Chur Saxe, alleging that she was barren, and charging her moreover with unchastity. He confined her for a long while in a monastery (hence perhaps her appearance as a nun, although she never took the veil,) and married the Princess of Brunswick, hoping that she would bear him a successor. But herein also he was disappointed, and died a childless prince.

III.

The thirty years' war, prolific as it was of heroic and memorable events, great battles and signs, was not less so of commemorative medals.

Both parties, Protestant as well as Catholic, delighted in recording an advantage gained over the enemy, as an everlasting memorial to the God for whose cause both pretended to fight. Each page of the history of this great and ruinous civil war was, we find, amply illustrated by highly interesting, often extremely beautiful and original tokens and medals. We can trace each battle won or lost, every important event, the courses taken by the various armies, yes, even the everchanging and fluctuating luck of the contestants in the numerous medallion memorials, which time has handed down to us. Aside from their intrinsic value, or their beauty, the important dates furnished by them, the pious inscriptions, so characteristic of the fanatically inclined time, and the curious facts and histories, generally closely connected with them, will always tend to make the Numismatology of the first half of the 17th Century a favorite field of research for the inquiring student.

A medal which justly may be classed amongst the finest medallion monuments of the period mentioned, came under my notice some time ago in the large collection of a friend.

It was struck on the occasion of the defeat of the Imperialists, under Count Tilly, through the united Swedish and Saxon troops, under Gustavus Adolphus, King of Sweden, and John George, Elector of Saxony, on the battle-field before Leipsic.

The obverse represents the personified figures of piety, justice and constancy shaking hands, and forming a union, which is confirmed by a hand issuing from a cloud. Over the whole the name of Jehovah, appears in Hebrew characters, in a halo of glory. In the distance the city of Leipsic is visible. Beneath this representation in an arabesque border, ornamented with flowers, is the motto of the Protestants Gott mit uns. (God with us,) and again beneath these words the initials S. D., for S. Dahler, the die cutter of the medal. In the outer circle the legend reads: JVSTITIA ET PIETAS CONSTANS ANIMVSQVE TRIVMPHANT. The reverse gives us a view of the battle, in the distance the city is seen, in front a regiment of horse is sounded to charge. Above in clouds and surrounded by seven stars an angel descends with a fiery, flaming sword. These seven stars are emblematic of the northern constellation of the Little Bear, thereby pointing to the Swedish King, as the angel through whose assistance the victory was gained. Inscription: AVXILIANTE DEO PRESSIS VICTORIA VENIT AN: MDCXXXI VII. SEPT. (By the help of God victory came to the oppressed).

The battle of Leipsic, on the 7th day of September, 1631, was without doubt the most important, and in fact, the decisive battle of the long and desolating civil war. On the 3rd Sept. Tilly had arrived before Leipsic, and on the 5th taken the city by storm. Immediately the King

hastened to meet him, and after a furious battle succeeded in capturing the whole of the enemy's artillery, and thus forcing him to yield. Each party brought about 35,000 men to the field, the Saxons missed 2,000, and the Swedes only 700, while of the Catholics, 5,000 were captured or wounded, and 3,000 killed.

RECOLLECTIONS OF A COIN COLLECTOR.

No. 2.

My dear Editor,

About the year 1858, I first met Mr. Charles Bushnell, a gentleman who has probably done as much as any other in the country to advance the interest of Numismatology. Mr. Bushnell then had his office at No. 63 Wall Street, engaged in the practice of his profession, as a lawyer, and was then, and still is engaged, I believe, on a work which if ever completed, published I should say, will rank as the only authentic History of American coinage ever published in this country. During my time, there have been numerous efforts by "Historians of an hour's growth" to send their name (and the printers) to posterity, on the title page of an American Numismatic Work. Such as have pretended to be Historical Works are of very little value to the American Numismatic student. But all served their purpose, they paid the publisher and kept alive the interest. Mr. Bushnell has published a work on American Tokens—the letter-press consisting mostly of descriptions of such tokens as came within his observation prior to its publication. What with the thousands of "store cards" and copperheads that have been uttered since, I fancy such a work would now prove rather voluminous. Mr. B. introduced me about '58 to Mr. Rexford, a gentleman of abundant means, and an amateur electrotypist. Mr. R. did not by any means electrotype for the purpose of throwing copies on the market—but merely to possess copies of such "pieces," that are few and far between—and believing with the one who declared his name was writ in water, that "a thing of beauty was a joy forever"—he made several of the finest copies of medals I ever had seen. And while in this strain I might as well say a few words in defense of "Electrotypes." Like the "Everlasting Nigger," electrotypes seem destined, as long as time shall endure, to have a certain class of enemies, who "willy nilly," will oppose their production, and without producing one solitary reason, that will stand for a moment, in support of their wholesale condemnation, but hugging the one idea that they possess, will fight it out on the wrong side of that line. If the argument held good that an electrotype injured the value of a rare coin thus duplicated, the same line of reasoning would hold good in respect to engravings or models. But I will not digress, I am hardly in an argumentative mood to day.

I think it was my esteemed friend Edward Groh, Esq., who in 1860 carried a flying eagle, "36" dollar, to my good natured friend, the jeweler Posner, of the Bowery. Groh had made a few castings, I believe, and engaged Posner to plate them. Some lynx-eyed guardian of the peace discovered one in Posner's possession, and forthwith there was an arrest and examination—and Posner quite nervous—until the District Attorney understanding the matter thoroughly, and knowing that each model sold for about three times the face of the coin, concluded it was not counterfeiting, and all ended well. By the way, a few years since I saw in Posner's possession a veritable medal or decoration of the Cincinnati Society. I have seen but two in my experience.

In 1859, Mr. Henry Whitmore, whose decease I saw recorded some two years since, commenced collecting, and being a gentleman of wealth and cultivated taste, soon formed a very fine collection. His taste ran mainly on fine bronze and silver medals, and the Greek and Roman series. He possessed fine sets of the Mudie and Dassier medals, and an extensive collection of Numismatic works and Coin catalogues. He had constructed a very fine iron safe and cabinet for his collection. This safe afterwards became the property of Benjamin Haines, Esq., of New Jersey. I will have occasion hereafter to speak of the Whitmore sale, by Bangs. I presume you remember our mutual friend, J. W. D. Martense, of Flatbush who is now numbered with the dead. I am indulging in doleful mortuary lamentations again—but this time I am right—and I am more than pleased to see I was wrong in my last number in reference to my good friend Cogan. Martense died very suddenly, I believe in 1862. He was possessed of a fine collection, and was altogether the best natured coin collector I ever met. Many and many an afternoon in that little back room in Division Street, has he related his early experience. Mr. Martense was frequently accompanied by Mr. W. H. Chesley, a gentleman resident of Brooklyn, who was the fortunate owner of an "Immunis" of a rare type. Mr. Chesley has now, I understand, a choice collection of American pieces, and *en passant*, he is one of Sage's Numismatic Gallery. Mr. J. Van Name, of Staten Island, I also met frequently with Mr. Chesley and Mr. Martense.

I believe he still collects, though not as perseveringly as at that time. "Ned" Davis, the famous minstrel, commenced collecting at this time, and when I saw him a short time since, he informed me that he still owned the cabinet that cost him so much time to collect. He has, I believe, some very rare specimens of our earlier coinage, and also several "Election" medalets.

You remember the excitement caused in Numismatic circles by the Pine tree forgeries. I believe the history of that event has been fully "written up" in the Historical Magazine, but I may be

mistaken. Be that as it may, I ascertained but a short time since, where in reality the dies were made; but I will refrain at present from divulging the names of the parties concerned in that outrageous attempt to swindle the collectors on both sides of the water. In some future number I will endeavor to give you a full history of the various Numismatic Forgeries of this country. Collectors might possibly forgive some enterprising enthusiastic member of their brotherhood, who in the warmth of his nature, should filch a rare specimen from their cabinets—but never a deliberate forger. It is related somewhere that a certain good man bequeathed his cabinet, the collection of years, to the City of Exeter, England, with the remarkable proviso in his will, that every time a certain learned antiquary a co-laborer of his should view said collection, he should be “sandwiched” between two disinterested parties, not particularly from any fear that he would purloin any of its treasure, but in order (of course,) that the disinterested parties, as aforesaid, might observe his movements. Stealing coins, has been, I am sorry to know, extensively carried on by persons visiting prominent collections. It is a species of leptomania, I presume—but although most of our leading collectors would be apt to forgive any moderate theft, and although it is eminently proper to have in view the christian maxim that teaches us, “It is blessed to forgive,” etc., still it were better for the true interest of the science, that each and every offender should be stoned, even if those who throw the stones are with sin.

New York, Feb. 23, 1867.

Yours truly,

A. B. S.

CONCERNING THE COIN TRADE IN AMERICA.

Ed. American Journal of Numismatics:

Dear Sir:—I am induced, from reading the present number of the NUMISMATIC JOURNAL, in which I find my name introduced in two different articles—the first under the signature of A. B. S.—the second among the “Notes and Queries,” signed J. T. B., to request permission to make a few observations in reply to them both. In regard to the first, you have kindly rendered my contradiction unnecessary, respecting the death of the “poor old man,” and you must pardon me, if I am sceptical about A. B. S., ever having heard, or understood anything of the kind. But be this as it may, I am at all events sufficiently alive to be able to give a more correct account, than he has done—in betraying the great secret he has alluded to—of the Nickel cents of 1856. It is perfectly true that I did say, I “believed they came from the Mint.” I never entertained or expressed the slightest doubt about that, any more than he did; but what I meant him to understand (and from the manner in which I said it, it would have been intelligible to most,) was that I believed they came from a person in the employ of the Director of the

Mint. The essence of the secrecy was, my having so many of them, and I am greatly mistaken if I did not state the exact number to be *one hundred and thirty-five*.

In the same article the Kline sale is said to have taken place in 1856—this I conclude must be an error of the printer, as I am sure A. B. S., knows that the collection was sold in 1855.

It would be interesting to collectors, if they could be furnished with any information about the Washington Dollar, which A. B. S. refers to, as having been spoken of, by Mr. John Cooper Vail. I have never been able to meet with more than *one*, and that bears distinctly the date of 1796, and differs materially from the Half Dollar of 1792. I have been endeavoring within the last few months, to purchase this Dollar, but without success, and this may be the one referred to; if so, if I am not mistaken (and I only write from memory,) it is described in Snowden’s work on Washington pieces, and was only loaned to the Colonel, for the purpose of insertion in his book.

In regard to the enquiry of my friend J. T. B., respecting the 50 cent. *Greenback*; I have simply to state, that, not having paid any attention to the varieties of the currency, I consulted a collector on the subject, before describing it in the catalogue of Mr. Lightbody’s Coins, and he informed me that it was a written signature. Upon comparing the two varieties, there is a vast difference between the signatures, but as the best possible authority says, there were none but printed ones, I have to cry *peccavi*, and express regret for having caused my friend any trouble.

If I am tempted to add a few further observations, it is in consequence of having read the article headed “Numismatics as a Hobby,” as well as “Recollections of a Coin Collector,” and in connection with some observations, in the latter, respecting the cause of the increased demand for collecting coins, a few remarks from the “poor old man” *who is dead and gone*, may be as true as *extraordinary*. Here, however, they are, for what they are worth.

I have been solicited on several occasions, by various collectors, to write a History of the Coin Trade, as it *has been*, and still exists, in this country, but have been deterred from doing so; first, because I thought others could be found, equally willing, and much more capable than myself; and, secondly, because of the great difficulty I find in composition, and therefore feel I could not do it, as I should wish to see it done. Considering the length of time in which I have been engaged in the Coin Trade—since the latter part of 1856—I confess it does not seem to me at all extraordinary, that several, who do not know the writer, as well as he knows himself, should consider me a proper person, to write an interesting account of the Coin Trade, but I cannot do more than dot down a few items, that to some few, at least, may contain the interest of novelty.

Quite late in the year 1856, (and I will observe here, how curiously the most trifling circumstances will occasionally alter a man's occupation,) a friend of mine brought into my store in Philadelphia, an Electrotype Washington Cent of 1792, and persuaded me to purchase it for 25 cts.; upon showing it, as a curiosity, to a gentleman, he offered me 50 cts. for it—and the curiosity was gone—but my friend had told me that a cent of 1815 would be worth at least five dollars, and that there was a desire springing up for United States Cents. I immediately set about collecting an entire set from 1793, but had not the most distant idea, at that time, of ever making it a matter of business. I continued collecting from that time till the latter end of 1858. When finding the demand increasing, and the supply quite equal to it, I commenced selling my duplicates, and from that period have followed the Coin Trade, almost exclusively, as a matter of business. In "The Recollections of a Coin Collector," A. B. S., attributes the desire to collect coins to have been caused, mainly, by the controversy between "Gus" and Numismatist published under the title of "Gleanings of Coins," in the *Sunday Dispatch*, in 1857. Admitting this to have had its influence, I am inclined myself to think, it arose more from the change of the cents, 1856 and 1857, from copper to nickel.

I think it may be fairly questioned, whether, at this time, there could have been one hundred persons named, that were Coin Collectors, in the whole of the United States—at all events there were but few. Such names as Mickley, Bushnell, Hall, Coffin, Jenks, Davis, Allan, Chilton, Stickney, Wynn, Jewett, Howard, Davenport, Colburn, Shurtleff, Brooks, Vail, and some whose names I have forgotten, are well known to most of the collectors of the present day. These gentlemen have been collecting for years, some for many years. Mr. Mickley, for instance, began in the year 1823, and as it is not generally known how he was led to form his present collection, it may be interesting to collectors to know the origin of it. The simple fact is, that being born in the year 1799, he was anxious to have a cent of that date, and having applied to several friends to procure him one—not having been able to do so himself—after a considerable time, a friend brought him a very fine impression of 1798, with which he was so much pleased, that he determined, as he told me himself, some years since, to make an entire collection, and has amassed, certainly, one of the finest collections in this country, containing many exceedingly beautiful, rare, and probably, some unique pieces. He has the Lord Baltimore Penny—the only one at present known to collectors—purchased at a *very high* cost, at the sale of the coins of the Rev. Mr. Martin, in London, some five or six years since—and what is very singular—he has never been able, up to the present hour, to obtain a cent of 1799, in a satisfactory condition—the

only coin he ever intended to collect. It has long been a matter of surprise and regret to many, that so many men of wealth and intelligence, are perfectly indifferent to, and some almost sneer at those who express any pleasure in collecting coins; and I really believe, if they could even be induced to spend an hour or two in examining such collections as that of Mr. Mickley, of Philadelphia, or Mr. Charles J. Bushnell of the City of New York, it would entirely cure their apathy on the subject of Numismatics. I have been unwittingly drawn on, into a much longer communication than I intended, and I do not think I can close better than by quoting a sentence from the first article in the last number of your Journal:—"But certainly Numismatics, while no doubt an expensive hobby, is the most harmless, and the most educating and refining in its influences, that one can pursue." I think I hear you insist upon my next communication being shorter. It's a bargain, sir.

Yours Faithfully,

EDWARD COGAN.

Brooklyn, 19th Feb., 1868.

"COPPERHEADS."

A Descriptive Catalogue of the Copper and Base Metallic Currency issued in the several States of the United States, commencing in 1862 and ending in 1864.

[NEW YORK CONTINUED.]

Ob. ²⁵³ "H. B. Melville, Agt. 1863." Bust facing left, two stars.

Rev. "Jeweler. Good for One Cent, 76 Bleecker St. N. Y." S.C.B.N.T.

Ob. ²⁵⁴ "Edward Miehl's Meat Market, 85 Ave B. N. Y.

Rev. Indian head, 13 stars, "1863. L. Roloff." C. Size 15.

Ob. Same as ²⁵⁵ obverse No. 254.

Rev. Slightly different from Rev. No. 254. C. B. T. Size 15.

Ob. ²⁵⁶ "Use Miller's 25 Cents Hair Invigorator."

Rev. "Use Miller's 50 Cents N. Y. Hair Dye." C.

Ob. ²⁵⁷ "Use Miller's 50 Cent Hair Dye." Letters sunk. C.

Rev. "Use Miller's 50 Cent Hair Dye." Letters sunk. C.

Ob. ²⁵⁸ "G. M. Mitnacht's Eagle Safe." A safe inscribed: "G. M. Mitnacht's Eagle Safe."

Rev. 23 Spring St. New York." Meat Chopper & Block, 4 stars. C. a.

259

Ob. Similar to obverse No. 258. Three stars above the safe.

Rev. Same as reverse No. 258. C.a.

260

Ob. "Monk's Metal Signs." Surrounded by a circle of 34 stars and a small eagle. 4 stars in centre.

Rev. "399 B'way, N Y. 1863." Bust of Washington in a wreath, 6 stars. S.C.B.G.-S.N.T.

261

Ob. Same as obverse No. 260.

Rev. Liberty head, 13 stars, "1863." S.C. B.G.-S.N.T.

262

Ob. Same as obverse No. 260.

Rev. "Our Country." Shield and branches enclosed within a wreath. T.

263

Ob. Same as obverse No. 260.

Rev. "I. O. U. 1 Cent" within a wreath. T.

264

Ob. Same as obverse No. 260.

Rev. "Not One Cent" in an open wreath. B.T.

265

Ob. Same as obverse No. 260.

Rev. Similar to reverse No. 264. The words "not" and "one" close together. C.B.G.-S.T.

266

Ob. "Henry C. Montz, Orpheus Hall." Bust facing left. "C. D. H." in small Letters. Two stars.

Rev. "A token of the war for the union. 1863." S.C.B.G.-S.T.L. Size 16.

267

Ob. "G. Parsons Fireworks, 24 John St. N. Y." Two stars.

Rev. Indian head, 13 stars, 1863. Star directly over the point of the first feather in head. C.B.G.-S.N.T.

268

Ob. Same as obverse No. 267.

Rev. Similar to reverse No. 267. The seventh star over the third feather in head. C.B.G.-S.N.T.

269

Ob. Same as obverse No. 267.

Rev. Liberty head, 13 stars, 1863. C.B.G.-S.N.T.

270

Ob. Same as obverse No. 267.

Rev. "Not One Cent" within an open wreath, C.B.G.-S.N.T.

271

Ob. Same as obverse No. 267.

Rev. Similar to reverse No. 270. The words "not" and "one" close together. C.B.G.-S.N.T.

272

Ob. Same as obverse No. 267.

Rev. "United States of America 1863." Eagle on shield with Ribbons inscribed "E. Pluribus Unum." C.B.G.-S.N.T.

273

Ob. Same as obverse No. 267.

Rev. "United States Medal 1863." Eagle on shield with Ribbons inscribed "E. Pluribus Unum." C.B.G.-S.N.T.

274

Ob. Same as obverse No. 267.

Rev. "United Country" in an oval, surrounded by a circle of 34 stars. C.B.G.-S.N.T.

NOTES AND QUERIES.

Contributions for this department are invited on topics of general interest to Numismatists and Archaeologists.

Announcements of Coins or Antiquities for sale, or desired for purchase, will be published in this column at a charge of twenty-five cents per line.

CANAJOHARIE, N. Y., Feb. 16. 1867.

Ed. American Journal of Numismatics:

DEAR SIR.—"J. T. B." asks for information in regard to 50 ct. Greenbacks signed; having made F. C. a speciality, and consequently trying to know all the issues, I am confident in saying that there never has been such an issue. I think the mistake arises from engraved signatures, which closely resemble written.

There are red back 50 ct. pieces, with written signatures.

Respectfully,

E. G. R.

SAGE—WATSON.—On Monday, February 11, 1867, by the Rev. A. H. Vinton, D. D. A. B. Sage, to Mary B. Watson, both of New York No cards.

THE AMERICAN Journal of Numismatics, AND BULLETIN OF THE AMERICAN NUMISMATIC AND AR- CHÆOLOGICAL SOCIETY,

Is Published in New York,

ON THE FIRST DAY OF EVERY MONTH,

And will be devoted to the advancement of the Sciences it professes to represent.

Contributions are invited, and must be addressed to the Editor,

FRANK H. NORTON,

*Librarian Mercantile Library,
BROOKLYN, N.Y.*

TERMS—\$3.00 per annum in advance.

Subscriptions received by

EDWARD COGAN,

101 WILLIAM ST., N.Y.

NOTICE—CHARGES FOR ADVERTISING.

A few Advertisements will be received for the AMERICAN JOURNAL OF NUMISMATICS, at the following rates:

One Square, one time,	\$1 50
One Square, three times,	4 00
One Square, six times,	7 00
One Square, twelve times,	12 00

American Journal of Numismatics

AND

Bulletin of the American Numismatic & Archæological Society.

VOL. I.

NEW YORK, APRIL, 1867.

No. 12

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MAXIMILIAN'S MINT.

If the Emperor Maximilian should unfortunately lose his head in the course of the present struggle in Mexico, he will at least have the satisfaction of knowing that he leaves an impression of it upon the coinage of the country; if such a catastrophe should not occur, as the one indicated, he will doubtless take with him out of the country as many specimens of his mintage as possible; in either case, there is no doubt but the money of Maximilian will hereafter become exceedingly rare, and much sought after by collectors.

So that Mexico, having been successively ruled by the Incas, their Spanish conquerors, Republican President, and Mexican Emperor, has the prospect of seeing her gold and silver carried out of the country, stamped with the effigy of an Austrian adventurer; such are the mutations of nationalities.

The only specimens of the new coinage that have as yet been brought to our notice, are the Silver Dollar, and a gold piece valued at twenty-eight dollars.

The first of these issues is the one whose presentation of the head of Maximilian in such wise, that by reversing it, you produce a very fine likeness of a donkey, has created so much amusement among collectors.

The gold piece is similar in design, having on the obverse a head of Maximilian, with inscription, and on the reverse, arms.

It is currently reported that of this latter piece there were but ninety struck, which if a fact, will greatly enhance its value.

The coinage of Mexico has never been anything to boast of in beauty, although it may have in purity, still there was always a rude and coarse power in the designs, that was far in advance of our wax-doll figures of liberty, and misguided eagles.

The Mexican dollar is the only coin current between American and native merchants in China and Japan, from its known purity; whether Maximilian's money will ever get into general circulation on its merits, is, to say the least, questionable.

It would not have been a bad idea for Maximilian to have added to his own head that of his unfortunate wife Carlotta, whose faithfulness to him certainly deserved the acknowledgment, while the feeling with which she is regarded in Mexico, would have tended to make the coin much more popular.

Transactions of Societies.

BULLETIN OF THE AMERICAN NUMISMATIC & ARCHÆOLOGICAL SOCIETY.

NOTICE.—*The American Numismatic and Archæological Society will be at all times pleased to communicate with any individuals or Societies, on Numismatic or Archæological topics, to answer questions, and give all information desired. Letters of inquiry addressed to "Prof. CHAS. E. ANTHON, Cor. Sec'y. College of the City of New York, will receive prompt attention.*

Regular Meeting, March 14, 1867. The President in the chair.

On coming to order the Committee on the Lincoln Memorial Medal made a report, in which it was proposed that the Society should cause to be struck fifty medals in tin to be disposed of among the members at three dollars each. The report, on motion, was accepted and laid on the table. After full discussion and various propositions, the report was taken up and amended by a motion unanimously agreed to, that a subscription to the amount of three hundred dollars be taken from the members as an advance to Mr. Sigel to enable him to prepare new dies and complete the medal according to the original intentions, and Messrs. TenEyck, Anthon and Parish, were appointed a special committee for this purpose.

The Committee of Publication reported progress. Donations of a collection of postage stamps, fac-similes of the arms and flags of all nations, and two early American newspapers, were exhibited, and after further minor business, on motion, adjourned.

JAMES OLIVER,
Rec. Sec.

Annual Meeting, deferred from Thursday, March 28 to Friday, March 29. The President in the Chair.

Reports of Officers for the past year being in order, the Treasurer reported progress, and asked for further time, which was granted. The Corresponding Secretary was absent. The Librarian reported the condition of the Library as follows: 92 Volumes, 34 Newspapers, 96 Catalogues, 37 Almanacs, 286 Pamphlets. The Curator reported the number of Coins, Medals, &c., to be 2012, also of Paper Money, 87 specimens, 288 Postage Stamps, and numerous objects of antiquity and mineralogy. An election was then held, and the following officers were chosen for the ensuing year:

President.—FRANK H. NORTON.
1st Vice Pres't.—Dr. GEO. H. PERINE.
2d Vice Pres't.—WM. C. PRIME
Recording Sec'y.—JAMES OLIVER.
Corresponding Sec'y.—Prof. CHAS. E. ANTHON,
(Coll. of City of New York.)
Treasurer.—E. Y. TEN EYCK.
Curator.—EDWARD GROH.
Librarian.—DANIEL PARISH, Jr.

The regular business was proceeded with, and the Special Committee of Subscription reported the completion of the business in their charge, which was accepted and a motion to discharge the old Committee on Lincoln Medal and continue the present Committee, with power to complete the publication of the medal, was adopted.

Mr. Hanna exhibited a curious seal in horn and silver, on one end of which was engraved the initials W. S., and on the other was carved a head resembling the approved portraits of Shakespeare. From information in the possession of Mr. Hanna it was considered possible that the seal was formerly that of William Shakespeare, its history having been traced for more than two hundred years. Donations were received, among them a copy in bronze of the medal in honor of Abraham Lincoln, sent by 40,000 French subscribers to Mrs. Lincoln.

Dr. Chas. Clay, President of the Manchester (Eng.) Numismatic Society, was unanimously elected an honorary member. On motion, adjourned.

JAMES OLIVER,

Rec. Sec.

BOSTON NUMISMATIC SOCIETY.

The monthly meeting was held on Thursday, March 7, at 4 P. M. The Secretary read the report of the last meeting, and presented to the Society a proof set of the silver and smaller coins of this year. The President read a letter from J. A. Bolen, of Springfield, enclosing two Copper Tokens, a donation to the Cabinet of the Society. He also called the attention of members to the fact, that Prof. John H. Alexander, of Baltimore, an honorary member, died in that City, on March 2d. He had long been known as an earnest advocate of an International Coinage, on the decimal system, and in 1857 was commissioner to a conference held in England; he had been appointed by the President of the U. S. a commissioner to the French Exposition of this year.

Dr. Fowle exhibited two staters of Philip II., and two of Alexander III., of Macedon, all in beautiful condition. Mr. Pratt exhibited a proof set of English coins, the gold, silver and copper for 1853; it comprised sixteen pieces, and was prettily arranged in a Morocco case. The Secretary showed the medal given to him as a commissioner attending the recent assay at the U. S. Mint. On the obverse is a classical head of Liberty, and the legend, "Mint of the United States, Philadelphia;" on the reverse, in a wreath, the words, "Annual Assay 1867." It is of size 21, and is composed of silver with one-tenth part of aluminium. The Society adjourned about 5.

NUMISMATIC AND ANTIQUARIAN SOCIETY
OF MONTREAL.

The regular meeting of this Society was held on Wednesday evening last, and was well attended. The following donations were received: Mr. S. H. Morgan, of Pittsburgh, Pa., 2 U. S., copper-heads (a letter was also read from this gentleman, in which he offered to forward a collection of Pa. copper-heads to the Society's Cabinet). Mr. H—— Scotch 10s. of James II., 5s. Queen Anne, half-crown of Anne, and Mott's Trade Token. Mr. W. V. B. Hall, 1-16 dollar (Colonial) 1-16 dollar Charles IV. (Spain), and 20 centime French Republic.

Communications were read from the London, (Eng.) and Brooklyn, (N.Y.) Societies. [*What Brooklyn Society?*]

Messrs. R. L. Gibson and T. D. King, were elected members, after which a very able paper was read by Mr. A. N. Rennie, on "Grave Yard Epitaphs and Sepulchral Oddities." The gentleman introduced his subject by showing that erection of monuments which bear epitaphs commemorative of the virtues of deceased friends was a practice of great antiquity, and one which would doubtless perish only with human nature itself. It was not however the case, in every instance, that monuments were erected by friends only, for an instance is on record of a person who caused his own monument to be placed in the family lot, with blanks for his age and year of his demise, and underneath the epitaph was inscribed the words "He died the death of the righteous." The original intention of epitaphs appears to have been commemorative. In the days of classical antiquity it became customary to add some allusion to death, then considered an eternal sleep, and also to admonish the living to make the best use of the years which remained to them. In the middle ages Christian feelings naturally found their way into sepulchral inscriptions, and the intervention of Jesus and Mary, and the prayers of the passing stranger, were besought on behalf of the dead. The speaker then proceeded to give examples of the various styles of epitaphs of the different countries and centuries, Roman, Greek, &c.; also citing some which appear in the grave yards of Merrie England, many of which are remarkable for tenderness and elevated moral feeling. He then stated, that he should, owing to the lateness of the hour, close his subject, but would upon some future occasion take up the second part, Sepulchral Oddities.

A vote of thanks was unanimously passed to Mr. Rennie, for his able paper; after which the Secretary, Mr. A. Sandham, read a short article upon the Origin of the celebrated French Assignats, now very rare. The meeting was then adjourned for one month, with the hope that in the meantime, arrangements would be completed

with one of our public institutions, for permission to use their committee room for meeting, and also that a place would be procured for the proper exhibition of the Society's Cabinet.

GLEANINGS FROM GERMAN COINAGE.

Br. H. F.

IV.

Siegepieces.

Siegepieces have always been, and will ever be, favorites with collectors. Aside from their rarity, for we safely affirm, that there is no Siegepiece in any way common; the memorable incidents, to which they owe their existence, and of which they are always most valuable monuments, added to the singularity and oddness of appearance, which generally distinguishes them, will make them well deserving the attention bestowed on them. But it should not be rarity and uniqueness alone, that make obsidional coins treasurable to Numismatists; of far greater importance are they as aids to history. Can we have a better memorial of troubled and warlike times, of the various shifts resorted to in the extremity of need, than those little plain and rude pieces, with their quaint and touching impressions! How loudly does the inscription on the Ulm Siegepiece of 1704: *DA PACEM DOMINE, IN DIEBUS NOSTRIS*, bear witness of the forced submission and desperation of the besieged, or the: *DVM SPIRE SPERO*, on the Pontrefract coin, of the fierce resolution to hold out unto death.

Obsidional or Siegepieces, are stamped pieces of metal, commonly base, struck during sieges, when the customary money became scarce, representing a fictitious value, with promise of redemption at a future time. We find these pieces of copper and tin, or simply cut in a convenient shape, be it round, square or octangular, out of pieces of gold and silver plate, and stamped on one or both sides, with the arms of the place, where struck, the cipher or arms of monarch or governor, date and value.

The most ancient obsidional pieces were probably struck in the commencement of the XVI. century, during the sieges of Pavia, (1524,) and Cremona, (1526). Next we have those struck at Vienna, (1529,) when that city was assaulted by the Turks.

The wars of the Dutch against Spain furnish a greater number; we have pieces of 1573 of Middleburg and Harlem, several of Leyden, (one of paper,) in 1574, and 1578 of Kampen, this last with the inscription, *Extremum subsidium*. In 1641 again we have two obsidional coins struck at Aire. The first in gold and silver, square,

LVD. XIII.
 REX PIVIS
 IVSTVS
 INVICTVS
 ARIA VNOA
 BIS OBSES.
 1641.

The other struck by the opposite party is square, and of silver, having in an ornamented border,

PHIL. IIII.
 REX
 PATER
 PATRIÆ
 ARIA OBSESSA.

Under Louis XIV., of France, we notice another piece of Aire, a square planchet, with the edges clipped. In a round border an oval shield (bar d'or on a field azure), covered by an open, royal crown. On the sides the date 17-10. The legend, which is preceded by a burning heart, as mint mark, is: PRO. REGE. ET. PATRIA. ARIA. 50. Further the Siegpieces of Bouchain (1711), Landau (1702), Lille (1708), Tournay (1709), etc.

The reign of Charles I. of England, gave birth to not a few siegpieces, amongst them some of great rarity and eagerly sought after now by collectors on account of the memorable circumstances connected with their issue. A Newark coin, with the plain crown and the letters C. R. on the square piece of plate, stamped on one side with a rude view of a castle and with the inscription

OBS
 Scarborough
 1645

will always be a fitting memorial of the troubled time, and of the various shifts resorted to to keep the ship of state against the wind.

In the present century we mention those of Saragossa:

Obverse: Crowned F. 7.

Reverse: ^{S. D.}
 $\frac{1}{4}$ in a rude laurel wreath;

of Cattaro: In a circle a cannon, gun and sword, arranged as a trophy, and surrounded by two laurel twigs. CATTARO EN ETAT DE SIEGE 1823. Reverse: N surmounted by an imperial crown, on the sides 5 F. (five francs) DIEV PROTEGE LA FRANCE 10; next some of Valencia (1823), Amsterdam, etc.

But whatever period we may examine, no war furnishes us with more and rarer obsidional pieces; than the long and eventful thirty years war. On both sides numerous extremely valuable and eminently historical pieces were struck, forming in all the crown-pieces of Numismatic collections, comprising that time. We add a description and general history of a few of the rarest.

Obsidional coin struck in Osnabruck, 1633, during the siege by the Swedes.

A round die, struck on a square silver planchet, weighing 1 ounce exactly.

In a laurel wreath a half-length figure of St. Peter, crowned with a triple crown, holding an open book and large key. In front a shield, quartered, first and fourth field a wheel on a field argent, second and third a lion rampant or (arms of the Counts of Wartenberg). 16—33.

This piece was struck by authority of Francis William, Count Wartenberg and bishop of the diocese of Osnabruck, a staunch imperialist, and bitter enemy of the evangelical faith. In June, 1633, after the victory obtained over the Liguists near Oldendorp on the Weser, the Swedes, commanded by Field-Marshal Kniphausen and Gustavus Gustavson, a bastard of the Swedish king, moved towards the City of Osnabruck, cutting off all communication, and pressing the siege until the garrison was forced to surrender (2 Sept).

The bishop had fled to Bonn at the beginning of the siege, leaving orders, to coin his plate into money, should necessity demand it. As soon as the current coin grew scarce, the magistrate decided to follow his orders, and had the pieces struck, for payment to the troops.

Siegpiece of Minden, in Westphalia, 1634.

The coin is a piece of broken plate stamped on the obverse:

*
 MINDA
 OBSESSA
 1.6.3.4.
 .8.
 GROS.
 CHEN.
 . * .

Reverse:

Near the figure 8 on the reverse is marked with a small die the emblem of the diocese of Minden, viz.: two keys crosswise.

This city was besieged in the same campaign as Osnabruck, but the attention and force of the Protestants being fixed on that city and Hildesheim, Minden escaped until the middle of the year 1634. On the 24th day of July, of the year mentioned, Duke George of Brunswick commenced the siege, opening ditches on four different sides, and pushing forward with remarkable energy. The besieged defended their place most bravely, making frequent sallies, and annoying otherwise the enemy, until in November '34. they were compelled by hunger to capitulate and open their gates, the Protestants allowing the garrison an honorable retreat with flags and arms. In this tedious siege money naturally soon got very scarce, and had to be replaced by the improvised pieces, of which we gave a description.

(To be continued.)

A proposition to coin silver in a shape similar to the "cash" used by the Chinese, was favorably entertained, was among the news items from Hong Kong lately.

RECENT COIN DISCOVERIES.

COMMUNICATED BY H. F.

I.

1863.—In the Spring of 1863 an earthen pot, containing a large number of bracteates, was dug up at the village of Trebitz, near Wittenberg, in Saxony. The greater part of the contents consisted of the so-called "Maurice pennies," (ecclesiastic coins of Magdeburg, bearing the effigy of Maurice, the patron of that see,) and bracteates of Duke Bernhard of Saxony, and his successor Albrecht I.; a few specimens belonging to Otto of Brandenburg, landgreve Heman of Thuringia, (figure on horseback,) and two splendid bracteates of Heribertus, abbot of Helmstadt. The dates of the coins cover a period of perhaps 20–25 years, from the last year of the 12th century, to about 1215, and it is most likely that about that time the treasure was buried.

2.

1863.—Nov. 18th, a clay vessel, filled with about 490 bracteates of the principality of Anhalt, was plowed up on a field at Baalberg, near Bernburg in Anhalt.

3.

1864.—A gold medal was lately found in Wurtemberg, commemorative of the destruction of Jerusalem, A. D. 70. It is about the size of a two-franc piece, and bears the effigy of Vespasian, with the inscription: Vespasianus Rom. Imp. Aug. Beneath the effigy are two letters, S. C. On the reverse is a palm-tree, with two figures, one seated the other standing, and the motto: Judea capta, (Judea conquered).—*London paper*, Nov. 10.

4.

1865.—In the vicinity of Ganserndorf, a lot of Roman billon coins was found in the beginning of 1865. They were chiefly of Syrian mints, with the inscriptions given below.

PIECES.

- 1 Trebon. Gallus. Rev. Pax Augus.
- 3 Salonina. Rev. Romae Aeternae.
Rev. Concordia Augg.
Rev. Pietas Aug.
- 3 Valerianus pater. Rev. Virtus Augg.
Rev. Restit Orientis (2
pieces.)
- 4 Gallienus. Rev. Restitut Orientis.
Rev. Victoria German.
Rev. Fortuna Redux, VII. C.
- 1 Aurelianus. Rev. Restitut Orbis. Exergue: C.
- 1 Numerianus. Rev. Virtus Augg Ex.: XXI.
- 5 Diocletianus. Rev. Concordia Militum
in the field; At. Kl, Z. A* Exergue:
XXI Ant.
- 1 Max. Hercul. Rev. Concordia Militum, in
the field: K. A.

2 Gal. Maximus. Rev. same, in the field:
K. A. I. A.

1 Maxum. Daza. Rev. Genio Augusti, in the
field: *—A. Exergue: Ant.

2 Constantinus mag. Rev. Soli Invicto Comiti
in the field. G. S. Ex: RS. TT.

In small bronze:

PIECES.

1 Licinius pater. Rev. Jovi Conservatori. Lis.

2 Licinius filieus. Rev. Jovi Conservatori. Smkt.
Smnt.

2 Constans. Rev. Fel. Temp. Reparatio
(phoenic).

In fine silver:

A denarius of Gal. Maximus. Rev. XCVI. T.

A Quinar of the family Egnatuleja.

One Hadrian.

One Antoninus pius.

One Alex Severus, and

One Julia Domna—*Numismatische Zeitung* 1866
No. 1.

5.

1865.—Near Mytho, a town of 4,000 inhabitants, in Cochin China, a large brass of Maximus I, was discovered in 1865. It is the first antique piece, found so far distant from the European west.

6.

1866.—In Wurzburg, a casket containing gold coins of the value of 25–30,000 florins, was found in a house, which formerly belonged to the order of St. John. Most probably the gold was hidden by the knights of the order about the time of the thirty years war, (1618–1648).

7.

1866.—On a field in Poare, (Hungary,) was found a clay pot or urn, containing about 500 larger and smaller coins, chiefly in gold. They are attributed to the Hungarian kings of the 16th century.

8.

1863.—In the Summer of 1863, a leather bag was found in the village of Welletiz, in Bohemia. On examination it was found to contain 375 small silver coins, 2 flint stones, and a buckle. The coins, the greater part of which were of the middle of the 16th century, reached down to the second quarter of the 17th, and were groats and $\frac{1}{2}$ batzes of most German territories, (Alsace, Austria, Tyrol, Palatinate, Bavaria, Baden, Wurtemberg, Hamburg, etc.)

1865.—A discovery, considerably larger, was made near the same place, in the Summer of 1865. Amongst the ruins of a fire a leather bag was also discovered, weighing about 4 pounds, and holding nearly 4,000 silver coins.

It is curious to observe, that the coins were in the average very like those found in Welletiz, no coin of greater value than a groat being found in both cases. We may suppose that both bags

were deposited about the same time, about 1625, by soldiers of the thirty years war.

9.
1866.—At Marburg, in Styria, an earthen pot was dug up in a garden. It is said to have contained about 3,000 bracteates, mostly of Switzerland; a great many were struck by the bishop of Chur, and are distinguished by a goat.

THE COPPER DALER OF CHARLES XII.

After Charles XII., King of Sweden, attacked as he was, by a triple league of the Northern powers, had, at the age of eighteen, A. D. 1700, reduced the Danes to submission by a two weeks' campaign in the month of August; had then, at the close of November, entirely defeated the Russians in the battle of Narva; and had finally, in the ensuing years, 1700-1704, conquered Augustus II., Elector of Saxony and King of Poland, whom he caused to be deposed from the elective throne; he pursued the fallen monarch into the hereditary Saxon dominions, and dictated there a treaty which sealed for the time the Elector's expulsion from Poland. In September, 1707, he set out from Saxony on that invasion of Russia, which, in many respects the prototype of Napoleon's undertaking in 1812, terminated so disastrously to the Swedes in the battle of Pultowa, July 8, 1709. In 1707, therefore, a year made memorable elsewhere by the Union, May 1, of England and Scotland under a common parliamentary government, we behold him at the height of his power, the arbiter of nations, an antique hero in the midst of modern civilization.

I have in my Collection, a fine specimen of the Rix-dollar, struck by Charles XII., in this year, probably, according to Lilienthal* in his Saxon Camp, and, at any rate, of Saxon silver. The obverse presents a life-like profile bust, with hair carelessly thrown back, arrayed in armor, with the legend: CAROLUS XII, D. G., REX SUEC, etc.; the reverse exhibits the arms of Sweden, surmounted by the motto: Med. Gudz Hielp—with the help of God—in German text.

We cannot follow the King of Sweden during his romantic and eventful sojourn in Turkey after his defeat, and his persistent and all but successful endeavors to enlist the Sultan's power decisively in his cause. Returning, in November, 1714, to his own dominions, he found them in a state of extreme exhaustion. The deficiency of the precious metals induced him to sanction the coining of small copper pieces, with the name "Daler," intended to pass for four times the value which they would have possessed if composed of an equal weight of fine silver. The Swedish "Daler," it seems, was properly equivalent to half a Rix-dollar, or half an ounce of silver, and these pieces contained but an eighth of an ounce of copper.

This measure, as well as others of the last period of his reign, was suggested by Baron Goertz, a German intriguer, of great ability, who had now engrossed the ruined monarch's confidence. But the far reaching plans of the king and his minister for the restoration of Swedish predominance were all frustrated by the decease of Charles, Dec. 11th, 1718, destined, in the words of the poet,

"To a barren strand,

A petty fortress, and a dubious hand;"

and the execution of Goertz, March 2, 1719, at the demand of the great families of the kingdom, was the natural sequel of their sovereign's death, which can hardly be called dubious, but was almost certainly their work.

A small Medal, of which I have an impression in silver, issued in Germany, apparently to commemorate the fate of the Swedish hero, has, on the obverse, a bust of the king in civil costume: the legend is CAROL XII. D. G. REX. SUEC: NAT. 24 JUN, 1682. Ob. 11 DEC., 1718. On the reverse we read, in a laurel wreath:

SO LANG DIE WELT BESTEHT
SEIND NAHME NICHT VERGEHT,

which may be translated or trans-doggeled into:

Long as the world endures,
His name his fame secures.

But in the original the larger capital letters form a "Chronogram," amounting in their aggregate to the date of the King's death. Like all things of this sort, though pleasing to the ponderous German mind, it is worth neither making out, nor attempting to imitate in English.

The first of the Copper Dalers, or "Distress-Money," as it was called, was issued in 1715. The obverse bore a royal crown, with that date; the reverse was plain, with the inscription I. DALER s. m., the two final letters denoting *Solffer Mynt*, or Silver Coin. It weighed, as was before stated, $\frac{1}{8}$ oz.; but copper coins of the same denomination had, under the king's predecessor, weighed $3\frac{1}{4}$ lb. In the time of Christina, indeed, they had weighed still more. She had introduced these great lumps of copper, according to Kundmann,* to whom we are indebted for the facts relating to the Daler, in order to save her subjects the trouble of counting; and had, in her benevolence, even issued copper coins of the weight of 25 lb. These latter had to be kept in cellars by those who owned many, lest their immense pressure might break down the house. The new copper Daler of Charles XII. weighed, accordingly, just the 416th part of the one which had been current under Charles XI. A fractional paper currency did not occur to the government, or was not ventured upon.

In 1716, a second type of this Daler made its appearance, weighing almost twice as much as its predecessor, for which reason and because it had,

* Thaler Cabinet, 1735, p. 44.

* Nummi Singulares, 1731, p. 41, ff.

on the obverse, the Kingdom of Sweden under the emblem of Pallas, with lance and a shield bearing the three Swedish crowns, it was called by the people "Tiocka Jungfrun," or the Fat Maiden. The legend is "Publica Fide," and the reverse the same as before.

On the Daler of 1717 we are presented with a warrior holding in his right hand a sword, in his left a shield with the three crowns. Legend: *Wett och Wapen*," which may be translated, preserving the alliteration; Wit and Weapons. The reverse has the same inscription as before, but, as in the case of all the pieces to be afterwards mentioned, enclosed in an ornamental framework, which varies in design with each different obverse.

For 1718 we have seven Types. On the first is a warrior with a sword in the right hand, and a spear in the left. By his side is a lion *passant*, and the legend is "*Flink och Pardig*," freely, Rough and Ready. The second type bears the legend: SATURNUS, with a representation of that deity; the third type, JUPITER; the fourth MARS; the fifth, PHOEBUS; the sixth, MERCURIUS; and each exhibits the personage designated, with his appropriate mythological attributes. This series of ancient figures was an unfortunate invention of the minister, who was already obnoxious to the clergy, if Voltaire may be believed, because he wished to tax them; and they were called "the gods of Baron Goertz."

The last or twelfth of these curious coins was issued in 1719. On the obverse we have a female with an anchor, and the legend: "*Hoppet*," implying that she is Hope. The king having been killed Dec. 11th of the previous year, it never circulated at the exaggerated valuation of the others, which were reduced, immediately after the fatal event, to something like their real worth, namely, two Pfennige. As Baron Goertz was being led to execution, the exasperated mob shouted after him, in allusion to the mottoes of his coinage: "*Esto nu flink och fardig, med denen Wett och Wapen?*" or Art now Rough and Ready, with thy Wit and Weapons?

All this, says Kundmann, has brought it to pass, that these pieces are now preserved in Sweden as a melancholy memorial, and are even gilded, and inserted in silver or golden drinking vessels.

I have in my collection the entire series, with the exception of the first Daler, bearing the royal crown, and the date 1715; and as I have duplicates of the "*Publica Fide*," the "*Wett och Wapen*," the "*Saturnus*," and the "*Mercurius*," I hope I may be enabled, through the medium of these remarks, to complete my series, either through exchange or otherwise. Any communication will be thankfully received, if addressed, under care of the Editor of this Journal, to

I. Q.

CONCERNING THE COIN TRADE IN AMERICA.

299 State Street, Brooklyn,
19th March, 1867.

Ed. American Journal of Numismatics:

My Dear Sir,—In accordance with your implied permission, I am going to scratch down a few more remarks concerning the Coin Trade in this country, as it has come under my own observation—not forgetting that I am bound to confine them within a narrower compass than my former communication. In that letter I stated my impression that the change of the Cent in 1856 and 1857 from Copper to Nickel was one of the principal causes of the demand for coins, and I think so, because from that time the demand was continually on the increase, up to the latter part of 1858. On the first of November of that year, I held a sale of my best Collection of Cents, which were disposed of by private biddings, and realized the extraordinary amount, at that time, of \$128 68, for seven pieces.

This was published gratuitously by three of the principal journals in Philadelphia, and was copied by different newspapers in most of the Northern, and some few of the Southern States. At this time, I had not more than one or two correspondents outside of the City of Philadelphia, where I was residing at the time. Within a few weeks, however, from the publication of this sale, I was receiving from ten to fifteen letters daily, some asking what I would give—and others,—by far the greater number—what I would charge for certain coins; and for some year or two I had as much business as I could possibly attend to; and from that time up to the present moment, have followed the Coin Trade almost exclusively as a business. I have therefore, not very unnaturally, always considered the publication of the prices these Cents obtained, as the more immediate cause of the great demand there has been for Coins, more or less, for the past seven or eight years.

Some years after this, I was urged by several Collectors to print a priced Catalogue of this sale—which I did—and having a goodly number on hand, it will afford me pleasure to present one to any Collector wishing to possess a copy, and if he will send me word to my store, No. 101 William Street, New York, I will immediately forward him one. The real interest of it consists in its having the different biddings on each individual piece.

I have given my reasons for differing from A. B. S., in regard to the cause of the immense demand for Coins of every description, from the latter part of the year 1858, up to the present time—and if my view of it requires confirmation, I think it may be found, on reference to the different numbers of your Journal—giving particulars of all the Coin sales that have taken place, as far as the writer was able to ascertain the fact, from the year 1828, to the 31st December, 1865. But

before proceeding, I will correct one error in this list, it is No. 40, in the August number—it is there stated that the sale was conducted by W. C. Tripler,—it should have been by W. C. Cook—owner, Edward Cogan, as I had bought the Collection some time before of my friend Mr. Tripler, and the sale was made in my store, No. 48 North Tenth Street, Philadelphia, at 8 o'clock in the morning, and concluded at half-past nine, very much to my satisfaction, as by the result I felt very certain—too certain, however, as the result will show—that I was running upon velvet, and was going to make a good thing out of the Collection. It was only a portion which I had selected from the Cabinet, which contained a *very large* quantity of duplicates, and was getting on very well with this position—when on a sudden my hopes were dashed to the ground, by my store being broken open, and almost the entire assortment was stolen, and the only consolation left me, was that I was not a positive loser by the purchase—Pardon this digression, and to return to the list of the Coin Catalogues. By these statistics it appears, that from the 12th and 13th June, 1828, which is the first Sale reported—to the 26th October, 1858, inclusive, a period of thirty years, only twenty-one Sales had taken place—the next, and the last of that year, was the sale of my Cents, which has formed the principal subject of my communication.

And now mark the progress up to the end of the year 1865. By the list referred to, it appears there were in

1859,	-	-	-	21 Sales.
1860,	-	-	-	34 “
1861,	-	-	-	15 “
1862,	-	-	-	16 “
1863,	-	-	-	46 “
1864,	-	-	-	39 “
1865,	-	-	-	20 “

making a total in seven years of 191 Sales.

And now, my dear sir, I think I have pretty fully proved my view of the cause of the Coin Trade having been what it was, and remaining what it is, to be correct—and by the way, I plead guilty to always having had a secret satisfaction in thinking this to be the case—partly, perhaps, because it has caused many to style me the “Father of the Coin Trade.” And having, I believe, confined myself within the limits of my contract, I take my leave, for the present at least, and remain as ever,

Yours faithfully,
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Contributions for this department are invited on topics of general interest to Numismatists and Archaeologists.

Announcements of Coins or Antiquities for sale, or desired for purchase, will be published in this column at a charge of twenty-five cents per line.

GLEN COVE, L. I., March 14th, 1867.

Ed. American Journal of Numismatics:

Dear Sir,—Please be kind enough to answer me through your columns for April. How many issues of *Confederate Paper Currency* there have been? the date of the different issues? and the denomination of the notes in each issue? and you will greatly oblige, Yours respectfully, I. T. B.

Will E. G. R., of Canajoharie, N. Y., please send his address to the Editor of the “JOURNAL.”

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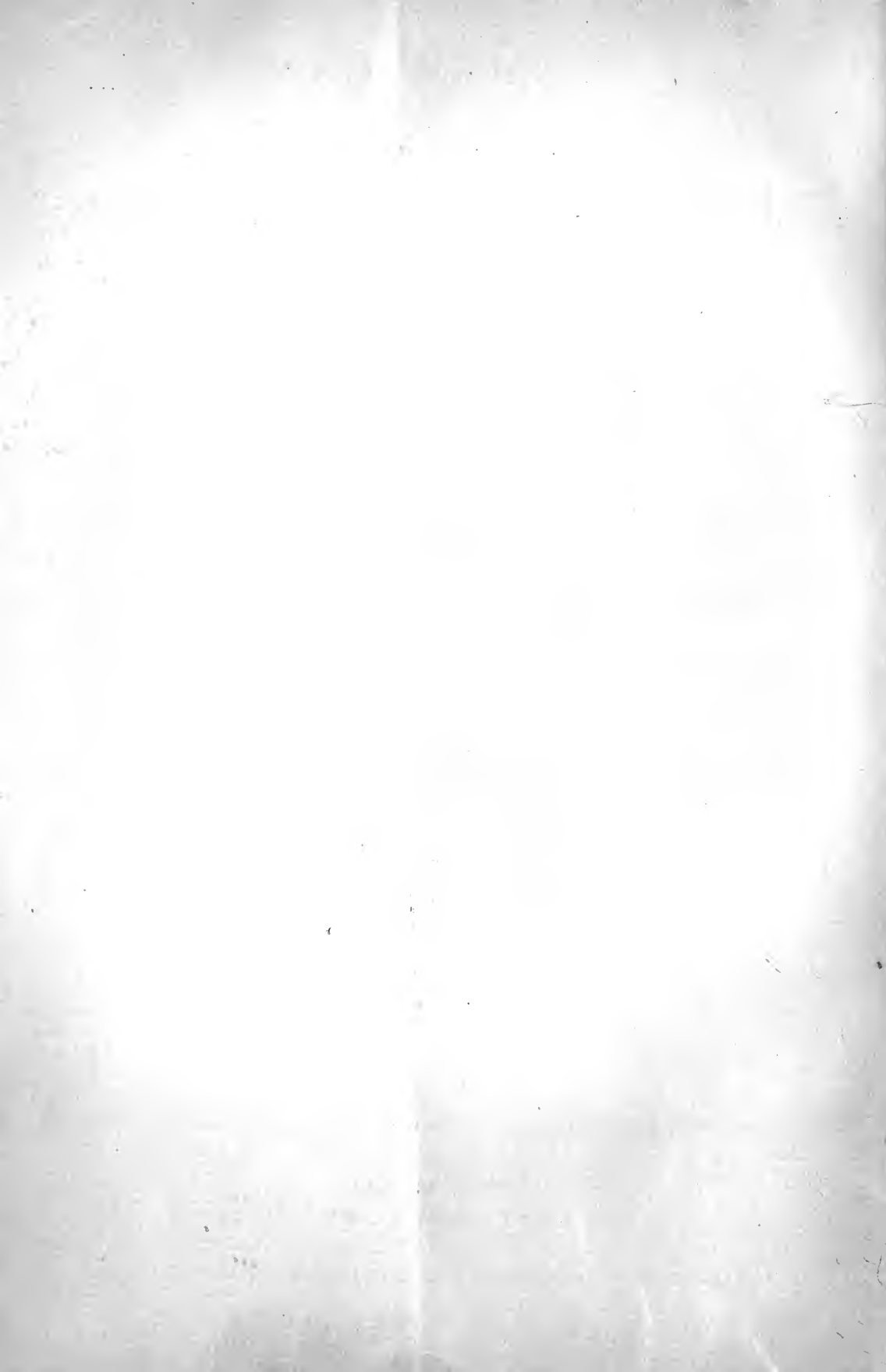
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CHAS. E. ANTHON,

E. Y. TEN EYCK.

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CHAS. E. ANTHON, College of the City of New York, Lexington Av. and 23d St.

Subscriptions, Advertisements, and Business Correspondence of any kind, must be addressed to

E. Y. TEN EYCK, 170 Broadway, cor. Maiden Lane.

SALUTATORY.

At a meeting of the Society, held Thursday evening, April 11, it was

Resolved, That the JOURNAL be continued during the ensuing year, beginning May 1, in its present form, and at the same times of publication as heretofore. It was also

Resolved, That an Editorial Committee be chosen by ballot.

Messrs. Anthon, Ten Eyck and Perine were accordingly elected—Mr. Norton, who was originally chosen third on the Committee, having, for private reasons, declined to serve for a second year—; and this Committee, having met on the following evening, agreed to distribute its labors according to the following plan: Dr. GEO. W. PERINE, Chief Editor; Prof. ANTHON, Literary Editor; E. Y. TEN EYCK, Business Editor.

The announcement at the head of our column is thus explained.

There would undoubtedly be much propriety in a corresponding systematic arrangement of the contents of the JOURNAL. In its present infant state, however, we are unwilling too rigidly to confine its free and natural development. Far from adopting, on the one hand, as our rule, the Frenchman's witty saying,

“Mon système est de n'en avoir pas,”

we, nevertheless, intend that our readers' wishes, as expressed orally or by letter, from time to time, shall have their proper influence over the material to be offered them, as to both quantity and quality. In that respect the demand shall regulate the supply, and we might find the application of this principle difficult, in case we were, in our inexperience, to adopt from the commencement of our career, an unyielding literary framework. We do not purpose, therefore, to mark out our pages into divisions under appropriate headings. But, while we preserve the appearance of a Miscellany, a theory of arrangement will, nevertheless, we trust, be found to govern our management of the JOURNAL, so that our familiar friends may know just where to look for such “pabulum” as we can furnish and they digest, whether in Archæology, General or Special; or in Numismatics, Ancient and Mediæval, or Modern European and American.

Some subscribers, for instance, may have thought that a little too much space has been given, in the first volume, to the subject of “Copperheads.” Others, a minority probably, would desire to see the

topic pursued to exhaustion. Few who have seen Mr. Edward Groh's Collection can blame these latter, or fail to sympathize with their desire. In the Cabinet mentioned have been brought together 4580 specimens of the two classes of Copperheads, viz: the Tokens and the Store-Cards, 140 of which are in silver, and all in the finest condition. Mr. Groh has arranged them alphabetically, by States, Towns and Individuals. He finds that Cincinnati is superior to any other city in the number of its varieties, no fewer than 768 having thence derived their origin. New York City claims 544. Philadelphia has only 17. The farther we go to the Eastward, the less frequent they become, though even Bangor, so near the borders of "the Province", has 2 to exhibit. Assembled in mass, these pieces are beautiful to the eye; they are interesting geographically, historically, and as memorials of business enterprise in troubled days; and they must certainly increase in value with the lapse of time. Taking into consideration, however, as we shall always strive to do, the inclinations of the majority in regard to this matter, we have determined to suspend for the moment the enumeration of the "Copperheads," intending, by two or three continuations hereafter to be given, to complete the list of the issues from our City and State.

In Archæology little has as yet been attempted by the JOURNAL, and the department of General Archæology is too profound, too strictly scientific, to be seriously entered upon, in the way of original research, until our periodical shall have assumed more extensive proportions, and put forth higher pretensions. For brief statements of new facts and opinions in this science, a place shall, however, be reserved.

In the special Archæology of our own City of New York we think something more to be incumbent on us, and while we shall employ all our own resources and opportunities of investigation in elucidating, to our best ability, its municipal and domestic history, we earnestly invite our friends to co-operate with us by bringing under our notice lost facts, family anecdotes, interesting documents, antiquarian discoveries, curiosities of architecture, quaint pictures, furniture, or weapons—in a word, anything which may tend to recall the past, and invest our prosaic metropolis with an imaginative atmosphere. Such little things are no trifles. What says the old lexicographer and moralist, with his peculiar antithesis and formality? "To abstract the mind from all local emotion would be impossible, if it were endeavored, and would be foolish, if it were possible. Whatever withdraws us from the power of our senses, whatever makes the past, the distant, or the future, predominate over the present, advances us in the dignity of thinking beings."*

In everything that belongs to Numismatics, or is connected therewith, our aim is to be at once instructive, accurate, and entertaining. To escape error, even with all diligence and precaution, is hardly possible, and we shall ever receive the correction of our faults with a docile spirit. We shall do our best to answer any query propounded, relying on our friends to supply our own deficiencies, and to this department of the JOURNAL particular attention shall henceforth be given. The highest praise to which the Literary Editor aspires in the performance of his functions during the year to come, is that which Chaucer bestows on his Clerk of Oxenforde—

"Gladly wolde he lerne and gladly teche."†

We shall give full and careful accounts of Auction Sales of Coins and Autographs, as they occur, and shall keep an attentive watch for stray items of interest to our readers which may appear in American or foreign newspapers. The accidental circumstance that one Editor is also Corresponding Secretary may facilitate that immediate notice of contemporaneous incident which is one of our purposes.

But it is time to give over promising, and proceed, as best we may, towards fulfilment. In this view we solicit the aid of all who may be interested in Numismatic or Antiquarian pursuits. Their

* DR. SAM. JOHNSON. "Journey to the Western Islands."

† "Canterbury Tales." Prologue, l. 310.

contributions will be respectfully and attentively considered, and thankfully inserted if found suitable. If any one be too modest or too busy to compose an essay or article, the facts on which it may be based need only to be communicated in a clear and substantiated form to the Editor, who will throw them into shape and give due credit to the author. As the smallest cabinet may possess one specimen or more not found in a royal museum, so a numismatist of no pretensions whatever, may, on certain points with which he may chance to be familiar, be competent to enlighten a Prime or a Bushnell. It is as a means of conjoining effort that the JOURNAL must, in our opinion, possess its principal value.

The Society having invested their Editorial Committee with discretionary power to enlarge the JOURNAL to a size not exceeding sixteen pages, the present Number has been increased so as to comprise twelve pages, and if the publication meet with encouragement, its dimensions shall be immediately extended to the authorized limit. A great alteration for the better will be noticed in our paper and print, and the name of our new publishing firm is a sufficient evidence that we have sought for excellence in these respects.

Finally, in undertaking the direction of this publication, the Editorial Committee feel, in common with the Society at large, a deep sense of obligation to Mr. Frank H. Norton for his services in editing it during the past year. They regret that he could not be persuaded to continue its superintendence, and they shall always recognize the fact that to him the paper owes its origin, and that without his preparatory exertions in breaking the soil, their own labors in the field would not, and perhaps could not, have been required.

THE ANTIQUARY IN NEW YORK.

Dear native town! so luxurious, so liberal, metropolitan, opposed to pettiness in all things, and in all so pervaded by the "live and let live" spirit—how unattractive and uninteresting art thou to the whole family of the Oldbucks! The "Laird of Monkbarns" and the virtuosi with whom he corresponded, "who, like himself, measured decayed intrenchments, made plans of ruined castles, read illegible inscriptions, and wrote essays on medals in the proportion of twelve pages to each letter of the legend", would never have chosen thy like as an abode, except for the sake of congenial company!

Never, perhaps, on an equally small surface, and in so short a lapse of time, without any overwhelming calamity, like an earthquake or a capture by storm, has there been so thorough a destruction of all that the antiquary delights in, as on the island of New York during the last hundred years. The hordes of Attila annihilated whole cities.

"Day dawn'd, and Aquileia was no more.
No structure marks her site; no dwelling stands,
Where once she grew in beauty; ruthless war
Has swept her from the marge of those blue waves,
Which laughing heav'd before her marble halls,
And wafted oft, by summer suns illum'd,
Gladness and song and still unheeding youth
Upon their sparkling foam. * * * *

* * * * The sad swain
Looks piteous o'er the vale, and asks where stood
Bright Aquileia in her pride of power?"*

So Pappenheim and Tilly destroyed Magdeburg, the latter writing to the emperor that since the capture of Troy and Jerusalem there had been no such victory; and in the modern rebuilt town antiquarian research must in most cases be cut short at the awe-inspiring inscription on the house of the commandant, "Remember the 10th of May, 1631." On the Day of All Saints, 1755, the great earthquake of Lisbon swallowed up 16,000 buildings. But New York's archæologic nothingness is not owing to causes like these. She has had her great conflagrations, it is true, in '76, in '78, in '35, and again in '45; and when we think of the old Exchange, which perished in the third and most

* From "Attila," an Epic Poem, by Hon. and Rev. Wm. Herbert, father of Henry William Herbert, the late "Frank Forester."

disastrous one, with its rotunda adorned by the marble statue of Hamilton, we can sympathize with the Jews who wept when they saw their second Temple. The obliteration of our city's ancient landmarks, her venerable churches, her historic halls, and her stately mansions, is owing rather to their systematic demolition, that from the ruins of what was good better might arise, and better still, in continuous progression, for the convenience of commerce and its votaries. Hence, from the spick-and-span new finery of the Fifth Avenue, to the sordid squalor of Mackerelville, there is little or nothing apparent to engage the busy indolence of our fraternity.

It is not so with London, the other great commercial centre of the world. What boy who has wandered at will in that paradise of studious youth, a miscellaneous library, but remembers with fondness the sketches, pictorial and literary, of its old streets and buildings, customs and traditions, contained, "*inter multa alia*", in the bulky octavos of William Hone, his Every-Day-Book, Year-Book, Table-Book? We were among those who enjoyed that privilege, and we felt, accordingly, no little interest in some manuscript memorials of this worthy benefactor of our childhood, which we purchased at a recent sale of autographs. Would the reader at all participate in this feeling, were we to present to him, from among them, two notes, illustrating, the one, a revolution in an unlucky author's career, the other, its close? Reduced to the necessity of keeping a public-house, the "Grasshopper", in Gracechurch street, in which enterprise he, as usual, utterly failed, he writes thus to his publisher:

13 GRACECHURCH STREET, 18 June, 1830.

DEAR RODD:

There were announcements last night in our windows that this house will be opened on Saturday. *To-morrow*, therefore, it opens at 6 in the morning. Now, "this is what I call a circumstance." Can you drive yourself, or others, up so far in the course of the day? We want to be honestly countenanced. Where is that real *Real** Devil, in, or out of London, —Jo. Parkes? If he metropolizes, tell him he *ought* to come hither.

I am, dear Rodd, yours sincerely,

W. HONE.

8 GROVE PLACE, TOTTENHAM, NOV. 7th, 1842.

MY DEAR SIR:

You will not be greatly surprised to hear that my dear father is gone to his rest. He died, after a long and severe struggle, at five minutes to four in the afternoon of yesterday. So long as he remained conscious his mind was kept in perfect peace. My dear mother is much supported under her distressing bereavement. She desires to be very kindly remembered to yourself and Mrs. Rodd.

I am, dear sir, yours truly,

EMMA HONE.†

London, like Paris, Vienna, and other capitals, having a site so formed by nature that the city's circuit can expand in every direction, has *some* old quarters co-existing with its new ones, and the modern has occasionally been content to elbow the ancient without entirely ousting it. In continental cities, generally, as in the two latter of those named above, the wall which at first presented an artificial obstacle to growth, has ultimately been leveled and converted into boulevards. In New York, on the contrary, the "island city", compressed, on its long and narrow fragment of terra-firma, between two broad streams, the processes of disintegration and reconstruction have been so constantly combined, that the place has been, thus far, like a German philosopher's universe, in a state of continual "werden", or going-to-be-iteness.

Nevertheless, no antiquary worthy of the name can journey from our Dan to our Beersheba, that is, from Spuyten Duyvil to Whitehall, and say that all is barren. These very names are archæologic; they are enduring monuments. A friend of ours recently expressed an inclination to treat, in a series of papers, of the nomenclature of our streets in its historic aspect. He would do well to execute his purpose, and to contribute the result to the repository of our pages. What a volume of history is in that word "Whitehall"!—and yet, of all who are familiar with the locality, how few can account for the propagation of the name from the palace of the Stuarts to our "slip" and street!

Colonel Thomas Dongan, Governor of New York from 1683 to 1688, to whom our city owes the charter of 1686, known as the Dongan Charter, dwelt here in a mansion which he called "White Hall", after the residence of that royal family so dear to the Cavaliers, and their descendants like himself. Brother to the Earl of Limerick, a Jacobite Irish peer, and uncle of Lord Walter Dongan, who fell at the head of a regiment of cavalry, fighting against King William in the battle of the Boyne, he was appointed governor of the province by James Stuart, while as yet but Duke of York and Albany, with a tacit understanding that he was to enrich himself in the office. Though an honest man, he seems to have neglected no opportunity legitimately to acquire property. The house of which we are speaking stood at what is now the corner of Whitehall and State streets, the latter of which must

* A little brother of the gentleman mentioned, employed in our "officina", and named Asmodeus, suggests that in this phrase of endearment *real* is Spanish and means *royal*.

† We trust that there is no impropriety in printing this note, but that it inoffensively shows what singularly familiar and private communications find their way into the hands of autograph collectors. Hence one great source of interest in that pursuit.

have been the original water-line. It was either erected anew on the site of a dwelling built there by Governor Stuyvesant, in 1658, on ground artificially made by depositing eight or nine thousand loads of earth,* or more probably comprised the original edifice and an extension.

The Society Library of this city possesses an antiquarian treasure, perhaps unique, in a magnificent engraving, entitled "A South Prospect of ye Flourishing City of New York in the Province of New York in America", by Thos. Bakewell, published March 25th, 1746. It is not less than six feet six inches in length, and twenty-eight inches in width—a complete panorama; and the details, some of which have been reproduced by lithography in "Valentine's Manual" for 1858, fully substantiate our opinion as to the excellence, more than a century ago, of the buildings which have since disappeared, and would now, if extant, be interesting indeed. On the East River side they are not unlike the solid structures which, in old views of London, are seen between the Strand and the bank of the Thames. On this panoramic representation may be observed "The Ruines of White Hall built by Governour Duncan" [Dongan]. How it was reduced to ruin we have not been able to ascertain, but it was probably through an accidental fire. The remains indicate a long front on Whitehall street, overlooking eastward a large basin called on a map of 1695 "The Old Dock"; and a blank side-wall on the State street side facing the "Whitehall battery of 15 guns", as it is called on the same map, and which ultimately extended its name to the whole neighboring space, once lovely, now forlorn. Not long ago the court-end of the town, this quarter has now become more like that old Limerick which gave the governor his eventual title, than the best-situated part of a great metropolis.

We have something to say about the name "New York" itself, and James Stuart, its namesake, in his numismatic aspects; but these observations must be reserved for a future contribution of more moderate dimensions.

INTERESTING TO MASONS.

The "Free and Accepted", among whom we do not rank, have a sign known to themselves as the "Blazing Star", which, appearing in the middle of the tessellated pavement of the Porch of Solomon's Temple, is considered to be an emblem of Divine Providence, and a mysterious type of the Resurrection. In the first article of the "Gentleman's Magazine" for March, 1867, we find this sign described as sculptured in the chancel-ceiling of an ancient church in Cornwall: "Very remarkable, in the mid-roof, is the boss of the pentacle of Solomon. This was that five-angled figure which was engraven on an emerald, and wherewith he ruled the demons; for they were the vassals of his mighty seal. The five angles, in their original mythicism, embracing, as they did, the unutterable name, meant, it may be, the fingers of Omnipotence." Be this as it may, it is strange to find the pentacle, pentagram, or seal of Solomon, which is no other than the five-pointed star which idle school-boys are wont to draw on slate and blackboard—you and we have often drawn it, reader!—appearing on the coinage of Velia (a town of Lucania, which gave name to the Eleatic school of philosophers) perhaps two centuries and a half before the Christian Era. In this figure, therefore, called also the "Sign of Pythagoras," we have evidence that the Masonic Fraternity existed and flourished at that remote time; and such a conclusion will be correct, if we hold that all esoteric or secret wisdom, understood by the initiated only, is now and ever has been *masonic*, in so far as it tends to build up the inner life of man.

THE "LEVANT DOLLAR" OF MARIA THERESA.

This Thaler of the Empress-Queen is often found, notwithstanding it bears the date 1780, in a state of preservation so brilliant that amateurs may be disposed to pay a high price for it unless acquainted with the following facts. The coin, which bears on the obverse a bust of Maria Theresa to the right, on the reverse the Austrian arms, is issued continually by the Austrian government, with the date 1780, for the Levant trade. It is pictured and described in Martin and Trübner's "Current Gold and Silver Coins of all Countries", London, 1863, Pl. I., 2, and the subjoined extract from Mrs. Jameson's "Female Sovereigns," New York, 1839, II., 184, n., illustrates the matter: Maria Theresa "paid particular attention to the purity of her coinage, considering it as part of the good faith of a sovereign. On visiting the mint at Milan a few years ago, I found the workmen coining dollars with the head of the Empress Queen, and the date 1780. The answer to my inquiries made a strong impression on me even at that time. These dollars were intended for the Levant trade: The people of the Greek islands being accustomed to trust in the purity of the coinage bearing the effigy of Maria Theresa, took it in exchange more readily than that of any other potentate."

* "Valentine's Manual" for 1862, pp. 500-1.

TRANSACTIONS OF SOCIETIES.

AMERICAN NUMISMATIC AND ARCHÆOLOGICAL SOCIETY.

NOTICE.—*The American Numismatic and Archæological Society will be at all times pleased to communicate with any individuals or Societies, on Numismatic or Archæological topics, to answer questions and give all information desired. Letters of inquiry addressed to "Prof. CHAS. E. ANTHON, Cor. Sec'y, College of the City of New York," will receive prompt attention.*

Regular Meeting, April 11, 1867.—The President being absent, First Vice-President Perine took the chair.

President Frank H. Norton having entered, proceeded to deliver his Inaugural Address. After expressing his thanks to the Society for the honor done him in his election as President for a fourth term, he congratulated the members on the prosperity which they had enjoyed during the past year, the accessions to their number which had taken place, and the fact that they had proved themselves able to sustain thus far an organ of their own; and he encouraged them to aim at a rank not less than the very highest for the Association to which they belonged. His discourse was received with unanimous approval, and ordered on file.

A discussion of considerable length ensued on the propriety of continuing the monthly publication of the JOURNAL for another year, in its present form; and, the question being put, it was decided by a unanimous vote that this should be done. The President alone advocated, on the contrary, a quarterly issue and a quarto form. An Editorial Committee was accordingly elected by ballot, for the year, composed of Messrs. Anthon, Ten Eyck, and Perine, with power to enlarge the JOURNAL, if they deemed it advisable, to 16 pages, 8vo.

Capt. Wilson Defendorf was unanimously elected a Resident Member; and the President proposed, as a Resident Member, Gen. John Watts De Peyster. Laid over, in accordance with the Rules.

A donation of Catalogues was received from Mr E. Groh; of Postage-Stamps from Mr. Jos. G. Hoffman; and from J. Henry Applegate, Jr., Corresponding Member at San Francisco, Cal., a number of Express-Franks, and a specimen, in tin, of the Medal struck there to commemorate the taking of Sebastopol. In regard to it Mr. Applegate writes: "I deem myself exceedingly fortunate in being able to obtain it, having found it a difficult matter, as but few, if any, more are now in existence." The thanks of the Society were voted for all these donations; and, on motion, it adjourned.

J. N. T. LEVICK, *Recording Secretary pro tem.*

Regular Meeting, April 25, 1867.—The President in the chair.

The Minutes of the previous meeting were directed to be handed to the Editorial Committee to be published.

The late Treasurer handed in his Report for the past year, and with it the Reports of the late Committees, on Lincoln Memorial Medal, and on Publication; all which Reports were read, and, on motion, referred to the Finance Committee.

The Special Committee on Lincoln Medal reported progress

The Editorial Committee reported progress, stating that they had labored faithfully and diligently, and that the May number was in a state of forward preparation. The Report was accepted. Mr. Levick then moved that the Report should be adopted, and the Committee discharged, in order that it might be re-appointed as a Standing-Committee by the Chair; which was carried, the Committee acquiescing in the action, as explained by Mr. Levick.

On motion, the Rules were suspended, and Gen. John Watts De Peyster was unanimously elected a Resident Member of the Society.

The proceedings were resumed, and the President named the Standing Committees for the ensuing year, designating as a Committee of Publication: Messrs. Hanna, Perine, and Oliver; whereupon Mr. Hanna declined to serve, and Messrs. Ten Eyck and Anthon, of the late Editorial Committee, after remarking on the action of the President in the matter, tendered the resignation of all offices held by them in the Society. It was then moved that Mr. Norton be invited to resign the Presidency, which was carried *nem con.* Mr. Norton having vacated the Chair, Mr. Ten Eyck was, on motion, appointed Chairman *pro tem.*

On motion, tellers were named, and a ballot for President was held, when Prof. C. E. Anthon was declared elected President for the remainder of the term; but after expressing his reluctance to accept the office permanently, from his conviction that he could be more useful as Corresponding Secretary and Editor, he resigned, and his resignation was accepted. Mr. Ten Eyck was, on motion,

elected President *pro tem*. The Election of President was, by vote, made the Special Business of the next meeting.

A motion to reconsider Mr. Levick's motion to discharge the Editorial Committee and appoint in their place a Standing Committee, was made by Mr. Levick himself, and carried, and the Editorial Committee was reinstated.

The Minutes of this meeting were directed to be handed to the Editorial Committee to prepare for the next number of the JOURNAL. On motion, adjourned.

JAMES OLIVER, *Recording Secretary*.

N. B. It may be not improper to insert here the first paragraph in the First By-Law of the Society: "The President shall preside at all meetings of the Society, shall decide all points of order, subject to appeal, and shall have a casting vote. He shall appoint all Committees authorized by the Society, *unless otherwise specially ordered*."

BOSTON NUMISMATIC SOCIETY.

The monthly meeting was held on Thursday, April 11. The Secretary read the report of the previous meeting, and presented some copies of the Annual Report of the Directors of the U. S. Mint. The President exhibited three curious pieces belonging to Mr. Gould. The first is a large leaden seal, found when digging the foundations of the railway-bridge over the Thames, on the London, Chatham and Dover Railway; on the obverse, three knights in armor, with drawn swords, and the inscription "AMPOSCMASCQAMP MC 1030"; on the reverse, the figure of a wolf, bearing on his back a corpse, and the inscription "SCMOMCSAMCCOCCMAOCDOMM". Another is a copper piece of Pegu, with the figure of a dragon; and the third is a Jewish piece of brass silvered, which is described in the work of Thomas Bartolini, "De Unicornu". On one side is the head of Moses with ram's horns instead of hair, and on the other is the Hebrew command, "Thou shalt have no other Gods before me". Mr. Mitchell exhibited several copper pieces of interest, and the Society adjourned at about 5 P. M.

RECENT COIN SALES.

We have had two important public sales of Coins in the city of New York during the past month. The first one, that of Mr. Woodward, took place at the rooms of Leavitt, Strebeigh & Co., April 18, 19, 20; the second, that of Mr. Cogan, at Bangs, Merwin & Co.'s, April 24, 25, 26. Neither can be considered very brilliant in its results for the vendors, if judged by the standard of former sales; and both go to corroborate the opinion which the initiated have for some time held, namely that the general interest in the subject is suffering a decline. Now is the time therefore, for those collectors who would make bargains, to attend auctions or send orders to purchase, as they may thus, when a reaction shall take place, as it is sure to do, find themselves in possession of rarities obtained at a comparatively low cost.

The fluctuations in the Coin-trade here result in a great measure from the false basis of American Numismatics, a basis of mere uncommonness, rather than of historic interest. This circumstance has been favored by the unfortunate monotony of our national coinage, wherein the Dollar of 1794, which, when very fine, may be worth \$100, differs in no important respect from that of 1795, which is worth only \$3. The Government ought at once to enter on a new path in this respect; and in pursuing hereafter these subjects, which we can now but glance at, we shall not cease to advocate the propriety of such a course.

Mr. Woodward's sale, in particular, was remarkable for the very small number of purchasers which it attracted. The collection disposed of was nevertheless a good one, though inferior perhaps to any which that gentlemen has of late years offered, and the apathy exhibited was owing rather to the facts that the second day's sale came on Good-Friday, the religious observance of which is becoming more and more general in our city, and the third day's on Saturday afternoon, which, at this season, is with similar unanimity devoted to the Park.

Following established rule, we proceed to note some of the more costly pieces, with the prices which they brought:

Dollar of 1794, very fine,	\$42 50	Washington Cent, 1791, Small Eagle, proof,	\$16 00
Carolina Elephant, 1694, fine,	26 50	Washington Cent, 1792, very good,	17 00
Lord Baltimore Sixpence, fine,	15 00	Non Vi Virtute Vici, uncirculated,	75 00
Fame Medal, fine,	35 00	Martha Washington Half Dime, nearly proof,	25 25

The naked bust Washington Cent of 1792, described as "the finest specimen in existence", was offered at \$250, but no bid being made, it was withdrawn.

The attendance at Mr. Cogan's sale was far more numerous than at Mr. Woodward's, and the bidding more spirited, but the coins, especially the fine ancient specimens from the cabinet of Henry Bogert, Esq., were sold much below their estimated value. Yet Mr. Cogan's orders for the more remarkable lots seemed to be as ample as usual, indicating the continued reliance placed on the accuracy and candor of his descriptions. The Tetradrachms ranged from \$14.50 to as low as \$3. Other note-worthy pieces and prices were the following:

Dollar of 1794, finest ever offered at auction,	\$100 00
Quarter-Dollar, 1827, brilliant proof, . . .	110 00
Mexican Dollar of Maximilian, 1866, fine, . .	5 00
Immune Columbia, Rev. Nova Constellatio, 1785, silver, excellent condition, . . .	110 00
Immune Columbia, Rev. Head of George III., 1785, copper, fine, . . .	32 50
Nova Cæsarea, date under handle of plough, 1786; only one other, in collection of Mr. Mickley; uncirculated, . . .	60 00

Immunis Columbia, Rev. New Jersey Shield, 1786, . . .	147 50
Liber Natus Libertatem Defendo, Rev. Arms of New York, Excelsior, 1787; finest ever seen, by Mr. Cogan, . . .	155 00
Non Vi Virtute Vici, 1786, very good, . .	40 00
Talbot, Allum & Lee, 1794, almost proof, . .	12 00
British Settlement of Kentucky, 1796, fine bronzed proof, . . .	36 00

Mr. Wm. V. B. Hall's Sale at Montreal; and Canadian Numismatics in General.—Having inherited, with the other editorial effects of our predecessor, a catalogue of the above-mentioned sale, which took place March 26, 27, together with a letter from Alf. Sandham, Esq., Secretary of the Montreal Numismatic and Antiquarian Society, we took the liberty to write to the latter gentleman for further particulars. We had read with interest the following paragraph in Mr. Sandham's communication: "Some of our coins, which, a year or so ago, were met with almost every day, are now hard to be procured; and should 'Confederation' be our fate, they will be entirely withdrawn from circulation, and will probably be replaced by a national coinage, so that no time is to be lost by those who desire to collect them."

To our letter we received a most obliging and courteous reply, enclosing a coin presented by Mr. Sandham to our Society, and conveying information which we can best lay before our readers in his own words, as far as our space will allow: "With reference to Mr. Hall's sale, I would say that it is the third sale held in our city. The first was that of the collection of Mr. James Rattray, which took place Nov. 2 and 3, 1865. It consisted of 457 lots, and realized \$310. The coins were in fair condition, but it being the first sale, the number of purchasers was small. The highest price realized was \$4 for a Half-Groat of Robert Bruce. American pieces sold very low."

"The second sale was that of the collection of A. J. Boucher, Esq., first President of the Numismatic Society of this city, Feb. 22, 23, 1866, and it consisted of 726 lots. At this sale there was greater competition. Canadian coins sold for a fair price. The coin known as the Rebellion Token brought 75 cents." * * *

"The third sale is that of Mr. Hall, which continued during three evenings, and with a large attendance. The bidding was spirited, and several coins brought a good price. The Montreal Half-penny, known as the Side-View Half-penny, 1838, sold for \$10. This was purchased by an agent for a gentleman in this city, and the price placed by him on the coin was \$20. It is probably the rarest of our Canadian series, with the exception of a coin belonging to what was called the North-West Trading Company. There is another Side-view Half-penny, 1839, which is valued at \$2. A lead 'Un Sou' sold for \$1.25. This was struck from dies found in this city while building some stores. It is now in the possession of the Numismatic Society. But very few specimens, say about 12, were ever struck from these dies. I send you, for the New York Society, a specimen, same as sold at the sale. It may be of interest to your members. A rare variety of the 'Bout de l'Isle' Token sold for \$3.75. This was purchased for the same party who bought the Side-View, and the price fixed by him was \$10. These tokens were issued for payment of toll in crossing a bridge connecting Montreal with the main-land. * * * We are at present engaged in compiling a work on Canadian coins, which, I believe, will be very complete."

RECOLLECTIONS OF A COIN COLLECTOR.—No. 3.

MY DEAR EDITOR:

In 1857, I think it was, I first met Mr. Daniel Fiske. At that time he was one of the assistant librarians of the Astor Library, New York, and through the kindly courtesies of Mr. Fiske and his gentlemanly associate, F. H. Norton, Esq., I was enabled to obtain much valuable information on the subject of numismatology. That was the year, I believe, in which Paul Morphy made his

entrée into the chess-world, and Mr. Fiske assumed the editorial chair of the "Chess Monthly," a journal that is no longer subject to the payment of taxes. Mr. Fiske had a fair collection, but whether he is collecting or not at present, I do not know. By the way, speaking of Morphy, a medalet in copper was struck by Lovett, of New York, during the year 1858, having, it must be said, not a very accurate profile of the champion chess-player. In 1859 or '60 I remember making a purchase from Mr. Billings, the die sinker of William street, of a number of medalets struck in Birmingham, England, and among them two of the medal of Washington and the Presidents. At the time they were very scarce, and the "fever" for "Washingtons" was commencing. I sent one to the Mint, and the other, I believe, went to a collection in this city. But I understand that some gentleman, a few years ago, discovered the dies in Europe, and forthwith had a "goodly supply" for the market.

Mr. Frank Jaudon, a wealthy broker of Wall street, commenced collecting about 1860, I believe, and had a very fine collection, which he has now disposed of.

Mr. Charles S. Spencer, the celebrated lawyer of New York, has for many years been forming a cabinet of gold and silver specimens. He has taken for many years an earnest interest in the study. I have met him frequently of late, and am pleased to know that his interest has not abated. About seven years ago the old Museum (Barnum's) contained a very fair cabinet; a miscellaneous collection, it is true, but scattered here and there in the cases were some very rare specimens of our earlier coinage. At the time of the "clock excitement," I believe, the rarer specimens were purchased at "*one dollar each all 'round*" by a prominent collector of New Jersey. There can be no question, I take it, that the exhibition of the cases of coins in Barnum's, at the time I have referred to, was an incentive for a great number of present collectors to turn their attention to the subject; and the public exhibition of such frames in all museums tends greatly to stimulate the study.

A few weeks since, in Washington, D. C., I met our mutual friend, and one well known to your readers, Wm. Legget Bramhall. Mr. Bramhall served with distinction during the war as captain of volunteers, was severely wounded in the head, and was breveted major, lieutenant-colonel, and colonel, for gallant and meritorious services. He was looking very well, although he told me he suffered occasionally from his wounds. He still collects, though not to the same extent as formerly. I believe Bramhall's was the first extensive sale of business cards or tokens in this country.

The sale, in 1860, of a silver medal of the wreck of the Central America, to Mr. J. Lorimer Graham, Jr., was my first acquaintance with that gentleman. Mr. Graham was one of the fortunate survivors of that ill-fated vessel. Mr. Graham had then, and I believe possesses now, a cabinet that, in intrinsic worth alone, is one of the most valuable in the country.

Well do I remember the first time, on my way down Broadway one morning a few years since, of my seeing a case of electrotype copies of medals in front of the place of business of Mr. S. H. Black. Mr. B. has been for years a professional electrotypist, and has made some very fine copies. You may remember the leaden token he put in circulation about 1857. It was made in imitation of the old copper cent, the token being cast in lead and covered with a thin coating of copper, and had on its reverse the business address of the maker. That token came very near getting Black into trouble. He was indicted and tried for the offense of making his own business cards; but, after an impartial trial, honorably acquitted. Mr. Black was the originator of the large salver containing copies of the Washington, Clay and Webster medals by Wright.

We have but few numismatologists of the old school, strictly speaking, in this country—"more's the pity!"—but we have a few, and among the foremost, as one who collects, not in the style of Prior's "*Curio*"—you recollect the lines:

"What toil did honest *Curio* take,
What strict inquiries did he make,
To get one medal wanting yet,
And perfect all his Roman set!
'Tis found: and, O his happy lot!
'Tis bought, locked up, and lies forgot!"——

but with the true zeal and fervor of the numismatic student, I refer to Mr. James Oliver, the worthy secretary of your society. Mr. Oliver is one of the pioneers of the fraternity in this country, and his collection, though small, is eminently a grand one. Before closing this rambling article, I would state that I hardly anticipated my friend Cogan would have spent so much time in corroborating, satisfactorily to the public, the foot-note of your worthy self in my first article, to the effect that, still pursuing "the even tenor of his way", he dispensed rare and costly specimens at a moderate valuation. A simple "I still live!", I imagine, would have saved the compositor considerable labor

Truly yours,

A. B. S.

THE LATE MEXICAN COINAGE.

In the Society's Collection I find a Mexican coin of Maximilian not mentioned in the leading article of last month's JOURNAL. It bears on the obverse a crowned eagle resting on a cactus plant, and the inscription, "Imperio Mexicano." On the reverse, within a wreath, the inscription, "10 cent 1864 M." It appears to be of fine silver, and about the same size and thickness with our dime coinage.

The Maximilian dollar of Mexico does not, by any means, resemble the figure that the leader in THE JOURNAL, as well as the Boston Numismatic Society, would have us believe. The only resemblance to a donkey is in the whiskers, which, on being reversed, have much the appearance of the ears of that animal. It takes a considerable stretch of the imagination to picture the broad, bald head of the Emperor so as to have it resemble the head of a donkey.

We would add to the preceding remarks of our esteemed contributor, E. G., in further emendation of the article in the last number, entitled "Maximilian's Mint," that the gold piece there mentioned, of which we have a rubbing now before us, has in the lower left margin of the obverse the inscription "20 Pesos", showing that its value is twenty dollars in specie. The date, in the lower right margin, is 1866. The specimen from which the rubbing was taken was recently sold to Messrs. Penniman & Candler, 64 Wall street, by a man who stated that only about ninety were struck, in consequence of the breaking of the dies. This statement may, or may not, be true.

ROBBERY.—Numismatists throughout the land will read with regret and sympathy the following paragraph announcing the robbery, and, it is to be feared, ruthless destruction, which have befallen one of the finest and most extensive collections in America. It is lamentable indeed that the extreme liberality which Mr. Mickley has always manifested in the exhibition of his art-treasures should be so basely requited; and while our brethren will do well to avoid, as he does, any over-anxiety in keeping specimens from view, we urge them also to practice due caution, and thereby guard against similar accidents:

"The store of J. J. Mickley, 927 Market St., was entered, as is supposed, through a garret window, last Saturday night, and robbed of foreign silver coin to the intrinsic value of about \$2000. There were some exceedingly rare pieces taken, and the actual loss cannot be estimated. The probability is that the crucible has done its work, and that the coins have been converted into ingots never to be identified."—*Phila. N. American*, April 16, corrected, on the best authority.

THE FRENCH LINCOLN MEDAL.—We are sure that our readers will regret neglecting the opportunity now offered them to purchase bronze copies of the fine gold Medal dedicated to our Martyr-President by the French Democracy. Mr. Caylus, of the firm of E. Caylus, De Ruyter & Co., 57 Beaver St., has been requested by the proprietors to act as agent for the disposal of a very limited number, and he informs us that he will receive no more after these are exhausted. It is a large and magnificent work, and the price, in a neat case, \$5, is very moderate.

The circumstances of its production, as explained in the accompanying Circular, are the following: "Soon after the assassination of ABRAHAM LINCOLN a subscription was commenced in France, limited to two cents for each person, for the purpose of offering to Mrs. Lincoln a Gold Medal, in honor of the deceased President, and as a testimonial of sympathy, on the part of the French Democracy, with the American people in their bereavement."

"The French Government threw every obstacle in the way of the success of the undertaking, prohibiting the publication of any appeal to the French people, and of the subscription list, and even forbidding the medal to be struck in France. There was, consequently, much delay in the collection of the subscription, and in the completion of the work, which had finally to be done in Geneva."

A paragraph, which appeared in "The Nation" some months ago, stated that M. Benjamin Gustineau was then about to publish a history of the subscription for striking this medal. His book—it was there announced—would be called "The Medal of Liberty", and would contain letters from Victor Hugo and Louis Blanc.

TAILOR-KINGS.—In the *N. Y. Times*, April 9, 1867, appeared the following article:

AN INTERESTING HISTORICAL RELIC.—A very interesting relic was lately found on Long Island, while tearing down an old residence near Newtown, evidently built in Dutch Colonial times. It is a sort of medal commemorative of the reign of the Anabaptists and of their "King," JOHN of Leyden, at Muenster, from 1534-5. It is about one and six-eighths of an inch in diameter, of silver, but not solid. The two surfaces seem to be only thin sheets of silver, on which the inscription and the ornaments appear raised. The obverse represents a man attired as a person of high station, with scepter denoting power, a scroll denoting wisdom in his hand, and a medallion hung on a huge chain around the neck, denoting authority. Underneath are the words "Warhaftich conter," (the latter an abbreviation of "conterfey," meaning a "true representation.") Around the circle stands the following: "Johann Van Leiden, ein Koeninck der Wederdofer zo Monster." (JOHN,

of Leyden, a King of the Anabaptists at Muenster.) The reverse side has a coat of arms, probably that intended for the new Kingdom of the Anabaptists, which, under JOHN BOCKHOLD, just then reigned supreme over Muenster and its immediate neighborhood, consisting, in the center, of a ball, with a band around it, supporting a cross, on which rests a crown; behind the ball are placed two swords crosswise, the hilts and the points protruding, the whole surrounded by the sentence, "Gottes macht ist myn cracht. Anno MDXXXV." (God's power is my strength. In the year 1535.) In appearance, and judging from the place where this medal was found, it has the impress of genuineness, and is probably one of the most curious relics of a past age within the reach of collectors.

In the city of Münster, according to the infallible Murray, are still hanging from the tower of St. Lambert's church the iron cages, wherein were suspended the corpses of John of Leyden, the "Tailor-King", and his two chief associates, after the three had been cruelly tortured for an hour with red-hot pincers, previously to their execution in the great square. These men, with their democratic and communistic theories, had the misfortune of being too much in advance of their age. To attempt to stop the wheels of Progress is to be crushed by them; to run too far before them is to be dashed to pieces against the rocks of prejudice in the way; he is the great man who precedes them by but a hair's breadth. At a distance of more than three centuries from the epoch, and more than three thousand miles from the scene, of these events, the reign of a "Tailor-King" is now peacefully acknowledged.

QUERIES AND REPLIES.

FORT WAYNE, IND., April 17, 1867.

Editor American Journal of Numismatics:

DEAR SIR:—Has not your correspondent, I. Q., made a mistake in his very interesting history of the Copper "Dalers" of Charles 12th, King of Sweden? He says "the last or *twelfth* of these curious coins was issued in 1719." I am the owner of a very fine and almost uncirculated set of these coins, and what I supposed to be a *complete set*. They are as follows: Crown, 1715; Pallas, 1716; "Wett och Wapen", 1717; "Flink och Fardig", 1718; Saturnus, 1718; Jupiter, 1718; Mars, 1718; Phœbus, 1718; Mercurius, 1718; "Hoppet", 1719. Being ten only, and all that are described by I. Q.

Yours, &c.,

F. P. R.

Our valued correspondent, F. P. R., is correct in his criticism; but I. Q. is not to be blamed, as in his MS. we find "tenth", and not "twelfth". In the previous paragraph of I. Q.'s article it would be better to read "For 1718 we have *six* types", instead of seven. We find in Reinhardt's Kupfer Kabinet, Vol. I., p. 134 ff., some additional information on the subject. From 1715 to 1719 there were 18 millions of these Dalers coined. The mint-master was a Frenchman named Rouyer. The object of continually changing the devices was to prevent forgery. Before imitators could complete their work the government had a new coin out, for which the antecedent one had to be exchanged, only the latest being legally current. A Daler with a fine head of Baron Goertz on the obv., and on the rev. the motto: "Caret Lege Necessitas", struck apparently after his execution, completes the series, and is far more rare than the others.

In THE JOURNAL for April, I. T. B. seeks to learn the number, date, and denomination of the issues of *Confederate Currency*. This is an inquiry which we should have found it impossible to answer, but for the resources placed at our disposal, with characteristic liberality and courtesy, by Dr. Thos. Addis Emmet. Dr. Emmet's extensive collection of Confederate notes, more extensive probably than any other in existence, and his abundant knowledge of the subject, have formed the basis, or rather the entire material, of the information which we have simply attempted to tabulate with clearness. A second Table, in our next number, will comprehend the remaining issues, as far as \$1000 inclusive. From the back of one of Dr. Emmet's notes we transfer the following:

THE CONFEDERATE NOTE.

Representing nothing on God's earth now,
And naught in the water below it,
As a pledge of a nation that's dead and gone,
Keep it, dear friend, and show it!
Show it to those that will lend an ear
To the tale this paper can tell
Of liberty born, of the patriot's dream,
Of a storm-cradled nation that fell.

Too poor to possess the precious ore,
And too much a stranger to borrow,
We issued to-day our "promise to pay",
And hoped to redeem on the morrow:
Days rolled by, and weeks became years,
But our coffers were empty still;
Coin was so rare that the Treasurers quaked
If a dollar should drop in the till.

But the faith that was in us was strong indeed,
And our poverty well we discerned,
And these little checks represented the pay
That our suffering veterans earned.
We knew it had hardly a value in gold,
Yet as gold our soldiers received it,—
It gazed in our eyes with a promise to pay,
And each patriot soldier believed it.

But our boys thought little of price or pay,
Or of bills that were over-due;
We knew, if it bought our bread to-day,
'Twas the best our country could do.
Keep it! it tells all our history o'er,
From the birth of the dream to its last,—
Modest, and born of the angel Hope,
Like our hope of success it passed.

TABLE OF CONFEDERATE CURRENCY,

No. 1.

Denomination	Date of Issue.	Title.	Color.	Design.	Specimens in Dr. Emmet's Collection, Denoted by Sub-Series.	Remarks.
50 cts.,	Ap. 6, '63,	1st series,	Pink,	{ Medallion Head of Davis in centre; back plain }	A, C, D.	All issues before Feb. 17, 1864, are scarce; because, having been exchanged for new issues, they ceased to be legal tender. All these 50 cent notes have the autograph signatures of Robert Tyler and E. C. Ellmore.
"	"	2d "	"	"	B, D, G, H.	
"	Feb. 17, '64,	1st "	"	"	A, E, F, H.	
"	"	2d "	"	"	C, I.	
\$1.00	June 2, '62.	1st "	All white,	{ Head of Mrs Gov. Pickens, of S. C., in lower right corner; steamship in centre; back plain }	6, 7, 8, 9, 10.*	* From an early date the Confederate notes are signed by women, for the Register and the Treasurer.
"	"	1st "	ONE & 1 green,	"	7, 9.	
"	"	2d "	All white,	"	1, 5, 7, 10.	
"	"	2d "	ONE & 1 green,	"	2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 10.	
"	"	3d "	All white,	"	1, 4, 6, 11, 12.	
"	Dec. 2, '62,	1st "	Pink,	{ Head of Clement C. Clay in centre; back plain. }	H.	
"	Ap. 6, '63,	"	"	{ Head of Clement C. Clay, full face, in centre; back plain. }	F, G.	
"	"	1st series,	"	"	C, D.	
"	"	2d "	"	"	A, C, F, H.	
"	Feb. 17, '64,	"	{ Pink wavy face, white back. }	"	B, C, D,* E,† F, G.	* Three varieties, differing in size of plate. † Two do.
2.00,	June 2, '62,	1st series,	White,	{ Head of Benjamin in left upper corner; allegorical design in centre. }	1, 2, 4, 6, 7, 9.	
"	"	1st "	Two & 2 green,	"	2.	
"	"	2d "	White,	"	5, 6, 7.	
"	"	2d "	Two & 2 green,	"	1.	
"	"	3d "	White,	"	9, 11, 12.	
"	Dec. 2, '62,	"	{ Pink face, white back, }	{ Head of Benjamin to right, figure 2 in upper centre. }	A, B, D.	
"	Ap. 6, '63,	"	"	"	E.	
"	"	1st series,	"	"	E.	
"	"	2d "	"	"	A, G,* H.	* Two varieties in plate.
"	Feb. 17, '64,	"	"	"	A,B,† C,‡ D, E,F,‡ G,†	† On the back of this note are printed the interesting lines entitled "The Confederate Note", which we give on the previous page. They have not yet, we believe, reappeared in print, and they are among the best productions of the rebel Muse.
5.00,	Sep. 2, '61,	"	White,	{ Same plate, but with wavy surface to paper. Portrait of Memminger in centre. }	W, Z.	Frank Moore informs us that he has heard from many sources that they originated at Memphis, and were there stamped on the back of many notes. † Two varieties in color of field, viz., deep and light. ‡ Rare. Counterfeited.
"	"	"	{ Green face, white back, }	"	K.‡	
"	"	"	White,	{ Portrait to left; sailor, bales, barrels, and ship in centre }	C, G.	
"	"	2d series,	"	"	5.	
"	"	Series A,	"	{ Sailor to left; figure of Commerce on bale in centre. }	10, 12, 13, 16.	
"	"	2d "	"	"	9, 12.	
"	Dec. 2, '62,	2d series,	{ "Pink face, blue back, with 5 Arabic 5s&1 Roman, White; blue back as before }	{ Capitol at Richmond in centre; Memminger in right lower corner. }	A. C.	‡ All of this issue are stamped across the right hand end in red, each with a different date, indicating, probably, the time of issue.
"	Ap. 6, '63,	1st series,	"	"	A, E, H.||	
"	"	2d "	"	"	E, F, G, H.||	
"	Feb. 17, '64,	"	"	"	A, C, G.||	
"	"	1st series,	{ Pink, with wavy surface, blue back, with FIVE in centre & 5 in each corner, }	"	C.	
"	"	"	"	"	B, E, F, G.	
"	"	2d "	"	"	B, C, E, G, H.	
"	"	3d "	"	"	A, C, D, F, G, H.	
"	"	4th "	"	"	A, C, D, E, F, G, H.	
"	"	5th "	"	"	F, G.	
"	"	6th "	"	"	A, C, D, F, G.	
"	"	7th "	"	"	B, F.	

To be continued.

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A N D

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NUMISMATICS AND NUMISMATIC SOCIETIES.

Can Numismatics ever become a popular pursuit among Americans? Does not this question simply mean :—Can a taste which gratifies, when cultivated, some of the strongest cravings of an intelligent mind, want numerous votaries among a sensitive and active race? And shall it not be answered at once in the affirmative?—

The desire of acquisition, restrained and refined, is not ignoble; and I feel all the rapture of a miser, unalloyed by his baseness, when in private I review my gold and silver, my copper, my nickel, and my tin. I am not, like the Athenian, in Horace, “sordidus ac dives”. The people do not hiss at me when abroad, and yet like him I can felicitate myself and say :

———“mihi plaudo

Ipse domi, simulac nummos contemplor in arca”.*

But, more than this, as has been often remarked, the intrinsic value of coins is the least part of the matter. Every coin or medal of historic interest is a potent talisman :—to evoke the past and people it with resuscitated life, to secure the present against oblivion, and give earthly immortality to its heroes. The owner of a numismatic cabinet is a necromancer and a ruler of the spirits, and can fill, at pleasure, his lonely chamber with shapes of the departed, and majestic phantasms. Undoubtedly man’s intellectual part is his best part, and the poetry of Greece still lives in the extant page of Homer, her politics in that of Thucydides. If we can read them, we can, in imagination, live their better life by thinking their thoughts. But it so happens that material man dotes, and will dote, on material objects, “earth’s children cleave to earth”, the imagination needs images, and if we can glance from our history of the Peloponnesian War to our rows of Athenian and Syracusan Tetradrachms, we think we know, and we really do know, more of the men, the manners, and the *mêlée*.

Numismatic collection has one advantage over every other form of recreative accumulation. It is this. While the longest life would be insufficient to exhaust the subject in its vastness, and the most aged savant has yet much to learn, a child nevertheless may begin the pursuit, and reach, as far as his researches extend, a relative perfection of knowledge. If a boy possess half-a-dozen coppers and know all about them, so far he is an adept and no tyro. To increase his knowledge,

* Horace, Sat. I. 1, 67.

he has only to enlarge such acquaintance as every educated person possesses, or should possess, with History and with language, to alter its degree, not its kind, its quantity not its quality. But for the rational acquisition and arrangement of mineralogical, botanical, conchological specimens, a wearisome scientific apprenticeship is needful, for which not every one has taste or patience. A fondness for History, personal or national, is on the other hand, universal. Whether as fact or as fiction, human life must interest man. An uninformed person may look without any emotion at all on one of the elegant Five-Franc-Pieces which the first Napoleon issued during his "Hundred Days", but he must be a very block who regards with no feeling whatever the United States Cent which appeared in the same year wherein his humble self first saw the light of the sun.

Again, in our changeable climate of extremes, which banishes a Peabody to kindlier Europe, and amid the exigencies of our daily business life—frost-bound, as we are in Winter, storm-beaten in Spring, alternately scorched and drenched in Summer, and then whirled into the tide of traffic and sociality in our pleasant Autumn—what opportunity or leisure have we to cultivate, by actual inspection of Nature, that thorough and systematic knowledge of Natural Science without which scientific collection in general must be unsatisfactory? In Numismatics alone is a smattering of learning other than contemptible; and while the inhabitant of the city, if he be a Numismatist, can gratify his predilection without absenting himself from his business on exploring tours, so the country amateur, while there is, in the midst of us, a Cogan or a Woodward, to whom he may send his orders of purchase, enjoys advantages, hardly less ample than the New-Yorker himself, for the acquisition of curious coins.

We assume—for we anticipate no objection to the proposition—that every sort of scientific or artistic collection is in its tendency extremely refining and even moral. As such, it should be looked on with favor even by those who do not participate therein, and parents should encourage it in the children over whom they watch. It crowds out, as it were, from the mind, a mass of baser matter. In England, we believe, scarcely a young person of intelligence can be found, who does not, in common with contemporaries of kindred taste, devote himself to one or the other of the mutually cognate fields of investigation, and glean from it the materials of his little museum; while in the halls and castles of the aristocracy are stored, with benefit to the nation, and to the advancement of her fame abroad, the accumulated gatherings of successive generations. Is there anything unmanly, unsocial, or exclusive, as some Americans may perhaps sneeringly say, in an enlightened amusement like this, an amusement in which both sexes can innocently join, and in pursuing which, as all collectors know, and as is also the case in regard to blamable fancies and hobbies, the highest class of men are brought into friendly contact with others of less pretension? We have all heard the dreary small-talk of fashionable circles, the "horse-talk", sporting-talk, and other unmentionable talk, of the "stag-party"; and if Numismatics, Antiquarianism, or anything else, offer the likelihood of conversation which shall be a substitute for these, we say, in the name of all that is rational and pure, let us cultivate them, for the good of young and old!

A few words now as to Numismatic Societies. We have not been long connected with the one of which, in particular, this JOURNAL is the organ, and, without much experience as to its workings, must confess to some disappointment in regard to the character of its *séances*. At the same time we profess, as we feel, an earnest desire to aid in making them what they should be. An evening absorbed in the discussion of business, pure and simple, financial embarrassments, points of order, and the like, is neither recreative nor profitable. All such work should be done at other hours by Committees. On those Committees should be appointed men who wish to work. Wishing to work, they should be allowed to work uninterfered with and untrammelled. If there be no workers in the Society, we must move heaven and earth to enlist them in our ranks. At least three-fourths of the time of every regular meeting of the Society should be sacred to the purposes of the Society, viz. :

the exhibition, and elucidation by essay or through discussion, of Coins, Medals, and Antiquities. The organization was devised for the sake of Numismatics and Archæology, not merely for the sake of organization.

If things should continue as they seem to be at present, it would be better, for practical purposes, that the JOURNAL should represent, or rather, take the place of, the Society, for discussion and all purposes of scientific inquiry, while the actual Society transforms itself virtually into a mere Committee of the Whole for the transaction of business. Nor would such a system be without redeeming features. We know not how far Numismatic Societies elsewhere resemble our own in this suppression of the objects of the Society through its own mere mechanism, but we presume that the same difficulty exists everywhere in different degrees. Consider now another circumstance in connection with this one. In every sort of Society the members naturally divide themselves into two classes: the Workers, of whom we have already spoken, and that more numerous class which corresponds to the "ventre" of the old French Convention, less opprobriously termed "la plaine." In a literary or scientific association such men do little or no work, rarely or never attending meetings, and yet lend it the influence of their names, and, by ready payment of dues and assessments, and subscription to publications, contribute essentially to its prosperity. In every respect but one they are most desirable associates. Only, the claims of wife and children, the relaxations of domestic or social converse, outweigh with them whatever attraction may reside in the scanty topics of antiquarian interest which succeed the dull debate. All these respectable and valuable members, of our own Society and others, could, on the system which we are inclined to advocate, take pleasant and profitable part in the strictly antiquarian proceedings, and in those alone, through the medium of a JOURNAL like ours, without quitting their own libraries, or stirring from their firesides.

By the general adoption of such a plan, the AMERICAN JOURNAL OF NUMISMATICS would become the organ of *all* our kindred Societies in the United States and Canada, as well as our own, and would furnish to the passive members of all of them, that is, to the great majority, an ample and agreeable substitute for actual and active attendance at meetings. We propose our own JOURNAL as this common organ, and general meeting-room—so to speak—of all American Archæological Societies, not in any spirit of arrogance or assumption, but first, because it is already in existence, and may, with a little fostering care, be made to survive; secondly, because it exists in New York, the centre of American business, including Numismatics and every similar pursuit considered as mere branches or business.

We put forth no claims of superiority either for our Society or our Journal. In the "Proceedings of the Numismatic and Antiquarian Society of Philadelphia", just published, we read that, in regard to date, the Philadelphia Society is the first in America. It was, undoubtedly, the first to obtain a Charter: to priority of organization we ourselves lay claim. A matter this of little moment. We believe, on the other hand, and cheerfully recognize, what is of more importance: that, owing to the influence of the U. S. Mint over the citizens of Philadelphia, and no less to the culture, literary and artistic, which eminently characterizes them, it was there that the true numismatic spirit first appeared in our country. Boston, too, can doubtless boast of the superior profoundness of her laborers in this department, as in other fields, and point with approval to the greater favor which those tastes have met with among the higher classes of her population. Baltimore, Cincinnati, and places of inferior note, have their collectors and cognoscenti, and over none of all these would New Yorkers wish to usurp supremacy.

If, on the contrary, these scattered votaries of a humanizing and harmonizing science will unite in giving countenance and support to this JOURNAL of ours, as being what we call it—an *American Journal*; if they will contribute to its pages all such lighter matter as they may not think proper to publish for themselves in the form of book, pamphlet, or proceedings; if they will communicate to us

those multitudinous little items of knowledge whereof each antiquarian has his private stock ; and not forget, meanwhile, to subscribe and procure subscribers, that our sinews may be strengthened, and the load of our loins lightened :—then indeed may our vision be eventually realized, and this periodical become a broad organism, including as its separate but coöperating members, the isolated antiquarian associations of the whole Continent.

THOSE "GOOD OLD TIMES".

We have before us a straight hunting-sword, of German origin, and of the kind technically called "Hirschfaenger", intended for wounded stags and boars to impale themselves upon in their onset. The Hilt is a fine piece of buck-horn, mounted with brass embossed in appropriate designs. The blade is about two feet long, and two-edged for one-third of its length : an admirable bit of steel, engraved with hunting-scenes and scroll-work. From about six inches from the hilt to about the same distance from the point, runs, in two lines, the following inscription, illustrating, in its cool cynicism, social distinctions, which, on this side of the ocean, we have never known, and from which, to a great degree, the French Revolution delivered Europe. For the English version we are ourselves responsible :

Das Jagen ist ein altes Recht,
Das gehört vor dem Adel und sein Geschlecht,
Und sonst vor grosse Herren ;
Der Baur mus sich nicht daran kehren :

Darumb thut der Baur oft klagen,
Das er dem Herren mus helfen jagen,
Und doch nicht ein Wilt mag schiessen,
Noch ein wenig davon genessen.

Hunting is an ancient Right,
Belongs to nobles and men of might,
And their pure and lofty race ;
The peasant has naught to do with the chase :

Hence by the peasant clamor is made,
That in the hunt his lords he must aid,
Yet never himself may shoot a buck,
Or under his belt one morsel tuck.

Let us rejoice that we, who must, as a general thing, be descended, at an interval of two or three centuries only, from the trans-Atlantic serf and peasant, have not, like our ancestors, to live in the days of that cold-blooded oppression to which this curious weapon, probably not more than a century old, bears irrefutable witness.

THE ORIGINAL DOLLAR.

[Read before the American Numismatic and Archæological Society, Thursday evening, May 9, 1867]

The phrase "The Almighty Dollar", so grossly materialistic in the idea which it conveys, originated, as we are informed by Bartlett,* with Washington Irving, one of the most refined and sentimental of writers.

How the word "Dollar", considered by itself, originated, is not perhaps as well known as it ought to be, among those over whom it is said to be omnipotent. The name is undoubtedly German, being slightly altered from "Thaler", itself a derivative of "Thal", a valley. In Joachimsthal, or Joachim's Valley, situated in the Erzgebirge, or Ore-Mountains, which separate Bohemia, on its north-western side, from the kingdom of Saxony, and a little north of the present aristocratic watering-place, Karlsbad, were silver mines which belonged, at the beginning of the sixteenth century, and we know not how long before and after, to the Counts of Schlick. In 1517 or 1518, at the very time, therefore, when the precious metal of the Reformation was being minted—minted with the name of Martin Luther—, these Counts of Schlick began to coin pieces of silver of one ounce avoirdupois in weight. It is true that, for a whole generation before, some few silver coins, identical in weight with these, had been struck in other places ; and we notice one, in foreign catalogues, styled a "Thaler" of Archduke Sigismund in the Tyrol, of the year 1484 ; but it was not till the appearance of these Bohemian one-ounce pieces that, owing doubtless to the convenience and expressiveness of the word "Thaler" to German organs, as well as from the number and goodness of the pieces themselves, their new name became current and supplanted permanently whatever other designation for them may have once prevailed. Some Germans, indeed, preferred to call them "Schlickianer" (Schlickians), or "Joachimer" (Joachimites) ; but the term "Thaler", or valley-pieces, triumphed over these uncouth antagonists, and was translated by the Latin writers of the time either literally, Vallenses, or in reference to the weight of the coin, Unciales. In Russia, however, we are told, a dollar is still called *Jephimock*, from Joachim.

* "Dictionary of Americanisms", Boston, 1860, p. 7.

The following is a description of one of these "Original Dollars", as it now lies before us in very good preservation, though primitive in design and execution. Obv, The Bohemian Lion, highly rampant, with a bifurcated tail symmetrically twisted. In the language of Heraldry this bearing is: Gules, a lion rampant, queue fourchée, argent, crowned or. Hence these dollars, and all that come after them, whether with the lion, or without, were known in Turkey as "Lion-Dollars". In a ring of tall characters on the margin around the lion: LVDOVICVS: PRIM: D: GRACIA: R: BO:; Louis the First, by the Grace of God, King of Bohemia. Rev, A full-length figure of an aged man, with a wand in his left hand, and, from his right knee to the ground, the Arms of Schlick. At his right hip, S; at his left, I: for Sanctus Joachimus. In the same position and character as on the Obverse, a legend, viz.: AR: DOMI: SLI: STE: ET: FRA: COM: D: B:, equivalent to "Arma Dominorum Slicensium Stephani et Fratrum Comitum de Basan", or, in English: The Arms of the lords of Schlick, Stephen and his Brothers, Counts of Basan". A natural curiosity, which we regret being unable to satisfy, will at once arise as to whether "Sam Slick" did not represent a plebeian American twig, and "Don Cæsar de Bazan" a patrician European branch of the family-tree of these noble dollar-devisers.

The Dollar before us has no date, and it may therefore be considered certain that it was struck before 1525; for there are pieces extant similar in all respects to this one, except that they bear that date, whereas Stephen, Count of Schlick, was killed in battle against the Turks, 1526, at Mohacz, in Hungary; and the coinage with his name consequently ceased. Stephen's liege-lord, whose name also appears on this earliest dollar, Louis, King of Bohemia and Hungary, perished miserably, by being suffocated in a marsh, as he fled from the same disastrous field—a prince of whom we read the following extraordinary statements. He was born prematurely, at the cost of his mother's life; at his birth he was almost without skin; he was betrothed before he was born; crowned in his second year; on the throne in his tenth; had a beard in his fourteenth; was married in his fifteenth; became gray in his eighteenth; and was killed at Mohacz in his twentieth!

Through his sister Anna, who married the Archduke Ferdinand, brother of Charles V., and afterwards himself Emperor by the title of Ferdinand I., the crown of Hungary and Bohemia passed to the house of Habsburg, with which it still remains.

In other Teutonic languages besides the English, the name for the Dollar is a corruption of the German "Thaler": thus, in Swedish and Danish, we have "Daler"; in Dutch, "Daalder". In the Romance languages even, we have the Italian "Talero"; while, in French, the word "Dollar" is completely naturalized. The French colonial term "Gourde", not much used in the mother-country, is current in Martinique and Guadeloupe as an equivalent for the Spanish "gordo", thick, which in this connection has the force of "duro", hard, or "fuerte", strong, each used as a suffix to "peso". This last word "peso" is the legitimate Spanish for "Dollar". It means, primarily, "weight", and, by implication, the weight of one ounce. Far more, beyond a doubt, of these Spanish, or rather Hispano-American, dollars have been coined, than of any other variety; and they are piled up, we may conjecture, by millions, in the treasuries of Eastern nations, which, rejecting our manufactures, take our silver with avidity. Not a few United States Dollars must have found their way to the same regions, where perhaps, at this moment, some rare 1794 is lying, neglected and unconscious of its native worth. The name "Piastre", Italian *piastra*, still given to the Dollar in Italy and the Spanish colonies, but obsolescent, signified, in the first instance, a "thin plate of metal"; and the Roman "Scudo", corresponding to the French "Ecu", meaning literally "a shield", refers to the Coat of Arms, emblazoned on those forms of the Dollar.

If, by these remarks, we may have imparted additional *interest* to the American Dollar, we shall be disposed to think that to that extent we have realized the "Rosa Americana" motto, by combining "Utile Dulci", the Useful with the Agreeable.

C. E. A.

ENCOURAGING.—Let not faithful delvers in the rich mine of Numismatics be disheartened by any blunders which they may chance to commit. It is only by blundering that one is at length made wise, by groping and stumbling that one at last becomes sure-footed. In our science, as in most others, the Germans are the guides of the world; and whatever progress we may have made therein may well appear to them but paltry and contemptible; yet even we may indulge in a sly laugh at their expense, when we read in a German work of merit, Schmid's "Clavis Numismatica", the following laboriously absurd misstatements about a common piece, well known to all American collectors, the "Constellatio Nova" of 1785:—

"*Historical Explanation.*—The thirteen stars on the Obverse denote the thirteen United States of Holland; but what can be meant by "nova constellatio" is impossible to determine with accuracy, because about this time, before and after the year 1785, so many political events took place in the Netherlands, that it would be very bold to designate decidedly the one which gave the particular and actual occasion to the coin under our notice"!

TRANSACTIONS OF SOCIETIES.

AMERICAN NUMISMATIC AND ARCHÆOLOGICAL SOCIETY.

NOTICE.—*The American Numismatic and Archæological Society will be at all times pleased to communicate with any individuals or Societies, on Numismatic or Archæological topics, to answer questions and give all information desired. Letters of inquiry addressed to "Prof. CHAS. E. ANTHON, Cor. Sec'y, College of the City of New York," will receive prompt attention.*

Regular Meeting, May 9, 1867.—Dr. Perine, Vice-President, in the chair. Members present: Messrs. Anthon, Burns, E. Groh, H. Groh, Hanna, Hewitt, Homer, Levick, Norton, Oliver, Parish, Smith, Ten Eyck, Wood.

The Minutes of the last meeting were read, approved, and adopted, both as recorded and as printed in the JOURNAL.

The special business being the election of President for the remainder of the term, Messrs. Homer and Hewitt were appointed Tellers; and, on motion, each member deposited his ballot at the call of his name by the Recording Secretary. Mr. E. Y. Ten Eyck, having received a majority of the votes cast, was declared elected, and, on being conducted to the chair by a committee, returned thanks for the honor conferred on him, and briefly explained the general principles on which he purposed to conduct his administration.

A ballot for Treasurer in place of Mr. Ten Eyck resulted in the election of Mr. J. N. Y. Levick.

The Editorial Committee submitted the May number of the JOURNAL, issued that day, as evidence of their labors; and announced that they should endeavor to bring out each succeeding number earlier than its predecessor, till they attained the proper time of publication, namely, a little before the first of each month, in order that distant subscribers might be punctually supplied by that date. Accepted.

The Finance Committee reported having met and audited the accounts of the late Treasurer, Mr. Hanna, which were declared to be correct. Adopted.

Mr. Norton announced a valuable donation from Mr. A. B. Sage, which would appear at the next meeting. Mr. Sage, who was present by invitation of a member, was tendered the thanks of the Society.

From Alf. Sandham, Esq., of Montreal, was received the lead impression of the "Un Sou," more particularly described in the JOURNAL for May, and the thanks of the Society were voted in acknowledgment.

Mr. Hewitt presented a donation of a portion of the effects of the late New York Numismatic Society from Mr. Jos. E. Gay, and a vote of thanks was returned.

Mr. A. S. Gardiner was nominated for membership by Dr. Perine. Laid over, according to rule.

Mr. J. Henry Vail, of Tarrytown, N. Y., was elected a Corresponding Member, on proposal by Mr. F. A. Wood.

Prof. Anthon read a paper entitled "The Original Dollar", illustrated by a specimen of that piece from his cabinet.

Mr. Wood moved that a Committee of Three be appointed to examine, and report at the next meeting, what amendments to the By-Laws may be necessary for the welfare of the Society; which was adopted, and Messrs. Wood, Parish, and Perine were, on motion, appointed such Committee by the Chair.

On motion, adjourned.

JAMES OLIVER, *Recording Secretary.*

Regular Meeting, May 23, 1867.—President Ten Eyck in the chair. Twelve other members present. Minutes of the last meeting read and approved.

The President appointed the Standing Committees for the year 1867–68, as follows: *American Coins and Medals*—Messrs. Hewitt, Hanna and Wood; *Foreign Coins and Medals*—Messrs. Anthon, Oliver and Defendorf; *Library and Transactions*—Messrs. Parish, H. Groh and Smith; *Autographs and Manuscripts*—Messrs. Homer, Norton and Mackenzie; *Paper Money*—Messrs. Burns, Greenwood and Seymour; *American Archæology*—Messrs. E. Groh, Perine and Anthon; *Foreign Archæology*—Messrs. Defendorf, Norton and Parish; *Finance*—Messrs. Perine, Levick and Hewitt.

The following Special Committees were recapitulated, having been, at various times, ordered by the Society: *By-Laws and Constitution*—Messrs. Wood, Parish and Perine; *Editorial Committee*—Messrs. Perine, Anthon and Ten Eyck; *Lincoln Medal*—Messrs. Ten Eyck, Anthon and Parish.

The Report of the late Treasurer, Mr. Ten Eyck, was read, accepted, and referred to the Finance Committee.

The Committee on Library and Transactions made a Report, including an offer on the part of Mr. Wood to have the MS. Transactions of the Society bound, which offer was thankfully accepted and the matter left in Mr. Wood's charge.

A Special Committee submitted the following correspondence on a subject in regard to which they had been appointed at a previous meeting :

NEW YORK, May 16. 1867.

REV. WM. WOOD SEYMOUR :

DEAR SIR:—At a late meeting of the American Numismatic and Archæological Society, the undersigned were appointed a Committee to confer with you in reference to the preparation and delivery before the Society, at such time as may be agreed on, of a Lecture or Paper on the History and Antiquities of THE CROSS, considered with a view to their illustration in Numismatics and other departments of Archæology. This desire on the part of the Society has been prompted by their knowledge of the learning and enthusiasm which you have long been devoting to a topic so full of interest to every Christian mind. We therefore earnestly solicit you to comply with our wishes, and trust that you will find it convenient to gratify and benefit us by communicating some portion of the result of your researches. An early reply will greatly oblige

Yours very respectfully and truly,

CHAS. E. ANTHON, }
F. A. WOOD, } Committee.
DANIEL PARISH, JR., }

NEW YORK, May 20, 1867.

MESSRS. CHAS. E. ANTHON, F. A. WOOD, DANIEL PARISH, JR. :

GENTLEMEN:—Your note of the 16th inst., requesting me to read before the American Numismatic and Archæological Society a Paper on "The History and Antiquities of THE CROSS, considered with a view to their illustration in Numismatics and other departments of Archæology", has been received. I shall be happy to comply with your complimentary request at such time as may be convenient to the Society. Perhaps as the first June meeting is the one designated for such papers, it may be appropriate.

Very truly yours,

WM. WOOD SEYMOUR.

The Special Committee on By-Laws and Constitution reported progress, asking leave to defer their final report to an early meeting in the Fall, and recommending, as a provisional amendment, that the Minutes of each meeting be henceforward read and verified immediately before the adjournment of the same.

The President was unanimously invited to designate Rev. Mr. Seymour as reader of a Paper, for the first meeting in June, which he did, appointing also Messrs. Wood and Hewitt to read Papers at the second meeting in the same month.

The investment of certain moneys proceeding from a donation of the late New York Numismatic Society, and from the sale of coins presented by Mr. Wood was, by resolution, provided for.

The following donations were received, and the Corresponding Secretary was instructed to acknowledge them with thanks, in the case of non-resident donors. From Mr. Sage, Dies of various Series formerly published by him; from the Philadelphia Numismatic Society, their Volume of Proceedings; from Mr. Levick, old Paper-Money, and an Almanac for 1799; from Mr. Hewitt, the Minute-Book of the late New York Numismatic Society; from Mr. Roberts, a Document signed by Sir Wm. Johnson. A letter from R. W. McLachlan, Esq., Montreal, offering specimens of antiquities excavated by him in that city, was read, and the offer gratefully accepted through the Corresponding Secretary.

The Corresponding Secretary laid before the Society the following important letter :

MINT OF THE UNITED STATES, PHILADELPHIA, May 22, 1867.

PROF. CHARLES E. ANTHON, *Secretary American Numismatic Society* :

SIR:—I lately addressed a note to my friend, A. Ramsay McCoy, Esq., of your city, requesting him to bring certain inquiries before your Society. I will now more particularly say, that the new Director of the United States Mint, Hon. Henry R. Linderman, is very anxious to place the department of the mint which supplies medals and proof coins, upon a right and permanent basis; and to annex thereto, the distribution of pattern coins, hitherto distributed or withheld without any rule. This latter branch has grown into importance, not so much by its own intrinsic merit, as by the fancy or ambition which makes an eager competition, and creates a high price, for such pieces. Properly speaking, they ought to be limited to their original purpose, and of course to a very small number of pieces. But it is found, that the attempt to make this limitation is futile, and the smaller the number struck, the greater is the danger of abuse, and partiality.

The question therefore arises, what would best satisfy collectors in general; whether to go back, and strike pattern pieces of former years, so far as the dies are extant; or to let the past alone; and strike nothing, whether pattern or regular, except within the year of its date. The next question is whether, from this time henceforth, all applicants, within the year of striking, shall be able to obtain pattern pieces; paying a good price therefor, and ceasing to have that opportunity after the year has expired, so as not to make the pieces too cheap and uninteresting. A standing order will of course prevent any omission.

It is also proposed to stop the irregularity of coining fancy pieces by the hybrid crossing of dies; or of using dies for gold and silver upon any but their proper metal; devices which create a spirited bidding, but do not dignify the numismatic pursuit.

It would be acceptable also to have the opinion of your Society, as to the propriety of putting any *real* head (in opposition to *ideal*) upon any of our coins. We have been urged to do justice to the Discoverer of America, by putting his effigy on

the five cent token; and we have made some trials of the head of the Father of his Country; but hitherto, the prevailing voice has been against this exaltation, even of one long since departed; or any imitation of the usage of monarchical countries.

Whatever regulations are adopted, in the foregoing matters, will be put in print, and one or more copies sent to your Society.

Very respectfully,

WM. E. DUBOIS,

Assistant Assayer, and Principal Curator of the Mint Cabinet.

On motion, referred to the Committee on American Coins and Medals; and the Corresponding Secretary was directed to write, in the mean time, to Mr. Dubois, thanking him and Hon. Henry R. Linderman for this friendly consultation of the Society, and assuring them that every effort shall be made on its part for the continuance of relations so desirable.

Dr. Wm. C. Horne, and J. A. Amelung, Jr., were proposed as Resident Members; and Mr. A. S. Gardner was elected Resident Member.

A Paper on Recent Discoveries of Coins, was read by Mr. Parish.

On motion of Vice-President Perine, the Society adjourned to hold its first regular June meeting at his residence, No. 6 East Twenty-second street.

JAMES OLIVER, *Recording Secretary.*

BOSTON NUMISMATIC SOCIETY.

The regular monthly meeting was held on Thursday, May 2. The Society was called to order by the Secretary; and Dr. Lewis, Ex-President, was chosen to fill the place of the President, who was absent. The report of the previous meeting was read and accepted. Mr. Davenport exhibited two German silver medals, which he had for sale. The Secretary showed several silver pieces, selected on account of their large size. The largest is of size 49; on one side is King Ladislaus IV., of Poland, on horseback at the head of his army, receiving ambassadors of the Turks and Swedes bearing olive branches; the reverse represents the victory in which the same king defeated the Russians, and raised the siege of Smolensko. Another of size 47, of Rudolph Augustus, of Brunswick, has a very curious reverse. It shows a small village among the mountains, on which the sun is shining; in the foreground a maiden standing on a snail, and playing on a guitar, seems to represent Peace; the legend is, "Tu tandem abjectam reddes Deus alme sonoram". A medal of size 46 was struck in 1716 by Count Waldstein, in memory of his ancestor, who in 1254 led twenty-four sons to the wars of Primislaus, King of Bohemia. Another, a little smaller, commemorates the marriage of Ladislaus IV., of Poland, with Cecilia Renata, Archduchess of Austria. Another was struck in 1631, at the completion of the Church of Santa Maria della Salute, at Venice; on one side is the Doge Nicolas Contarini, on his knees before the Church; and on the reverse is a view of the Doge's Palace and the Piazzetta of San Marco. The smallest piece is a silver coin of ten francs, of the Republic of Geneva, 1848. These pieces attracted much attention and admiration. The Society adjourned soon after 5 P. M.

RHODE ISLAND NUMISMATIC ASSOCIATION.

Regular Meeting, April 15, 1867.—The President in the chair. The Records of the previous meeting were read and approved.

Mr. Richard B. Winsor was unanimously elected a Member of the Association.

The President exhibited a Maximilian Dollar, which attracted the attention of the Society, the members not being able distinctly to discern the figure attributed to this piece. C. T. Metcalf exhibited the rare silver Medal of Washington Allston, by C. C. Wright; and Mr. R. B. Chambers, two rare Washington Half Dollars.

The Secretary announced the donation from Mr. G. T. Paine of a number of Catalogues.

On motion, the Association adjourned.

JOHN J. MEADER, *Secretary.*

Regular Meeting, May 20, 1867.—The President in the chair. The Records of the last meeting were read and approved.

Mr. C. L. Pendleton was unanimously elected a Member of the Association.

The President read an interesting paper on Colonial Coins, the first of a series of articles on American Coinage, which elicited a pleasant discussion among the members.

Mr. Paine read several extracts from the NUMISMATIC JOURNAL, and urged the importance of sustaining such a publication, and alluded in an especial manner to the valuable matter contained in the published list of Copperheads and Confederate Currency. The improved typographical appearance of the JOURNAL, and its increased size, met the warm approbation of the Association.

The Committee on Debates proposed, for investigation and discussion at the next meeting, "The Castorland Half Dollar."

Mr. Hersey exhibited some foreign coin of interest, and the Association adjourned.

JOHN J. MEADER, *Secretary*.

REVIEW.

Proceedings of the Numismatic and Antiquarian Society of Philadelphia, from May 4, 1865, to December 31, 1866. Philadelphia: Printed for the Society, 1867. 8vo, pp. 160.

The price of this volume is three dollars; and in a Circular issued simultaneously with its publication, on the third ult., those desiring to purchase are invited to forward the amount to either of the following gentlemen, forming the Committee of Publication, when it will be sent according to direction: Henry Phillips, Jr., 524 Walnut street; Wm. S. Vaux, 1700 Arch street; Alfred B. Taylor, 1015 Chestnut street. The edition consists of two hundred and fifty copies only.

As the Numismatic Society of Philadelphia was the first in our country to have a chartered existence, so the Numismatic and Antiquarian, the broader-winged fledgling of that extinct association, is now the first to give to the public a report of its proceedings. For the zeal and enterprise thus manifested, it deserves high commendation; and, though the desire and intention of the Society to publish annually a similar volume may fail of their fulfilment, yet one such collection as this, complete in itself, and containing much useful information, is both a monument of progress and a pledge of future progression.

In the Preface we find the following notice of a service rendered to American amateurs by the old, or "Numismatic" Society:

"Perhaps one of the most important of its actions, was the adoption, in September, 1858, of a new scale of measurement for coins and medals, in place of that of Mionnet, which is the one in general use throughout Europe. The divisions of Mionnet's scale are irregular, and apparently arbitrary. Of the printed copies of that scale, which chiefly had been in use in this country up to this time, no two could be found exactly alike, while many of them differed very materially in their divisions. After well considering the subject, the Society adopted as its scale the divisions of the inch into sixteenths, such a measure being readily understood and always to be obtained without difficulty. This scale has been generally adopted throughout the United States, and is known as the 'American Scale'."

Almost sixty pages of this publication are taken up by the Minutes of the Society, valuable chiefly as affording, in many cases, to members of similar organizations, precedents or prototypes for their own action. An Appendix to the Minutes comprises brief Obituary Notices of four deceased members: Messrs. Hall, Collet, Davids, and F. G. Vaux, the last only eighteen years of age.

Eight Dissertations follow, on subjects antiquarian or numismatic. The titles of these Essays our readers may be pleased to peruse. They are: "Some Observations on Early Currency of Maryland, by Henry Phillips, Jr."; "Golden Relics from Chiriqui, by Alfred B. Taylor"; "Remarks on Tobasco, Mexico, occasioned by the reported Discovery of Remains of Ancient Cities in that locality, by Charles H. Hart"; "Some Considerations on the best means of promoting the efficiency and extending the usefulness of the Numismatic and Antiquarian Society of Philadelphia, by Henry Phillips, Jr."; "Medicine and Astrology", by the same author; "The Diary of John Pemberton", 1777-1778, edited, from the MSS. in the possession of the Society, by Eli K. Price; "The Pleasures of Numismatic Science, by Henry Phillips, Jr."; and "A Historical Sketch of the National Medals, issued pursuant to Resolution of Congress, 1776-1815, by Chas. H. Hart." These are all meritorious productions; and those of Mr. Phillips, in particular, are distinguished by much scholarship and elegance of style. He well observes:

"Fossils have been aptly styled 'The Medals of Creation'; we may truthfully reverse this saying, and designate coins as 'the fossils of humanity';—

and the contribution whence this remark is taken, entitled "The Pleasures of Numismatic Science", is a neat résumé of the considerations which recommend that pursuit, and silence its contemnners.

But we would suggest, as a principle to be applied to future volumes, that, in a compilation like the one before us, we ought to find more of fact and less of reflection; more data and less induction; more exploration and discovery, less surveying of what is already known. If some special topic, no matter how minute, were taken up and carefully examined in a fugitive paper similar to these, with the aid of unpublished manuscripts and neglected statements in print, the result would be more satisfactory than any vague talking *about* matters and things. It is wonderful that so little should be accurately known concerning some of the commonest American coins and medals; and the first aim of Numismatic Societies should be to throw light on these familiar *incognita*. At the risk of betraying our own ignorance on a point which many may be well acquainted with, we will state

that, knowing nothing of the origin of the fine Medal of Alexander Hamilton, First Secretary of the Treasury, bearing his Bust on the Obverse, and, on the Reverse, the United States Treasury, with the Legend: "To Public Credit, 1795", we addressed ourselves lately to a source whence the amplest information might reasonably have been expected, the distinguished son and biographer of that illustrious man, and editor of his works. He replied that he had never known of even the existence of the Medal commemorative of his father, till it was thus brought under his notice. Does not this incident therefore serve to exemplify a class of subjects which might with propriety and definite advantage be thoroughly investigated?

The Papers contributed by Messrs. Taylor, Hart, and Price, contain however, in common with those of Mr. Phillips, very much that is permanently interesting and valuable. The Publication, as a whole, is most creditable to its originators, and is worthy of all encouragement. May it prove to be but the first link in a continuous chain, an endless series!

The present Editorial Committee of this Journal have it much at heart to cultivate friendly relations with the numismatists of Philadelphia. While these latter reserve their weightier essays for the "Proceedings" which they have now so auspiciously commenced, we trust that they will ever look on our pages as freely open for their lighter efforts. A querulous temper in regard to the authorities of the Mint may have been thought to characterize our previous numbers. For this tone of carping and complaint we hope to substitute a kindlier spirit of recommendation and advice. To us the change cannot but be beneficial; to the Government in its monetary affairs our good will may recall the fable of the mouse doing service to the lion.

OUR NATIONAL COINAGE.

Editor Journal of Numismatics:

In the May number of the JOURNAL I am glad to see you have promised not to cease advocating a change from the tedious monotony of our national coinage. I do hope the JOURNAL will command and use an influence powerful enough to bring about this exceedingly desirable change. Our mint officials have labored, and spared no expense or pains, to perfect the artistic execution of our coinage. The most complicated and improved machinery has been invented and used, and our method is so far superior to the clumsy modes before employed by the English and European mints, that they have gladly availed themselves of its advantages. And what has resulted from all these improvements in the minting of our coin? The result has been to supply us with perhaps the tamest and most uninteresting series that the world ever saw!

When we look back on the rich and varied history of the Republic, so full of victories both of war and peace, so full of eventful change and growth, which might, with such appropriateness, have been commemorated, year by year, on our coinage, it seems to me that the lover of history and of art must regret the neglect. During the last six years, for instance, while our country has been the arena of struggles that have convulsed the whole civilized world, while the nation was gasping for existence in its direst need, our regular coinage has quietly kept on the even tenor of its way. With the exception of the new and most appropriate motto, "In God we trust" (which, by the way, I am sorry to see has been ridiculed in the JOURNAL), the regular series shows no sign by which the student of future ages would be led to suspect that the normal condition of peace and prosperity had been interrupted. I am of course not speaking of the outside issue of what we may call the "siege pieces" which the government has been driven into issuing.

As an example to show in how interesting a manner a nation's history may be written on its coinage, look at the grand series of Rome. Were all her written records lost, the student might more or less plainly read the story of the rise, the magnificent pre-eminence, and the gradual decline and fall of this great people, from their extant coinage. Their monuments and triumphal arches have fallen, and 'twas found

"Vain to trust
The faithless column and the crumbling bust;
Huge moles, whose shadow stretched from shore to shore,
Their ruins perished, and their place no more!"

But the long and magnificent history of their centuries of glory is still commemorated on these lasting monuments. And on them we read not only the history of events, but the history of Roman art. In the earlier and purer days of the Republic we find a coinage rude, but bold and grand. As we pass along the series, its artistic merit increases, till it reaches its culminating point under the earlier emperors. From this period slowly and fluctuatingly it declines, seeming to keep even step with the gradual decay which took place in the spirit and character of the people, till it is wholly lost in the night of the dark ages.

We cannot, to be sure, be too grateful to the founders of the Republic, that in resisting the temptation to adorn their currency with the noble features of Washington, they escaped establishing a precedent, and thereby spared us the possible humiliation of having our money decked with the effigies of Tylers and Buchanans, after the manner of the Charles the Seconds and George the Fourths of the English series. We can see how narrow was the escape when we look at our fractional currency, embellished with the likenesses of Clark and Spinner.

A step in the right direction has been taken in illustrating upon our national bank bills a number of interesting events in the history of our country, such as the landing of Columbus, the discovery of the Mississippi by De Soto, and the baptism of Pocahontas. In the infancy of our national coinage a slight effort was made aright, in the attempt to add a star on the admission of each new State; but the mint officials soon became frightened at the prospective size of the rapidly growing galaxy, and quickly fell back on the original thirteen.

Notwithstanding the English were glad to borrow our improvements in Mint machinery, we all know in what contempt our coinage is held among numismatists in England and Europe, on account of its utter lack of interest. In fact, what lover of Numismatics among us has not become sick of the tantalizing Eagle, with his wings half extended, as if to fly away? Would that he might gratify us by spreading them fully and taking his final flight from our coinage, never more to be seen again!—Who is not sick of the senseless head, so utterly devoid of character, that, after the lapse or three-quarters of a century, it has still to be labeled “Liberty”, to designate what idea is meant to be represented? A temple, or a pole labeled “Liberty”, would be fully as appropriate.

“Sir”, said Dr. Johnson to Boswell “when you receive silver in exchange for a guinea, look carefully at it; you may chance to find a curious piece”.—Were we happily a specie receiving and paying people, and were we restricted to our own coinage, we would assuredly be spared the trouble of examining our change with any such an object in view, always excepting, of course, our modern debased coinage. Were the old lexicographer living to-day, and should he come across one of these latter truly curious pieces of money, verily it would make him “gasp and stare”.

I will close by reiterating the hope that due effort will be made in the pages of your JOURNAL, to bring about this important improvement.

A. C. R.

NEW YORK, May 17, 1867.

AN ITEM FOR NUMISMATOLOGISTS.

A San Francisco journal says that a firm in that city have perhaps the only complete set of American coins in the hands of private individuals in the United States. They have the American silver dollar for every year, from 1794 to 1866, half dollars from 1794 to 1867, quarter dollars from 1796 to 1867, dimes from 1796 to 1861, half dimes from 1794 to 1867, cents from 1723 to 1867, three-cent pieces from 1851 to 1867, two-cent pieces from 1863 to 1867, and half cents from 1793 to 1857. This collection has occupied more than fifteen years of Mr. Repiton's time, and cost about twenty thousand dollars. As an instance of the rarity of some of the coins we will state that the silver dollar of 1801 costs \$950, and Mr. Repiton had, before he succeeded in finding one he could purchase, made an unsuccessful tender of \$1,500 for one in possession of a gentleman residing in Salem, Massachusetts. Of the silver dollars of 1838 only eighteen were minted, and consequently they are very rare. The silver dollar of 1852 is also very rare, and is rated by numismatologists at from \$300 to \$500. Besides this collection of American coins they have specimens of the coins of nearly all nations, and some coins over two thousand years old. The coins are a great curiosity, and their owners could readily sell them for \$50,000.

299 STATE STREET, BROOKLYN, 18th May, 1867.

DEAR SIR:

The above item I cut out yesterday from the “Evening Post”, and I purpose to make a few observations through your JOURNAL, pointing out several important errors in it, which, if not typographical, must have been written by a person who is not well versed in the subject of Numismatics. The first error, which I have but little doubt is that of the Printer, is the statement that the 1801 Dollar cost Mr. Repiton \$950. This undoubtedly should have been the Dollar of 1804, as the former is comparatively common, and must be in an unusually fine condition to command as high a price as \$10 to \$15. The one of this date alluded to as being in a Collection in Salem, Massachusetts, is the property of Mr. Stickney, who has had it for many years, and being a gentleman of ample means, and one of the very earliest Collectors of American Coins, would not, I feel sure, have been tempted to part with it for double the sum it appears he has been offered for it. Its absence would interfere considerably with the interest of his Collection, there being only four known up to the present time to exist; and if Mr. Repiton has one, it will make the fifth. The second misstatement is, that there were only eighteen Dollars struck off in the year 1838. This is again probably an error of the Printer and should have been 1836; which would be perfectly correct in regard to one variety of this Dollar, the one that has the name of Gobrecht in the *field* of the Dollar, the ordinary one having it on the base of the figure of Liberty. Of this latter variety there were one thousand

struck; now however they are difficult to find in a very fine state of preservation, and are valuable. These Dollars seem to have been pretty freely circulated, at least for some time, as they are frequently found in poor condition.

As the history of these Dollars is not known to more than a few Collectors, I will relate the facts connected with them, which may be relied upon, and possess considerable interest. In the year 1836, during which Mr. Patterson was Director of the Mint, instructions were given to make a Die for a Pattern Dollar for that year, and upon the production of the one first issued of the two referred to, Mr. Patterson was so highly pleased with the workmanship of it, that he insisted that Mr. Gobrecht should have his name upon it, and in accordance with the request Mr. G. inserted it between the date and the base of the Dollar, by which circumstance it is distinguished from the other variety as the "Gobrecht in the field" Dollar. The Press, in discussing the merits of this Pattern piece, made some uncalled for remarks about the conceited German putting his name so conspicuously on the Coin, and it hurt the old gentleman's feelings so much, that he, immediately after reading this criticism, took his name off the Die. Mr. Patterson however still insisted that it should be on the Dollar, and it was then put on the base of the figure of Liberty, but in such small letters as to be scarcely discernable to the naked eye. There were, as I observed before, only eighteen of the original variety struck, and they are consequently very rare, and highly esteemed by Collectors, bringing generally from fifty to sixty Dollars. I was offered one within the past few weeks, but could not purchase it under Seventy Dollars.

The last error in the "San Francisco Journal" is the statement that the 1852 Silver Dollar is valued by Numismatists at from \$300 to \$500, unless the writer intended to confine this valuation to San Francisco; but if it be intended to apply generally, he is most woefully in error, as I am doubtful whether this Dollar has ever brought more in any of our Sales than \$47.50. If any of the San Francisco Numismatologists are willing to offer one-third of the lowest valuation mentioned, they can be very readily supplied. I have some reason for thinking that the article in question could not have been written with the sanction of the owner of the Collection, as within the last twelve months I had a letter from Mr. Repiton, stating that he was advised to write to me by the late Director of the Mint, Ex-Governor Pollock, in order to procure certain Coins, amongst which were enumerated all the rare Silver Coins; and it would be singular indeed if he had in the mean time procured all the rare pieces, as well as others he asked for, which it has taken the very few Collectors here, who have them, many years to obtain. I am sure it would be very gratifying to Collectors to learn from whom Mr. R. received, and what prices he paid for the following Coins, if he has them in his Collection: 1804 Dollar, *original*, not the re-struck Impression; 1823 and 1827 Quarter Dollars; 1802 Half Dime; and also the condition of the pieces. Possibly Mr. Applegate can obtain this information for you without any difficulty. In regard to the readiness with which the owners could sell their Collection for Fifty Thousand Dollars, I have only to say that it may be possible in San Francisco, but here it would simply be exactly the opposite; as a much finer Collection, embracing everything mentioned in the Journal referred to, with the addition of Eighteen Hundred Dollars worth of very fine and rare American Gold at the face value, has been sold within the last three weeks for somewhere in the neighborhood of \$12,000.

Yours faithfully,

EDWARD COGAN.

To the Editor of the AMERICAN JOURNAL OF NUMISMATICS.

To W. Elliot Woodward, Esq., of Roxbury, Mass., we are indebted for the following Extracts, the first of which—from the "Boston Evening Transcript"—refers directly to the same subject as Mr. Cogan's valuable communication, while, happily, it elucidates different points. Indirectly, it mentions Mr. Woodward's purchase of the celebrated Mickley collection, an event to which the whole of the second extract is devoted. An original communication from Mr. Woodward, on the same important incident—certainly "l'événement du jour" in American Numismatic circles—closes this interesting series of papers:

"AMERICAN COINS.—*To the Editor of the Transcript*: A paragraph headed 'A Rare Collection of American Coins', which appeared in the "Transcript" May 16, is 'going the rounds.' Being in itself improbable, and the article asserting several impossibilities, it is doubted by many if any such collection exists, and indeed no such collection *can* exist. For instance, it is said the collection contains the American silver dollar for every year from 1794 to 1866; now, from the year 1804 to 1836 no silver dollars were coined, except a few specimens from a pair of old dies, no intermediate dates being known.

"The dollar of 1804 is quite as rare and valuable as stated; so rare, indeed, and the few specimens existing so well known, as to make it highly improbable that a genuine one is to be found in California. Very few of these dollars were struck in 1804, and probably only one or two *originals* remain.

"Some time during the Administration of President Jackson, a present was received from the Imaun of Muscat, and our Government, wishing to make a proper return to that magnate, caused, amongst other things, a set of coins to be made for him, and the only dollar dies existing being those of 1804, a few pieces were struck from them, one of which was used as intended, one retained in the mint, and one found its way into a private cabinet.

"It may interest Numismatists to know that the one sent to Muscat is no longer to be found. The enthusiasm with which coin collecting is pursued may be illustrated by stating the fact that a gentleman of New York city caused an investigation to be made in the palace of the Imaun in 1865, and learned that the dollar was not there, and had not been for a long time.

"Of the two others known, one is in the possession of Col. M. J. Cohen, of Baltimore, and the other is in the well-known Mickley collection. The last was obtained many years ago from the Bank of Pennsylvania, and is, no doubt, one of the genuine issues of 1804.

"The dollar of 1838 is rare, but instead of only eighteen there must be at least one hundred, and probably many more, in cabinets at the present time. The dollar of 1852 is likewise rare, but instead of being rated at \$300 to \$500, every coin collector knows that \$40 is a high price, and the last one sold, which was not in fine condition, only brought \$11.50.

"It may be safely affirmed that no single collection contains a complete set of American coins, or even of the coins of the United States. A gentleman in Cambridge possesses the only perfect set of all the known dates and types of the U. S. gold coins, and the Mickley collection, before alluded to, which is now in possession of the writer, probably contains the only perfect set of U. S. silver to be found together, and even this lacks the half dollar of 1804; a specimen of which is claimed for a fine collection in the Empire State, but concerning the genuineness of which opinions are divided. Several collections comprise all the dates and leading types of U. S. copper coins, but no one can by any possibility contain all the varieties; several of the half-cents—those of 1796, 1842, and 1847—have been sold by auction for upwards of \$100 each, and some varieties of the cents are very valuable. Several collections of the regular mint coinage in copper could be mentioned which are probably worth more than \$2000 each.

* * * * *

W.

NUMISMATICS.

"The largest transaction in coins, as matters of curiosity, of which we have ever heard, and certainly the largest ever made in this country, took place two weeks since. We allude to the purchase of the celebrated Mickley collection in Philadelphia, by Mr. Woodward, of this city. The exact price paid has not been made public, but by those who are best acquainted with the subject, it is variously set at from \$12,000 to \$16,000, and those competent to judge, estimated the collection to be worth at least \$20,000, at present prices; had it been offered for sale, say two years ago, it would without doubt have realized \$40,000.

"Mr. Mickley, the former owner, who is a true collector, one who, coming into possession of a rarity, never entertains the idea of parting with it, has refused for years the most tempting offers, and probably would never have sold out, but that a few weeks ago he was robbed of a portion of his foreign silver coins. This excited in his mind an apprehension that, on the next visit of the burglars, they might not be satisfied with robbery alone; and, as he expressed it, his determination to sell suddenly became as strong as it had formerly been never to do so.

"An enumeration of the rarities would be impossible in this article, indeed they are numbered by thousands, and those pieces which are probably unique would alone require quite a book for their full description.

"No other collection contains a full set of the silver United States series, all of which are here, if we except the half dollar of 1804, the existence of which is doubted by many of the best numismatists. This contains the rare half dime of 1802, one specimen of which, at a New York auction, brought \$360. The quarter dollar of 1827, worth more than \$200. That of 1823, scarcely less valuable. The crowning gem of the whole collection is perhaps the dollar of 1804; of this coin but four are known, and this and possibly one other are the only *originals*. The others were struck at a subsequent period. Such is the rarity of the coin, that for one of the latter, \$1000 has been many times offered and refused. Had this dollar been offered at auction two years ago, it is difficult to say where competition would have ceased, certainly far up in the hundreds, possibly amongst the thousands.

"The United States series in gold, though not complete, is nearly so, lacking only three or four important pieces. The copper series, like the silver, is not only complete as regards dates, but is very rich in rarities. The other American departments are scarcely less noticeable, especially the Colonial coins and medals.

"Ancient coins are largely represented, especially the Greek and Roman. The Anglo-Saxon series is very fine: one penny, of one of the early kings, we forget which, seemingly a very insignificant coin, cost Mr. Mickley in London \$67.50.

"Unfortunately the German and French silver suffered greatly by the burglary alluded to, and the English did not escape. Several of the rare pound pieces in silver, the Commonwealth and Cromwell coins, and many others, of even greater rarity and value, being amongst the missing. Enough, however, remain to leave the English collection still very valuable. We noticed particularly a great number of the beautiful specimen coins struck for collectors, and known as proofs; also many of the very rare pattern pieces, so called.

"Thousands of specimens from Continental Europe, from Asia and Africa, from South America and Mexico, representing the coinage of all ages, and nations, with a vast accumulation of medals, tokens, and so forth, go to give completeness to this immense collection.

"We learn that Mr. Woodward, who has already made no less than ten large coin sales in New York City, two of which we may mention, in passing, amounted to more than \$26,000, intends to offer this entire lot at public sale in that city, as soon as the catalogue can be made ready, probably in October next. American numismatists should feel under great obligations to Mr. W. for securing the collection for sale in this country, instead of allowing it to go abroad, which it probably would have done, had he not purchased it. Mr. Mickley has for many years contested with the British Museum for the purchase of rare coins at the London sales, and without doubt that institution would gladly avail itself of the opportunity to buy at once a collection which the world cannot duplicate. Indeed, it seems a pity that this cabinet should not be purchased entire by the Government, or by some of our historical societies or institutions of learning, and so be kept together, instead of coming under the ruthless hammer of the auctioneer."—*Norfolk County (Mass.) Journal*.

To the Editor of the AMERICAN JOURNAL OF NUMISMATICS :

As the Numismatic Collection of Joseph J. Mickley, of Philadelphia, is widely known by reputation, a few facts concerning it may be of interest to the readers of the JOURNAL.

Till within a few months it has been conceded by all that this was the most extensive and valuable cabinet in the country; but for the last year that distinction was no longer claimed for it, Mr. Wm. S. Appleton, of Boston, having made such great additions to his previously valuable collection as to place it unmistakably in advance of all others. Mr. Mickley commenced collecting about fifty years ago, and is not only the oldest collector in the country, but one of the earliest.* His coins have always been freely exhibited to any, whether numismatists or mere curiosity-seekers; and though he has in several instances suffered from thieves, it has usually been his good fortune to detect them and recover the property. To this rule there have been exceptions. Some years since several gentlemen (!) from the South called on him and examined his coins. No sooner had they gone than he missed several gold pieces of great value, but, though certain of their fate, he allowed the theft to pass without notice. Less fortunate, apparently, was a young man from New England, who, introduced to Mr. M. by friends, was allowed free access for days to his cabinets, but was finally found to be committing wholesale robbery by helping himself to a great number of most valuable ancient coins. Caught in the act, the young man returned the pieces; and, overwhelmed with shame, made humble apologies, with earnest promises of future well-doing. Mr. Mickley, with a kindness quite characteristic of the man, forgave him, and has to this day kept his name a secret.

For several years past Mr. Mickley has often been importuned to sell his collection; but though most tempting offers have been made, he has steadfastly refused, till, as your readers are aware, he was robbed on Saturday, April 13th, of a portion of his coins. The burglar probably entered the house in the day-time, and concealing himself in an attic till about eight o'clock in the evening, descended to the sleeping-room of Mr. M., where, lighting a match, he probably took a hasty view of the premises. He then in the dark proceeded to remove the lid from a large square box in which the coins were contained, and taking from the bed a pillow-case, he put into it as much silver as could be conveniently carried, and departed, first throwing from a back window into the area a pair of shoes, the fall of which attracting the inmates of the house to that locality, gave him an opportunity to escape unobserved.

The box in which the coins were kept was large enough to contain a series of sheets of bookbinders' board, each something more than two feet square. On these sheets the coins were arranged in order, the sheets placed one over another, and the lid of the box fastened by a number of large screws.

The robber carried off all, or nearly all, comprised on four of the sheets, and a portion of those that were on a fifth; in addition to which he broke open a small drawer in a secretary in the same room, and took therefrom a quantity of valuable American duplicates, amongst the rest some rare proofs and dollars of scarce dates. The value of the coins taken could not, as metal, exceed eight or ten hundred dollars; though, as a portion of the collection, they were worth two or three times that amount. The French and German series suffered most; and the English did not escape, though of the latter enough remain to leave the collection still very valuable, and of the former many precious things were left.

Most fortunately, the entire American collection had been removed from the room only a few days before, arranged in a cabinet, and deposited in another place, so that it is still absolutely intact. The coins stolen can be replaced for money, but had the American collection been taken the world

* An account of the early American numismatists and collectors would be of great interest and value. Will not some reader of the JOURNAL supply it? Amongst these pioneers the names of Andrews of Boston, Watkins of Salem, Roper of Philadelphia, and Bach of Brooklyn, occur to the writer; others equally prominent might be mentioned, both amongst the living and the departed.

could not have duplicated it, and its loss would have been of almost national importance. After the robbery Mr. M. became apprehensive that he might be again visited by the burglar; and, fearing that on his next visit he might add murder to robbery, he determined to part with his long cherished treasures. Various tempting offers, ranging from \$10,000 to \$12,000, and more, were made by parties in New York and Philadelphia; but the coins were purchased by the writer for a sum deemed more satisfactory by the owner than any other offered. An idea of the value of the coins even now may be given by stating that the present owner is informed that \$15,000 could have been had for them in New York on the day they were sold. The collection is so well known that it seems scarcely necessary to enumerate any portion of the rarities which it contains; but, passing over the foreign portions, which are much more extensive than the American, it may be stated that the United States mint series contains all the rare gold coins, with the exception of perhaps five or six. The silver series is complete, if we except the half dollar of 1804, the existence of which is questioned. The copper series contains all dates of cents and half cents, and many rare varieties of both. Of the ninety-six half cents, two types; of the 1793 cent, thirteen varieties. All the mint coins are of excellent quality.

In confirmation of this statement, the facts are mentioned, that about half of all the pieces are proofs, and that there are proof *sets* for thirty-one years, with sets *almost* complete for some eight or ten years more.

In the Colonial Department are many pieces of great rarity, and a large number considered unique. Of the former class are three varieties of the "Liber Natus"; the "Sommer Islands piece"; all the varieties of the "Immune Columbia", including the silver "Constellatio", likewise the New Jersey reverse; New Jersey cent, with date under the plough-beam; two varieties of the "Higley"; "Carolina Copper"; and many others equally noteworthy which are necessarily omitted. Of unique pieces: the "Maryland Penny"; the "New England copper"; the "New England stiver"; the "Florida Piece"; and several others, equally deserve attention. Amongst the Washingtons are some of great rarity. One variety of the Washington Cent and the Washington Confederatio are without doubt unique, and several others are scarcely known. The rare medals are very numerous. In the minor departments are many rare politicals, store cards, &c.

As soon as a catalogue can be prepared, it is proposed to sell the entire collection by auction, at the Book Trade-Sale Rooms of Messrs. Leavitt, Strebeigh & Co., in New York City. As the catalogue will be very extensive, the number printed will be small; and all collectors, who are desirous of obtaining copies, are requested to address the present owner of the collection, at Roxbury, Mass. No charge will be made for the catalogues, but they can in no case be sent to any but collectors.

The sale, it is hoped, will take place about the last of October.

W.

QUERIES AND REPLIES.

Editor AMERICAN JOURNAL OF NUMISMATICS:

Has not the author of the article in your last number, entitled "The Antiquary in New York," been a little hasty in asserting that Limerick gave to Governor Dongan "his eventual title", in other words, that he succeeded to the title of "Earl of Limerick"? Even Dunlap, who is anything but a careful or accurate historian, does not venture to state this as a fact. He observes—(Vol. II., p. cxxxv.)—that Gordon says so, and that Smith says *that it was so said*. If it had been a well-ascertained thing, these writers or others would have found it out, and enabled Dunlap, who seems to have been interested in the fortunes of the Governor's family, to record it with positiveness. For my part I doubt it altogether.

Yours, with respect,

CURIOSUS.

If "Curiosus" will seek out a book of some rarity called "Monumenta Anglicana", 1700–1715, by John Le Neve, London, 1717, and turn to p. 295, he will find there, transcribed by that compiler from a Stone in St. Pancras Churchyard, Middlesex, the following Epitaph, which we presume will clear away his doubts. It has never before appeared in any American book, and as it is a most interesting "Pièce Justificative" of the annals of our City and State, we are glad that our critic's somewhat *brusque* interrogation has given us occasion to insert it:

THE RIGHT HONBLE THOMAS DONGAN,
EARL OF LYMERICK, DIED DECEMBER
THE FOURTEENTH. AGED EIGHTY-ONE YEARS.
1715.

Requiescat in pace. AMEN.

It is well-known that Governor Dongan was a Roman Catholic, and the place of his interment is in entire accordance with his religious profession. We read in "Memories of the Great Metropolis", New York, 1852, p. 247: "Old St. Pancras, built in the twelfth century, is one of the churches mentioned in the Domesday survey. The Churchyard is small, but excessively crowded with ancient monuments, the majority being Catholic." From another authority we gather that the church and churchyard of Pancras have long been noted as the burial-place of such Roman Catho-

lics as die in London and its vicinity. Strype, in his additions to Stowe, says the Roman Catholics have of late *affected* to be buried at this place. Many of the tombs exhibit a cross, and the initials R. I. P. (Requiescat in pace), which initials, or others analogous to them, are always used by the Catholics on their sepulchral monuments. The reason generally given for this preference of Pan-cras as a burial-place, is that it was the last church in England where mass was performed after the Reformation. *London Mirror*, vol. xix., for 1832, p. 289.

Editor AMERICAN JOURNAL OF NUMISMATICS:

An Italian gentleman of my acquaintance is desirous that I should purchase of him two silver coins, of the size of a Five Franc Piece. I think that he attaches to them an exaggerated value. They appear to be Venetian; but I will describe them, and, without naming the price demanded, will ask you to explain their nature, if you will kindly take that trouble, and also to inform me, if you please, how much you think they are worth. I ought to add that they are in very fine condition.

No. 1. Obv. A Winged Lion holding a Book. Legend: "Repubblica Veneta . 22 Marzo 1848". Rev. In a Wreath of Laurel and Oak: "5 Lire". Legend: "Unione Italiana".

No. 2. Obv. A Winged Lion holding a Book, and standing on a Pedestal inscribed "XI Agosto MDCCLXVIII". Legend: "Indipendenza Italiana". Exergue: "Venezia". Rev. In a Wreath of Oak: "5 Lire". Legend: "Alleanza dei Popoli Liberi 1848". Do me the favor to answer in next "Queries and Replies", and thereby oblige,

Yours, very truly,

R. R. R.

We are able to communicate some interesting details in regard to the pieces mentioned above. They are both of them memorials of the unsuccessful insurrection of Venice against her Austrian masters in the year 1848, suppressed by the octogenarian Marshal Radetzky, who bombarded and captured the city in August, 1849. They were issued from the Zecca, or Mint, at Venice; and the winged lion of St. Mark holding the open book of the Gospel is the ancient device of the republic. The inscriptions are easy to translate. The date on the first coin, March 22, 1848, is that of the breaking out of the revolution; that on the second, Aug. 11, 1848, seems to have been designed—observes Flagg, in his "Venice; the City of the Sea", N. Y. 1853, II, 36,—“to commemorate the resumption of the Republic after the annexation to Piedmont had been dissolved.” Silver coins of the same size were struck at Milan, during these unsuccessful revolutionary movements, the Obv. bearing a full length figure of Italy with a mural crown and a lance, and the legend: "Italia Libera Dio Lo Vuole": Italy Free, God wills it! Gold coins with the same figures and mottoes were struck in both places, and for these we have heard that the Italian ladies liberally contributed their jewelry to be melted. The silver coinage also was doubtless composed in a great degree of melted plate. We have never chanced to see any of the gold pieces. The silver ones are not uncommon at auction-sales, where however they bring low prices, not above two dollars each. They are worth more however, both as memorials of a gallant struggle, and on account of their rarity. In the interval between the suppression of the insurrection and Austria's final expulsion from Italy, they were destroyed in great numbers. The author already cited remarks: "But few of these coins are now to be met, whether of gold or of silver, so industrious has been the Imperial Government in effacing every vestige of the Revolution since its return. To possess and retain one of the larger coins is a crime!"

To SUBSCRIBERS.—The space required for matter of *immediate interest*, within the limited compass of pages to which we are still restricted, has led us to postpone, for the moment, the publication of the concluding "Table of Confederate Currency." Meanwhile, let our kind readers remember that our subscription list is not yet sufficient to cover even the expense of our present monthly issue of but twelve or sixteen pages; and while we return our hearty thanks to some who have done wonders in procuring names for us, we urge on others the necessity of a little exertion in our behalf, if they would continue after the present year of publication, to receive their periodical numismatic intelligence. If every subscriber will ask a friend or two, or a few relatives, no matter whether they be numismatists or not, as a personal favor to himself, to come into our fold, and contribute to our support, the cause will be as much strengthened as if these new-comers were true believers in Numismatics; and we, on our part, will do our best to make them, ultimately, proselytes and converts to the faith. Hence good will result to all of us. Many brethren have already done this. Why should not you, kind reader?

It will be observed that, owing to superabundance of material, the present number contains sixteen pages. We reserve to ourselves the right to reduce the size of future numbers to twelve, or even to the original eight pages, should our subscription list not increase in the ratio required for the justification of the enlargement. Particularly do we claim this privilege for the Summer months at least, when, human energies flagging, and fresh green leaves being more attractive than old green copper, we may look for a smaller amount of those kind contributions both to editor's drawer and bank-account, with which we have thus far been favored.

If, however, the Numismatic public shall stand manfully by us, they may rest assured that neither in this respect, nor in any other, shall we fail to do our whole duty by them.

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A M E R I C A N JOURNAL OF NUMISMATICS

A N D

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E. Y. TEN EYCK, 170 Broadway, cor. Maiden Lane.

DEVICES.

IN commencing an inquiry as to the best mode of improving the devices of our National Coinage, we might, if we were actuated by an uncompromising philosophic spirit, and disposed to begin with the "*primordia rerum*", endeavor to ascertain how far a Government is responsible for the promotion of Art among its constituents. But let us waive this question, and assume as a postulate, that it is one of the duties of a good government to encourage the Fine Arts. Our own Congress and State Legislatures have again and again recognized this principle, both by voting the public money for creations of pure art, such as paintings, statues, and medals; and by providing, to the extent of their knowledge and resources, for giving to works of general utility forms pleasing to the taste. Self-respect and a desire to uphold the national dignity are blended, in such a policy, with a wish to refine and elevate the popular mind through the contemplation of the beautiful; and we assert, without fear of contradiction, that by no agency can these objects be so conveniently and effectually accomplished, as by a coinage of masterly mechanical execution and exquisite artistic design.

As a preliminary to our further remarks, we declare our unqualified approval of the project, now under consideration in a conference of publicists of different nations in Paris, to make the Five-Franc piece in gold the common unit of money of the civilized world. The decimal monetary system of France, already adopted in Belgium, Switzerland, and the kingdom of Italy, may, by a slight reduction in the value of the American Dollar, its fractions, and its multiples, be brought into exact correspondence with our own. Our Dime would in that case become the equivalent of half a French Franc; our Half-Dollar, that of two Francs and a half; and the denominations above the Unit as well as below it would, in all countries participating in this wise agreement, respectively accord. The name "dollar" would probably become universal. In Germany, where the Five-Franc piece does not harmonize as yet with the established currency, it is nevertheless commonly called the "Five-Franc Dollar".

If we may give to our observations on the main subject the form of, first, Axioms, or evident truths; and, secondly, Theorems, or propositions to be maintained, we will begin with an Axiom scarcely worth laying down but for the sake of system:—Every legend or inscription on a United States coin should be in the English language. This practice has indeed been invariably followed in our Mint—with the exception of the "*E Pluribus Unum*", which disappeared, without being missed,

some time ago—ever since its establishment, and the imitation of the French Republic of that epoch, in the use of the vernacular, is in advantageous contrast with that pursued in many previous colonial and soi-disant state emissions. Taking the mottoes and other lettering of these series as his evidence, from the “*Crescite et Multiplicamini*” of Lord Baltimore’s silver down to the “*Liber natus libertatem defendo*” of independent New York, a theorist might argue that Latin was, equally with English, the language of the American colonists.

As a second Axiom, we advance:—In no case whatever ought the portrait of a person living at the moment to be placed on a coin. Against making use, for that purpose, of the effigy of the President for the time being, our small esteem for mere official station, our instinctive hostility to any resurrection of “*L’Etat c’est Moi*”, and the decided disapprobation of Washington, established in the popular belief, though, as far as we are aware, by no documentary proof, are reasons not to be shaken. It may seem hard that death should thus be made the condition of immortality, but such is the constitution of human things. The Emperor Augustus knew that he could not call on his friends to clap their hands, till he had finished playing his part; and we may not judge whether a man has been useful, till his career has closed.

Our first Theorem is this:—To do ourselves honor, to excite emulation in other citizens, to keep in remembrance great services done to the state, great benefits to humanity, the figure of some distinguished person deceased, whether statesman, warrior, author, inventor, artist, or philanthropist, should, by Act of Congress—*Senatus Consulto*, as the S. C. of the Romans, on their copper, indicated—be, for a stated time, impressed on the Obverse of a designated coin. The silver dollar might thus be appropriated to statesmen, the half-dollar to warriors, the smaller silver to inventors, the copper to philanthropists—for these last circulate among the poor as well as the rich. The gold coins we would reserve for the busts of artists, men of science, and men of letters. Their reputation is the “*fine fleur*” in a nation’s garland of glory, as the gold unit is the expected standard for calculating her pecuniary wealth. In the course of years, of centuries, what a portrait-gallery would result from the application of a rule like this! How thoroughly democratic would the principle be; and again, how aristocratic, aristocratic in the true sense, by commemorating personal excellence and personal nobility!

The second Theorem which we propose is the following:—Let every form of Allegorical Personification be excluded from the National Coinage! Let every abstract idea, represented by an animate figure with conventional attributes, be at once and forever banished from numismatic fields! Why? Because they do not, and never did, correspond with the forms of modern thought. These types and symbols belong to antique philosophy. In the shapes of gods and goddesses they were given to the vulgar to worship, while the initiated alone understood the mystery of their origin. Whatever remnants of such a system may still remain and be blindly venerated in religious circles, the practical American mind of to-day knows them not in common life. Must we then bid farewell to our time-honored figure of Liberty? Yes! let her go, with her hateful Phrygian cap, the badge of the emancipated slave! Our revolutionary sires adopted it with some propriety. They might say, in the exaggeration of political excitement, that they were born slaves; but, thanks to them, we were not. Besides, such a figure, even with the label here customary, is positively unmeaning. In the work called “*Souvenirs Numismatiques de la Révolution de 1848*”, may be seen a remarkable collection of heads of Liberty, designed for the new coinage of that date by the best die-cutters in France. Discarding the Liberty-Cap, they have tortured their imaginations to produce female heads; with helmets; with fillets, inscribed or not; with garlands of leaves, flowers, wheat-ears; with rays; with lion-skin hoods; one with a mural crown; and one design actually with a coronal of nine little babies: and the impression which the aggregate leaves on the mind, is that of half a hundred, more or less beautiful, portraitures, in fantastic head-dresses, of the “*chères amies*” of the

artists, with no more significance than any set of photographs or miniatures of women would have, or the head of Baron Rothschild's mistress on the dollars of the late Free City of Frankfort actually possesses.

We offer for consideration as a third Theorem:—The general idea of the Reverse of our coins should be similar to that of those French silver pieces, whereon the denomination and the date are expressed in large characters within a heavy wreath of olive or oak, or both; the legend "United States of America" being inscribed outside of the wreath. But, as the olive and the oak are meaningless to our popular mind, there should be substituted a rich garland of American agricultural products, with engines and machines combined with ships and other instruments of commerce about its base. The three chief departments of a nation's material labor and wealth, Agriculture, Manufactures, and Commerce, would thus be exemplified by a species of artistic metonymy, a presentation of the effect for the cause, and of the agents for the action, which our countrymen would understand and relish, while they would laugh at the anchor of Hope, or the bandaged eyes of Justice. The American Eagle, even, has long been viewed by them with similar disfavor, as all armorial bearings should be, those shreds and scraps of feudalism.

As a fourth Theorem, and a conclusion to these crude suggestions, we would remind our readers of the immense and interesting variety of delineations, which European silver coins, particularly the large German dollars, offer. Though occupying, commonly, the Reverse, they may with equal propriety be placed on the Obverse of a piece. Representations of famous buildings and public works, of columns and statues, of whole cities, occur on these specimens; and they are as beautiful to the eye as they are historically remarkable. Should we fail to find heroes to immortalize on our coinage, the Capitol at Washington and similar public edifices there and in our other cities, or the cities themselves, may occasionally supply their absence.—But we have said enough, perhaps, to open the discussion of the subject; and we trust that some contributor will take it up, and pursue it farther. A judicious survey of the ground must precede its satisfactory cultivation.

COAL MONEY.

In Smedmore, in the parish of Great Kimeridge, Dorset Co., England, near the seat of the late George Clavel, Esq., is found a remarkable curiosity, undoubtedly artificial, made of Kimeridge coal, and known among the country people as "coal money".

This "money", as it is called, is generally discovered in the tops of the cliffs, two or three feet below the surface, enclosed between two stones set edgewise, and covered with a third stone. The enclosures always contain a quantity of these curiosities, which are usually found mingled with a few bones of some animal. Specimens of this "money" are also sometimes met with in the grounds adjoining, near the surface, and it is observable that where they lie is made ground.

They are circular in shape, and are from one to two or three inches in diameter, and about a quarter of an inch thick. One side is flat; and on the other, which is convex, are generally several mouldings. On the flat side are two, and sometimes four, round holes near the rim, but these holes do not go through the piece. They are probably the centre holes in which the pieces were fixed in the turning press.

Antiquarians do not doubt that they are British antiquities, but whether they are amulets or money is not so well agreed. It is not probable that they were amulets, for those exhibited by Mr. Camden, 1st Ed. p. 695, and by Dr. Stukely, in his "Stone-henge", p. 44, table 33, entirely differ from these we have described both in shape and material. The former are chiefly globular or cubical, with a hole pierced through them, and the latter are glass, earth, or amber.

Specimens of the "coal money" have been discovered in the cliffs at Flowers Barrow, an ancient camp near East Lullworth, and some years since there was found on the sea shore near Kimeridge, a bowl, six inches in diameter, and of equal height, but shallow, made of this coal, and containing a few pieces of this "money".

It is worth mentioning that "cole" is a cant word: and a common expression in Dorset and some other counties in England, is "*down with your cole*", i. e., pay your money, corresponding with the Americanism, "*down with your cash*."

C. I. B.

TRANSACTIONS OF SOCIETIES.

AMERICAN NUMISMATIC AND ARCHÆOLOGICAL SOCIETY.

NOTICE.—*The American Numismatic and Archæological Society will be at all times pleased to communicate with any individuals or Societies, on Numismatic or Archæological topics, to answer questions and give all information desired. Letters of inquiry addressed to "Prof. CHAS. E. ANTHON, Cor. Sec'y, College of the City of New York," will receive prompt attention.*

Regular Meeting, June 13th, 1867.—At the house of Vice-President Perine. Mr. Ten Eyck, President, in the chair.

After the transaction of the current business, the following Donations were presented; five copies of a work on the History of Bills of Credit, &c., by J. H. Hickox, from the author; a copy of the Constitution and By-Laws of the Boston Numismatic Society; and from R. W. Mc Lachlan, Esq., of Montreal, a box containing specimens of antiquities discovered by him, at from three to eighteen inches below the surface, on the bank of a dried-up brook which at one time flowed through that city, or rather, through the Indian village of Hochelaga, which occupied its site in the time of Jacques Cartier. All the objects found were in a broken condition, as the spot seems to have been a refuse-heap. The principal ones were: numerous fragments of pottery, indicating considerable gracefulness of design, and ornamented with linear tracings in a style far from inelegant; pieces of pipe; beaver's incisor-teeth and jaw; bones of undetermined animals; and a part of a ladle made, apparently, of a human skull. The thanks of the Society were voted for these Donations.

Dr. Wm. C. Horne, and J. A. Amelung, Jr. were elected Resident Members; and Messrs. Alonzo A. Brock, of Richmond, Va., and C. P. Nichols, of Springfield, Mass., proposed by Mr. Levick, were elected Corresponding Members.

Rev. Wm. Wood Seymour then read his Paper on "The History and Antiquities of THE CROSS". He demonstrated, with much learning and copious illustration, the great antiquity of the reverence paid to this sacred symbol as the emblem of life, in Egypt and elsewhere, long before the Christian Era; and also shewed the wide geographical extent of this knowledge and veneration, extending, as they did, to the aborigines of America. These remarks, and his concluding ones on the applications of the Cross, in its many varieties, to numismatic uses, were listened to with profound attention; and a vote of thanks was unanimously passed, accompanied by the expression of a hope that Mr. Seymour would be able to repeat his discourse before a larger audience at an early day.

On motion, adjourned.

JAMES OLIVER, *Recording Secretary.*

Special Meeting, June 20, 1867.—At the house of President Ten Eyck. The President in the chair.

The following report was read by Mr. Hewitt, discussed, adopted, and ordered to be transmitted:

AMERICAN NUMISMATIC AND ARCHÆOLOGICAL SOCIETY:

The Committee on American Coins and Medals, to which was referred a Letter dated May 22, 1867, from Wm. E. Dubois, Esq., of the United States Mint, Philadelphia, respectfully report:

That, after attentively considering the questions involved in this friendly consultation of the Society, they have reached the following conclusions; which they proceed definitely to state, as embodying their opinions:

1. The policy of re-striking the Regular Series is not considered expedient; as a reproduction of the issues of previous years obtainable at once from the Department, would greatly tend to decrease the interest taken by Numismatists in the collection of the annual coinage.

2. A certain number of Proof-Sets of the Regular Issue of each year should be furnished at the present fair prices, one set to each citizen making application personally or by letter, and known personally or by signature to the authorities of the Mint. Notice should be given, by advertisement, when such Proof-Sets are ready; and Applications, limited as to time of reception, should then be immediately receivable. These should be filled in the order of date, till the stated number struck be exhausted; after which no more should be furnished to any one, either in that year or in any succeeding year.

3. Pattern-Pieces should be distributed on exactly the same system. A certain number should be struck; they should be advertised; sold at a fair price, each citizen having the right to purchase one; and no more should be furnished after reaching the limit, either in that year or in any year following. Of course, if any Pattern should be struck near the close of the year, and impressions should remain in the Mint, they might, as is the practice with Proof-Sets, be distributed, as long as they lasted, to those who might wish them; but none should ever be struck after the date which they bear.

4. As sufficient facilities have not perhaps been afforded to citizens for the acquisition of Pattern-Pieces of previous years, a limited number of these might be re-struck, as an exceptional occurrence, never to be repeated. They should be advertised, and their price made to correspond with their present average price at auction-sales; and, after applicants had been supplied they should never again be re-issued.

5. The practice known as "Muling", and the taking of impressions in metals other than the legitimate and appropriate one, should be strictly prohibited in the United States Mint.

6. The subject of the improvement of our Coinage, in regard to Devices, requires a broader treatment than we can here attempt. It is a difficult and delicate problem, and we are promised that the next number of our Society's Bulletin, the *AMERICAN JOURNAL OF NUMISMATICS* for July, shall contain an Essay on this theme. To the *JOURNAL* we accordingly refer for an expression of our views on this most interesting topic.

All which is respectfully submitted,

R. HEWITT, JR., *Chairman*.

In anticipation of the Transactions of the next meeting, we may here state that the Society was promptly honored by the annexed courteous acknowledgment, from the Director of the Mint, of his reception of the above communication :

MINT OF THE UNITED STATES, PHILADELPHIA, June 24, 1867.

PROFESSOR C. E. ANTHON :

DEAR SIR :—I return my thanks to you, and the Society you represent, for the Report upon proposed regulations for the future issue of Medals and Cabinet-Coins from the United States Mint. It has been made with much care and judgment ; and its provisions will be, in the main, reproduced in my forthcoming Circular Letter. I have reluctantly deviated in one or two minor particulars ; but the reasons will be given, and I think you will be satisfied with them.

The Circular will be issued on the first of July, to correspond with the fiscal year ; and as many copies as your Society may have need of, will be forwarded to your address. I am, with great respect, your Friend and obedient Servant,

H. R. LINDERMAN, *Director*.

Mr. Levick proposed as Resident Members : Messrs. Colin Lightbody, and E. H. Sanford ; and, under a suspension of the rules, they were unanimously elected.

Mr. Robert Hewitt, Jr. read a Paper on "American Political Medals". He animadverted on the want of interest betrayed by many collectors in regard to all presidential series, other than that of Washington ; and, after speaking with praise of Mr. Snowden's work on this latter theme, hoped that it might be continued so as to include the subsequent administrations. Of the medallic history of these he gave an interesting review, at the close of which he observed : "in these few series exists a great deal of history ; and, unless the future student can rely on some carefully prepared book on the subject, he will be sorely puzzled to find out the derivation of some of the endearing names applied to our chief magistrates."

On motion, the Society adjourned to the second Thursday in October.

JAMES OLIVER, *Recording Secretary*.

NEW ENGLAND NUMISMATIC AND ARCHÆOLOGICAL SOCIETY.

At a Special Meeting of the New England Numismatic and Archæological Society, held on the 28th of May, 1867, the following officers were elected for the ensuing year :

President.—Dr. N. B. Shurtleff. *Vice-Presidents*.—Massachusetts, C. S. Fellows ; Maine, Dr. Edward M. Field, of Bangor ; Vermont, S. Williams, of St. Albans ; Rhode Island, Geo. F. Paine, of Providence. *Treasurer*.—H. Cook. *Recording Secretary*.—S. H. Chadbourne. *Corresponding Secretary*.—T. E. Bond. *Curator*.—S. S. Crosby. *Librarian*.—D. R. Childs.

After electing various committees, a proof set of the silver and bronze coins of the United States, for 1867, was presented by Mr. Fellows.

Mr. Crosby presented a collection of forty Colonial coins.

After passing a vote of thanks to the donors, the meeting adjourned.

BOSTON NUMISMATIC SOCIETY.

The Monthly Meeting was held on Thursday, June 6, at 4 P. M. The report of the previous meeting was read and accepted, and Dr. James R. Nichols, of Boston, was duly elected a Resident Member.

Several donations were announced, as, the "Proceedings of the Numismatic and Antiquarian Society of Philadelphia", from the Society ; "The Pleasures of Numismatic Science", from the Author, Henry Phillips, Jr., of Philadelphia ; the "Numismatic History of England from 1066, &c., &c.", from Charles Clay, M.D., of Manchester, England, President of the Manchester Numismatic Society.

The Secretary exhibited a collection of forty medals, in silver and copper, relating to Martin Luther, most of which bear his head, either alone or with that of Melancthon. They were generally struck at the various centennial anniversaries of 1517 and 1530 ; they vary in size from thirty-nine to twelve, and present a great variety of designs. The Society examined the collection with attention, passed some time in animated discussion of matters of numismatic interest, and adjourned at a quarter past five.

RHODE ISLAND NUMISMATIC ASSOCIATION.

Regular Meeting, June 17, 1867.—The President in the chair. The Records of the last meeting were read and approved.

The President called up the subject proposed for investigation, and read several extracts from Numismatic authors, relative to the Castorland Half Dollar.

Mr. Hersey read an interesting essay on the same subject, from which we select a few detached passages:

Pierre Chassanis made his purchase on the 31st of August, 1792.

The company was organized in Paris, June 28, 1793.

Dr. B. F. Hough, in an article in the *Historical Magazine*, Vol. IV., No. 2, says, "The stock of the company consisted of 2,000 shares of 800 livres each, and the domain was surveyed out into a city called Castorville, on Beaver river, four miles from Black river, and 4,000 farms of 50 acres each. One farm and one city lot were to be assigned to each shareholder, and the remainder was to continue the common property of the concern until twenty one years, when a final dissolution of the company and division of the property was to be made." Most of the company, however, disappointed in their expectations of ease and comfort, returned in a few years to France, and Castorville, or "Beaver City", was deserted.

The legend on the reverse of the Castorland piece, viz.: SALVE MAGNA PARENS FRUGUM, is quoted from Virgil: Georg. 2, 173.

"Salve magna parens frugum, Saturnia tellus,
Magna virum."

Dryden translates the passage as follows:

"Hail, sweet Saturnian soil! of fruitful grain
Great parent, greater of illustrious men."

Duvivier, who cut the dies for this medal, also executed the medal known as "Washington before Boston."

The seal of the company was of oval form, bearing a beaver and a tree; above the latter, COMPAGNIE DE NEW YORK; and beneath, the word CASTORLAND.

The Secretary then read the following communication from Mr. Woodward, Honorary Member of the Association:

ROXBURY, June 13th, 1867.

Feeling an interest at all times in everything that concerns the Association which I am always proud and happy to call *ours*—and learning incidentally that the history of the Castorland piece is to occupy the attention of the Society at the next regular meeting, I am desirous to contribute my mite, though at the risk of writing what is perfectly familiar to you all. I venture to send some facts concerning the piece which may *possibly* be new to some.

A full account of the Castorland Company would be that of one of the most romantic episodes of American history. Under most mistaken notions of the nature of the country, a company was formed in Paris, in 1792, to settle a large tract in the State of New York; officers were appointed, a system of laws, embodied in a constitution, was prepared, emigrants were sent out, elaborate surveys were made, and a whole plan of government was put in operation.

This is no place to trace the Company to its ultimate termination.

A volume of records, embracing an account of all the proceedings of the Company, exists in the collection of the Massachusetts Historical Society. This has been transcribed by order of Dr. F. B. Hough, of Albany, and by him translated—the original, of course, being in French—and will probably be published by a celebrated American Book Club, within a short time, with valuable additions from the pen of the learned translator.

The issue of the coin, or jetton rather, was authorized and directed by the ninth article, under *Title V.* of the constitution, in the following words:

"The Commissioners in Paris shall receive no salary; but, in recognition of the care which they shall bestow upon the common concerns, there shall be given them an attendance fee (*droit de présence*) for each general or special assembly when they may meet on the affairs of the Company. This fee is fixed at two jettons of silver of the weight of four to five *gros*. They shall be made at the expense of the Company, under the direction of the commissioners, who shall decide upon their form and design."

Under the authority thus given, one of the Duvivier brothers—at that time eminent medalists in Paris—was employed to prepare the dies for the piece. This Duvivier was a stock-holder in the company, having drawn five hundred acres of land.

The design is most beautiful, though, at the same time, not only inappropriate, but strangely *mixed*, as it brings together the sugar season, flowers, and the ripened grain.

The head on the obverse is that of *Cybele*, personifying the earth as inhabited and cultivated; the wreath of laurel, the emblem of victory, signifies that the goddess conquers the wildness and ruggedness of nature, and brings the earth under the dominion, and subservient to the uses of man.

The reverse represents Ceres, who holds in one hand a "bit", with which she has tapped a sugar-maple—in which a faucet, technically a *spile*, is inserted to draw off the sap; in her right arm she supports a cornucopia of flowers, and at her feet lies a sheaf of wheat; thus combining, in a single group, emblems of three seasons.

In the exergue appears a beaver. The obverse inscription is FRANCO-AMERICANA COLONIA (*French-American Colony*), with the name Castorland and date 1796; the reverse, SALVE MAGNA PARENS FRUGUM, a quotation from Virgil, may be rendered "*Hail! great parent of fruits*"; in the original applied to Italy, and thought, no doubt, by the sanguine Frenchmen to be equally applicable to the wilderness of New York.

This piece is not a coin, as it was not issued by authority of any *recognized* government ; it is not a token, as it was not to be redeemed ; it is simply a *jetton*, or what we should perhaps term a *medalet*—a *jetton* being a small medal, bearing some device, and distributed to be kept in commemoration of some event, or to be used as a “counter.”

The “Castorland” is, or was a *jetton de présence*, or piece given to the members of certain companies or societies when present at any meeting thereof.

Dr. F. B. Hough, to whom I am mainly indebted for these facts, states, that this custom has its analogy in the existing practice of certain stock companies in New York, in which a half or a quarter eagle is given to each director present at each meeting held on the business of the company.

A few years since these pieces were very rare, so much so, that Dr. Riddle, for many years melter and refiner in the United States branch mint at New Orleans, and who, from his position, enjoyed the best of opportunities for seeing all varieties of silver coins, when he wrote his monograph of the silver dollar in 1845, mentioned a specimen in his possession, as being the only one of the kind existing, so far as he knew. He attempts no history, and in his description ventures the guess that the head on the obverse is that of the Goddess of Liberty.

The rarity of *original* specimens seems to show that the piece was not intended or used as a circulating medium. Collectors, perhaps, hardly realize this degree of rarity, but I think I have never seen more than eight or ten undoubted original impressions. Those of modern make are abundant, and the pieces are now struck to order at the French mint, where the dies are still preserved. They may be procured in any of the metals adapted for the purpose. A friend of the writer ordered one a few years since in gold ; it is very beautiful, and is said to be still “unique.”*

All collectors have probably noticed an imperfection in one side of the piece, evidently occasioned by some flaw or breakage in the die ; some specimens, apparently recent, are free from this, which renders it probable that one of the dies at least exists in duplicate. They are supplied as wanted, struck on planchets of varied thickness, with edges plain or milled, so that a cabinet requires several specimens in order to show the prominent varieties now common.

Accept many thanks for your cordial invitation to be present at a meeting of the Association. That pleasure I still hold in reserve. I do not promise it to myself even, but if my many engagements permit, I shall some evening “drop in” at one of your meetings ; and, in case I come, that my visit may not be unwelcome, I shall bring with me, for the inspection of the Society, an 1804 dollar, a Sommer Islands Piece, a Lord Baltimore Penny, and a few other little matters from the Mickley collection, which you are aware I have now in hand. Yours, very truly, W. ELLIOT WOODWARD.

The President exhibited a Washington Allston Medal in bronze ; Mr. Hersey, the Half Eagle of 1795 ; and the Secretary a Castorland *jetton* in bronze.

A donation was received from the Numismatic and Antiquarian Society of Philadelphia, of a copy of the Proceedings of their Society, from May 4th, 1865, to December 31st, 1866, and the Secretary was requested to acknowledge the same, and convey to them the thanks of the Association therefor. Mr. Paine presented to the Association several pamphlets relating to numismatics.

The Committee on Debates proposed for investigation and discussion at the next meeting, “The Louisiana Coppers.”

After a very interesting meeting, the Association adjourned to September 17th.

JOHN J. MEADER, *Secretary*.

DORDRECHT DOLLARS.

The Dollars, Stivers, and other coins struck at the town of Dordrecht, in Holland, bear the figure of a milkmaid sitting by her cow, which figure is likewise exhibited in relievo on the water-gate of the place. The origin of this device is as follows :

During the noble struggle of the United Provinces for their liberties, the Spaniards detached a body of men from the main army for the purpose of taking Dordrecht by surprise. Some milkmaids belonging to a rich farmer in the vicinity of the town, while on their way to milk their cows at early morn, perceived some soldiers concealed under the hedges. With great presence of mind the maids pursued their occupation, neither evincing any alarm nor in any way noticing the secreted enemy. After finishing their work they returned leisurely home, and on their arrival informed their master of what they had witnessed. Information was immediately given to the Burgomaster, who at once ordered the sluices to be opened and the waters let loose, in consequence of which a large number of the Spaniards were drowned, and the expedition was signally defeated.

The States, in grateful remembrance of the service rendered, ordered a handsome revenue to be assigned the farmer for the loss he had sustained through the overflowing of his lands, rewarded the patriotic maids for their coolness and fidelity, and directed that the event should be perpetuated in the manner above described.

In the year 1609, there was a Gold Medal struck in West Frisia, by the Dutch East India Company, representing on one side a female milking a cow, with the legend : “AVIDI SPES FIDA COLONI,” and on the other the Arms of West Frisia, under a ship, with the legend : “NAUTA ÆQUORA VERRIT TURBIDA.” This medal was evidently struck to commemorate the incident which we have before narrated. C. I. B.

* A valued contributor, of this city, whose initials will be recognized on this and a previous page as those of a widely-celebrated numismatist, has two impressions in gold, and we have his authority for saying that he is willing to dispose of one of them.—Ed.

TABLE OF CONFEDERATE CURRENCY,

No. 2.

Denomination.	Date of Issue.	Title.	Color.	Design.	Specimens in Dr. Emmet's Collection, Denoted by Sub-Series.	Remarks.
\$10.00	Sep. 2, '61,		White, X red,	{ Portrait of Hunter, left, and of Memminger, right; female figure in centre.*	W.	<p>* Well engraved, at Richmond. A Counterfeit, dated July 25, 1861, has a Confederate flag on a shield between a female and an eagle in centre; and, to left, Hope.</p> <p>† Poorly engraved, at Columbia, S. C. A Counterfeit of the same date, white, with denomination in red, has three Indian figures in centre, female with trident to left, and female with Indian corn to right.</p>
"	"	4th series,	All white,	{ Mariou & British officer in centre. Minerva to right, Hunter to left.†	10.	
"	"	Series A,	"	{ Two figures with urn, to left, steam cars to right.†	9. 12.	
"	Sep. 2, '62,		"	{ Portrait of R. M. T. Hunter to right, allegorical figure of Commerce in centre.	K, O, P.	
"	Dec. 2, '62,		{ Pink, ten Xs in blue on back,	{ Richmond Capitol in centre, Hunter to right.	A, D, G, N, H.	
"	"	3d series,	"	" "	F.	
"	"	4th "	"	" "	E.	
"	Ap. 6, '63	1st "	{ White, ten Xs in blue on back,	" "	E ² †, F.	
"	"	2d "	"	" "	C, F.	
"	Feb. 17, '64,		{ Pink, with wavy surface; blue back, with TEN in centre, and 10 in each corner	{ Artillery-Charge in centre, Hunter in right lower corner.	A, B, C ² , D, E, H ² .	<p>† A small ² indicates two varieties of plate. All the notes of this date in the collection, are stamped with another date in red, across the right hand end.</p>
"	"	1st series,	"	" "	A, D ² , F, G.	
"	"	2d "	"	" "	A ² , B, C, D, F, G.	
"	"	3d "	"	" "	A, B, C, E, F ² , G, H.	
"	"	4th "	"	" "	D, E, F, G, H.	
"	"	5th "	"	" "	A, B ² , D, E, F, G, H.	
"	"	6th "	"	" "	A, D, E, F, H.	
"	"	7th "	"	" "	B, D, E, F, G, H.	
"	"	8th "	"	" "	F, H.	
"	"	9th "	"	" "	A, C, G, H.	
"	"	10th "	"	" "	G.	
20.00	Sep. 2 '61,	1st series,	{ All white, plain back,	{ Head of Stephens to left; Hope and palmetto to right; female, infant Mercury, and bee-hive in centre.	1, 5, 9.½	<p>½ A Counterfeit, dated July 25, 1861, has, in centre, a female riding a deer; and, in left lower corner, an Indian smoking.</p> <p>¶ Printed at Richmond, and counterfeited.</p> <p>** Printed at New Orleans, and counterfeited.</p>
"	"	2d "	"	" "	4, 6.	
"	"	Series A,	"	{ Sailor to left, ship in centre.	F, ¶	
"	"		{ White, with denomination in red on face,	{ Blacksmith to right, Minerva to left, female with globe in centre.	A.**	
"	Ap. 6, '63,	1st series,	{ White, two 20s and one XX in blue on back,	{ Face same as Tens of same date.	B, G.	
"	"	2d "	"	" "	E.††	
"	Feb. 17, '64,		{ Pink wavy face, four 20s and one TWENTY in blue on back,	{ Capitol at Richmond in centre; Stephens in right lower corner.	A, B ² , C ² , D ² .	
"	"	1st series,	"	" "	A, B, D.	
"	"	2d "	"	" "	A, B ² , C, E.	
"	"	3d "	"	" "	A, B, C, D.	
"	"	4th "	"	" "	A, B, C, D ² .	
"	"	5th "	"	" "	A ² , C, D.	<p>†† Stamped across right hand end with another date in red.</p>
"	"	6th "	"	" "	A ² , B, C, D.	
"	"	7th "	"	" "	A, B, C, D.	
"	"	8th "	"	" "	A, B, C.	
"	"	9th "	"	" "	B, D.	
"	"	10th "	"	" "	A, B ² , C.	
"	"	11th "	"	" "	A, B ² .	

To be continued.

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NEW YORK'S NAMESAKE.

THE name "New York" is universally admitted to be an unsatisfactory one; and if its Indian equivalent had been in any degree comparable to that of ci-devant York in Upper Canada, we should long ago have re-christened our metropolis with some high-sounding trisyllabic like "Toronto". But "Manhattan" is poor in sound; and its meaning, "the place where we all got high", is very low. Furthermore, and we claim this remark as an original one, the "Manna-hata" of Hudson's time was manifestly Hoboken. It is surprising that this fact should have been overlooked by each and all of our local historians, after the statement, in regard to its situation, recorded by Robert Juet in his Journal of the discoverer's Third Voyage: "hard by it there was a Cliffe, that looked of the colour of a white greene, as though it were either Copper, or Siluer Myne".* The incident, that, on the following morning, a gust from the E. N. E. drove the vessel aground, supplies additional evidence, if any be required, that the spot then called "Manna-hata" was no other than the one at present crowned by the serpentine stronghold of the Stevenses.

We, and our successors, must be content then, it appears, with our awkward designation as "New Yorkers", and with stupid James Stuart as the namesake of our city. When, in September 1664, Col. Richard Nicoll, acting under a commission based by Charles II. on his grant, to his brother James, of territory in North America which the Dutch had for fifty years possessed, and were then occupying, "in volle rust en vrede",† seized on New Netherland with a force estimated at "20 tegens 1 Nederlander",‡ the country contained two chief settlements, known, respectively, as New Amsterdam and Fort Orange. It was a natural proceeding, therefore, on the part of the English commander, to transfer to these two places, as names, the titles of the princely grantee. As Duke of York in England, and of Albany in Scotland, James enjoyed, in each kingdom, a rank which indicated his near relationship to the throne. There is, in Scotland, properly no distinct locality called "Albany". It is the whole region lying north of the Frith of Forth and the Frith of Clyde; and the root *Alb*, or *Alp*, signifying "a mountain", is a monument of Celtic wanderings in widely

* Collections of the N. Y. Historical Society, I. 145.

† In perfect quiet and peace. *Hollandse Mercurius* for 1664, p. 180.

‡ Twenty Englishmen against one Dutchman. *Ib.*, p. 154.

separated parts of Europe. "Albanich" is the name by which the Highlanders distinguish themselves from the "Sassenach", or Lowlanders. There was, ultimately, therefore, and accidentally, not a little etymological propriety in so denominating a town remarkable at present for the steep acclivity of its Capitol-Hill.

In the application of the name "York" on our side of the Atlantic, there was a similar appropriateness of derivation. The old English city was called, in Roman times, Eboracum, or Eburacum, the weight of authority being the greater in favor of pronouncing the penultimate vowel long: Eboracum. Here we have a Latin suffix appended to a British word *Eborac*, which is inferred, from the evident analogy of its root to the German *Ufer*, and the Welsh *Aber*, to mean "a town and fortress on the banks of a river, or at the confluence of streams." A suitable appellation, indeed, for our "city of waters"!—and, considering the vast Celtic element in its population, we would rather revive the "Eborac" of their language, than the doubtful "Manhattan" of its extinct aboriginal inhabitants.

New Yorkers though we are, we cannot refuse our acquiescence in the unanimous opinion of the unbiassed, that the Duke of York was, as King James II., a besotted ruler, who justly forfeited his three kingdoms. Not because he sacrificed them "for a mass"; that might have been in obedience to high principle: but because he blindly persisted in sacrificing the masses, and their deliberate desires, to his narrow preconceptions of the kingly function. His Coinage, however, must always be, to us who live in the city and the state called after his name, more interesting, perhaps, than that of any other English monarch. His Crowns are rare, especially when in fine condition, and the owner of any New York cabinet may be glad to possess such a specimen. The "Gun-money", struck during his disastrous career in Ireland, out of old cannon, brass kettles, and the like, minutely dated as it is, forms a record of his unavailing struggle to regain the sceptre, and is easily and abundantly attainable. But of all the numismatic memorials of this unfortunate prince none can be more desirable than the magnificent Medal represented in Plate LI., of Prime's "Coins, Medals, and Seals", and commemorating his victory over the Dutch, June 3, 1665. In his early manhood, he was considered to be a great military and naval genius, serving, according to the custom of the times, alike on land and at sea. Turenne, under whom he learned the art of war, said that he was "born without fear", called him "my eyes", and expected that he would become "one of the greatest captains of the age".* The naval action of the third of June was won, as was alleged, mainly through a system of signals devised by the Duke, and a line of battle which he disposed.† Altogether, this portion of his life is the one on which his Jacobite admirers delight to dwell. We too may therefore contemplate it with satisfaction, and seek here whatever credit we may gain from such a source.

Mr. Prime's excellent work is so accessible as to render any description of this Medal unnecessary. We find it mentioned in a German catalogue, of the beginning of our century, as an "incomparable medallion by the celebrated Roettiers", in silver, weighing six and a half ounces, and valued at a sum equal to twenty dollars in coin. We doubt whether one impression exists in New York, or in America. No antiquarian curiosity more beautiful as a work of art, or more interesting as a memorial of our city's namesake in a position of honor such as history seldom awards him, could be procured from abroad by one of its wealthy and enlightened residents.

THE MEDAL TO CAPTAIN COOK.

This Medal is a little over one inch and five-eighths of an inch in diameter. It was struck to perpetuate the memory of the ill-fated Captain Cook, and is well executed. On the Obverse is a profile head and bust of Cook, in bold relief, with the legend "IAC· COOK· OCEANI INVES-

* Miss Strickland. "Lives of the Queens of England." Phil. 1847, IX., 17.

† *Ib.*, p. 19.

TIGATOR ACERRIMVS." Immediately below the bust, in small letters, are the words, "REG. SOC. LOND." and under them the words, "SOCIO SUO", also in small letters. On the Reverse appears an erect figure of Britannia, standing on a plain. Her left arm rests upon a hieroglyphic pillar. Her spear is in her hand, and her shield is at the base of the pillar, and rests against it. Her right arm is extended over a globe, and contains a symbol, expressive of the enterprising genius of the celebrated navigator. This symbol rests upon, and is held perpendicularly to, the globe. The legend is "NIL INTENTATVM NOSTRI LIQVERE." In the Exergue, in small letters, are the words "AVSPICIIS GEORGII III."

This Medal was gotten up in the year 1784, at the expense of the Royal Society of London, and the dies were cut by Lewis Pingo, at that time chief engraver of the Tower-mint. Six impressions were struck in gold, two hundred and fifty in silver, and several hundred in copper. The gold medals were distributed as follows:

1st. One to the King of England, under whose auspices Captain Cook proceeded on his voyages of discovery.

2d. One to the King of France, in recognition of the courtesy shown by him, he having given a special charge to his naval officers, not only to forbear showing any hostility towards the *Resolution* and *Discovery*, the two sloops under Captain Cook's command, but also to afford Captain Cook every possible succor in case he was fallen in with.

3d. One to the Empress of Russia, in recognition of her great hospitality to Captain Cook when he touched at Kamtchatka.

4th. One to Mrs. Cook, the widow of the Captain.

5th. One to be deposited in the British Museum. And,

6th. One to remain in the collection of the Royal Society.

The silver medals were distributed among the members of the Royal Society, some particular Lords of the Admiralty, and a few other distinguished persons. C. I. B.

EARLIEST COINAGE OF AMERICA.

It is a singular circumstance, that, considering the number of Societies and individuals around us who are making the study of American Numismatics a specialty, so little investigation seems to have been undertaken in regard to the first coinage of this Continent. Our numismatic writers have concurred, without a dissentient voice that I am aware of, in ranking the Sommer Islands piece as the first American coin.

Hickcox states that the earliest coinage for America is said to have been issued in 1612, when an effort was being made to found a colony on the Somers Islands, now better known as the Bermudas. The author of the treatise on Coinage, in the New American Cyclopædia, makes the same statement. Dickeson "deems it of sufficient interest to present these Islands, chronologically, as the first home of American coins." Snowden makes the same assertion as Hickcox, adding, however, that the piece, though struck in brass, was in denomination a shilling! This opinion is concurred in by the writer of the History of American Coinage, in the new Philadelphia Coin Magazine.

It is remarkable that such statements as these should have been copied by one writer after another, and have passed uncontradicted so long a time.

Now it is matter of history that, scores of years previous to this date, mints had been established on this continent, from which endless streams of coined money had flowed to Europe, till it seemed that the fabled El Dorado had been actually discovered in the New World. In Mexico and Peru, and not in the Bermudas, we find the first home of American coins.

In the year 1520, after the first entrance of Hernando Cortez into the City of Mexico, when he had imprisoned Montezuma and seized the enormous stores of gold and silver found walled up in the palace of the Emperor's father, he proceeded to divide the spoils, reserving one-fifth for his sovereign, another fifth for himself, besides enough to repay him for his original outlay in fitting out the expedition. The remainder was divided among his soldiers. In the process of dividing, the greater part of the gold and silver was cast into ingots, each of which was stamped with the royal arms of Spain. If we may be permitted to call this issue a coinage, it was, I believe, the first struck in America. These ingots were certainly used as a circulating medium for fifteen years in this country, and were, to all intents and purposes, a rude form of coin. In the year 1535, we find that a mint was established in the City of Mexico, and the regular issue first commenced. The earliest coins were struck off with a hammer, and were very rude and irregular. They bore at first a cross, two lions, and two columns on one side, and on the reverse, the name of the reigning king. A specimen, somewhat of this character, though of much later date, it will be remembered by the members of the Society, was

exhibited at the first June meeting, by Mr. Seymour, in illustration of his paper on the Archæology of the Cross. Next were coined the "pillar pieces", stamped with the arms of Spain and the pillars of Hercules. Afterwards come the "bust pieces", bearing the bust of the reigning king, which form was continued down to the revolution. For many years a law of the mother country prohibited the exportation of the precious metals from Mexico, except in the form of coin.

I am uncertain in what year the mint was first established in Peru. Stevenson, a writer on Peru, who had resided many years in South America in a semi-official capacity, states that the mint was first established, in Lima, in 1565, removed to Potosi in 1570, and reestablished in Lima in 1603. But Prescott, in his "Conquest of Peru", records that in 1547, Gonzalo Pizarro, brother of Francisco, and previously master of Peru, in the last few weeks of his attempted revolt against the authority of the crown of Spain, seized the royal mints and issued a debased coinage, stamped with his own cipher,—“the most decisive act of sovereignty”, as Prescott remarks. So it would seem that Stevenson's dates must be wrong. It would be interesting to know whether any of this issue is in existence, either in this country or in Europe. The amount struck off must have been small, and if any of it be extant, must necessarily be very rare, and possessed of great interest. Another Peruvian writer states that in 1542 an attempt was made to introduce a copper currency into that country, but was abandoned on account of the resistance of the natives, who in less than a year, contemptuously buried more than a million piastres of it in their lakes and rivers. Assuming Prescott to be correct, this copper money was possibly, if not probably, struck off in Peru, as the country was very rich in that metal, which had been used for tools by the natives, previously to the advent of the Spaniards.

I simply desire by these remarks to call the attention of our students to the coinage of this early period in the history of our continent, which will well repay their investigation. The history which it commemorates and illustrates is unsurpassed in romantic interest in the annals of adventure. In reading the stirring narratives of Robertson and Prescott, we are brought into contact with the mysterious races, which were found dwelling in those unknown regions—races, whose origin, and the origin of whose oriental civilization must ever remain undiscovered. We become spectators of the exploits of the early conquerors, who, true sons of the chivalric Spain of that day, by their valor and endurance, overcome the almost insurmountable obstacles that rise in their pathway,—who, themselves but a handful in number, seize and imprison Montezumas and the Incas, in the heart of their populous realms, and in the midst of their barbaric state,—wresting from them fabulous stores of treasure, and then destroying them,—yet who, with an inconsistency characteristic of the age, in their dealings with the unhappy natives, seem to show even a stronger desire to convert them to the forms of Christianity, than to rob and enslave them.

A. C. R.

THE BRAMHALL MEDALETTS.

WASHINGTON, D. C., July 3d, 1867.

To the Editor of the AMERICAN JOURNAL OF NUMISMATICS.

DEAR SIR: Through the great kindness of some one of my former numismatic friends and associates, of your city, I have for a year past been in receipt of your able and interesting JOURNAL, which, as I have long since discontinued collecting numismatic treasures, has been read with an interest which I had supposed I had ceased to possess in the subject of which it so ably treats.

Through the several articles in your JOURNAL, I have discovered that most of my numismatic companions of the days before the war—who still live—continue to pursue the study of the cultivating and refining science of Numismatics; and I have often thought that, were my time less occupied and my facilities here for collecting even moderately good, I should be strongly tempted to resume my former position in the "Numismatic World". I have thought too, that it was, perhaps, my duty to contribute, for collectors, the little numismatic light I still retain, instead of hiding it under a pint measure; and, animated by this feeling—whether from an egotistic or a generous disposition I cannot myself determine—I have concluded to send you the following statement in regard to the issue of certain Medalets in 1859 and 1860, placing them at your service, if they shall be deemed of any value or interest to collectors of the "Private American Coinage":—

Having for a time made the collection of American Political and Advertising Medalets a specialty, I designed and issued, in October, 1859, through the works of the Scoville Manufacturing Co., of Waterbury, Ct., a "Republican Token" intended both as a political toy and as material for exchange with other collectors.

The following Description may serve to identify it:

Obverse: An American Eagle (similar to that on the recent issue of the Quarter Dollar); Legend: "Success to Republican Principles."
Reverse: Inscription: "Not One Cent for Slavery;" Legend: "Millions for Freedom." Edge Milled. Size of the American Quarter Dollar.

The number struck was: in Silver, 6; Copper, 15; Brass, 1000; and Lead, 1.

A little less than a year afterward, on the opening of the Presidential Campaign of 1860, I had the reverse die altered by the addition of *two palm leaves crossed over the Inscription*; a *six-pointed star* under the word "Cent"; and, in the Exergue, "1860". Of this new type of the Medalet, I had struck only 7 in Silver; 75 in Copper; and 15,000 in Brass,—all of them having plain edges.

I am satisfied that no more pieces than I have above stated were ever struck, as the dies have always been in my posses-

sion, except when used for the striking of the before-mentioned pieces; and as I received a certificate from the Company as to the number actually struck. The reverse die I destroyed before the War.

In May, 1860, immediately after the nomination of Abraham Lincoln for President, I obtained—through the kind assistance of my friend, George B. Lincoln, of Brooklyn—a profile photograph of his honest face, which was taken at Springfield for my special purpose. I engaged the services of Mr. George H. Lovett, of New York, who immediately commenced engraving the dies for a small Medalet, which soon after appeared, and it was the first—and bore the best likeness of Mr. L.—among the very many issued during that long and exciting political contest.

I will describe it, though perhaps imperfectly, as follows:

Obverse: A profile bust of Abraham Lincoln, in citizen's dress, facing to the right, and surrounded by a dotted circle; Legend: “* Abraham Lincoln. * Natus Feb. 12. 1809”.

Reverse: Inscription: “The Hannibal of America — * — 1860”, within a wreath; Legend: “Abraham Lincoln Honest Abe of the West”. Edge Plain.

Of these, only 7 pieces were struck in Silver, 35 each in Copper, Brass, and Tin; and 250 in Nickel,—inclusive of specimens retained by Mr. Lovett.

The appropriateness of the Inscription used for the Reverse, was, at the time of its issue, severely criticised by some. Although there was nothing then foreshadowed in the character of Mr. Lincoln to warrant his comparison to the Carthaginian warrior, it was intended to illustrate his reputed boldness, and his success, in political warfare; and at the same time to inscribe, in conjunction with the two syllables between the hyphens in the legend, the full name of his associate upon the ticket. The hyphens referred to in the legend were designed to exhibit the singular fact that the last syllable of the Christian name and the first of the surname of Mr. Lincoln comprised the surname of his “political Lieutenant”, Mr. Hamlin. This was the first political Medalet struck in nickel of uniform size with the nickel cent.

Before the close of the political contest referred to, there being a demand for a quantity of these Medalets, and the reverse die having been injured, that die was altered by substituting for the legend *an oval shield bearing on a scroll* “WIDEAWAKES”—above and below it, *a rose and leaves*. Of this new type there were struck but 21 pieces in Silver; 35 each in Copper, Brass, and Nickel; and about 1500 in Block Tin. The reverse die of this Medalet has since been destroyed by myself.

In the winter of 1858–9, I had issued a Business Card, the first token of any description, I believe, of the size of the nickel cent, struck in that metal. It was executed by Mr. George H. Lovett, and the nickel planchets were procured by him at the U. S. Mint at Philadelphia. It is as follows:

Obverse: Inscription: “Robbins, Royce & Hard, Wholesale Dealers in Dry Goods, 70 Reade St., New York.”

Reverse: A nude bust of Washington, profile, facing to the left; Legend: “Represented by Wm. Leggett Branhall.” Edge Plain.

There were struck, of these, only 7 Silver; 52 each Copper and Brass; 250 Nickel; and 15 Block Tin. The card no answering my purpose, I had a new *Obverse* die cut for it, as follows:

Inscription: “Robbins, Royce & Hard, Jobbers of Staple Fancy & Dry Goods, 70 Reade & 112 Duane Sts., New York”.

Of this type Mr. Lovett struck only 20 Silver; 35 each Copper and Brass; 15 Block Tin; and several hundred in Nickel.

During the Autumn of 1860, the “raging fever” for “Store Cards” and political tokens having nearly reached its height, I was importuned by many of my numismatic friends to issue a limited number of “mules” in the different metals. I must say that I had always looked with detestation upon this illegitimate system of coinage, and had already been quite disgusted with the profuse muling, re-issuing from old dies, and issuing from imitation dies, which had lately been practised to a great extent in this country; but I have to confess that I was finally so far persuaded by the entreaties of some of my friends, as, half reluctantly, to give the order to Mr. Lovett to combine the five parts of dies and thus issue seven sets or “mules” in five metals each. The number of these mules was limited to 3 of each in Silver, and to 15 each in each of the other four metals used. Of the three sets of silver, seven each, I retain one in my little case of reserved numismatic treasures; another is now, I believe, in the cabinet of Robert Hewitt, Jr., Esq., of New York; and the third is possessed by my old friend and late comrade in arms, Captain Joseph N. T. Levick, of New York.

In contributing this statement, I am well aware that I am imparting information of but slight importance to the numismatic world; but it is all that I have to give you, and I freely furnish it for the use of your JOURNAL, or of the Society of which I am proud to have been an active member soon after its original organization. Wishing your JOURNAL the great success which it fully deserves,

I have the honor to be, Very Respectfully, Your Servant,

W. L. B.

MORE ABOUT THE DOLLAR OF 1804.

SALEM, July 2, 1867.

EDWARD COGAN, ESQ., *New York,*

DEAR SIR: I have received from some friendly hand, perhaps yours, the June number of the AMERICAN JOURNAL OF NUMISMATICS, in which you notice a paragraph from a California paper, and say truly, that I would not have parted with the Dollar of 1804 for twice what was stated I was offered for it.

I was applied to by letter, June 4, 1866, by Mr. T. A. Andrews of Charlestown, Mass., for the Dollar of 1804, which he understood I had in my possession, and wished to obtain by purchase, for a friend in California, or information where he could get another. In reply, I stated: “I have a genuine Proof Dollar of the United States Coinage of 1804; I do not dispose of any coins not du-

plicates, at any price. It is not likely that if I parted with this dollar, I could ever obtain another, as I have been told by a gentleman (W. Elliot Woodward, Esq.), largely engaged in selling Coins at Auction, that he thought that it might bring one thousand dollars. On the 18th of Nov., 1866, Mr. Andrews wrote me again, offering in the name of his friend "\$1,000 in currency or the value in Gold coin", saying: "I merely make the offer as requested to do, being aware that you stated that you did not dispose of coins except duplicates". I declined the offer the 23d of the same month.

No mention was made of this offer to any one afterwards, and the first notice I received of the California paragraph was from Mr. Poole, a Professor in a College at Mexico—who supposed I was the gentleman meant in the notice he had seen in California—when returning to his native place, South Danvers; and who called on me soon after. Of the genuineness of my U. S. Dollar of 1804, I think there cannot be entertained a doubt, as it was handed me directly from the Cabinet of the U. S. Mint in Philadelphia, on the 9th of May, 1843, by one of its officers, who still holds the same situation there, and can testify to it. It was not then considered any more valuable than any other of the series, and I only desired it to help make up the Chronological Series, which I perhaps was the first to attempt to make, of U. S. Coins.

Jacob G. Morris Esq., of Phila., (lost on board of the "Arctic", on his return from Europe in 1854) whom I visited at the same time, in a letter received from him soon after writes: "I have never cared for making a collection of American Coins of each year's coinage; it is only where the style has been altered, or where there is any peculiarity in the Coin, differing from those in general circulation, that I have cared for them; nor do I see the utility of it to a Collector". Dr. Roper and others were of the same opinion.

This Dollar has never been out of my house since, or even handled by those who called to see it; and I was very careful that Monsieur Vattermare, when at my house, should not by some sleight of hand exchange it.

It is a perfect specimen; and I was not aware that there was any other *original one* existing, save the one I left in the Cabinet of the Mint. It was obtained with other coins, by an honorable exchange of Pine-Tree money, and rarities not in their collection, one piece of which, has since proved to be of exceeding rarity: the "Immune Columbia" in gold, 1783—which Mr. Dubois notices as a guinea re-struck and bearing the date of 1783, p. 129 of his work on the Collection of Coins belonging to the U. S. Mint, 1846—and which I had obtained, the day before, of Beebe & Parshells in New York.

As regards the authenticity of other specimens of the U. S. Dollar of 1804, I have no knowledge. Those having dollars of that date (Cohen and Mickle) were not then known at the Mint as collectors, as appears by the list of which I send you a copy, then obtained, 1843, from Mr. Dubois, which remains, in his hand-writing, in my possession, with the addition of the names of Philip Hone of New York and Robert Gilmore of Baltimore, which were added in the hand-writing of the late John Allan of New York, who was also a distinguished collector.

"*Amateurs of Coins*:"—Dr. Roper; J. G. Morris, Esq; Mr. David (nephew of Mr. Morris); Mr. W. G. Mason; C. C. Ashmead; John Reeve; Mr. Cooper, Camden; H. A. Muhlenberg, Reading; Rev. Dr. Robbins of Hartford (my uncle); Edward B. Wynn, Hamilton".

I have been for nearly fifty years a systematic collector of coins; and, for a very long period, almost without a competitor; and very many of the rare coins which now enrich other cabinets were, by great solicitation, obtained from me. My facilities for collecting coins were remarkably good, through the friendship of Beebe & Parshell's Bullion Exchange, 22½ Wall St., N. Y. I received from them, quarterly, from 1843, rare coins I was in search of, *at par*; and under all the changes or the firm they continued to favor me till 1854, when, in consequence of ill health, I gave up my business, and ceased to make active efforts for additions to my cabinet, only obtaining the regular series of proof coins from the Mint, which I have received from them for twenty-five years.

You are at liberty to make what use you may please of my letter, if I have communicated anything that may be of interest to the American Numismatic and Archæological Society, of which I should be glad to be a member, but age and distance prevent.

I am, with esteem, Yours Truly,

MATTHEW A. STICKNEY, 119 Boston St.

QUERIES AND REPLIES.

PROF. CH. E. ANTHON.

DEAR SIR: The June number of the AMERICAN JOURNAL OF NUMISMATICS has just reached me. The improvement in its appearance and contents is marked and gratifying. I have no doubt the JOURNAL will be sustained and become an important adjunct to our Scientific Literature.

CHARLESTON, S. C., June 15th, 1867.

The opening article in the June number is peculiarly interesting and suggestive. Numismatics is certainly a "Scientific Recreation"; and the boy of a dozen years can begin the formation of a Cabinet, which may not only become valuable, but through a long life may be instructive and amusing, increasing by its agency his own knowledge and the knowledge of others. "Every coin or medal of historic interest is a potent Talisman, to evoke the past and people it with resuscitated life". An illustration of this remark has just come to my knowledge.

A Gentleman of intelligence, living in a northern city, lately visited me here. He was familiar with the name of "Mumismatics"—and had seen cabinets of coins in a general way, in Museums and Athenæums; but had no interest in the matter, and understood little of the value attached to "medals of history". On inspecting my Collection, he was struck with the thought that he was handling coins used hundreds of years ago; and in passing through the Roman Cabinet he became greatly excited. On looking at the Denarii of Tiberius, familiarly called "Tribute money," he could not contain himself; and, on being satisfied that there could be little doubt of their authenticity, he expressed himself as more interested in them than in anything he had ever met with before. His delight was complete when I gave him one. From that day until he left me, he was occupied in revising his readings of Roman history; and, on returning to his residence, he prepared a Lecture, and read it to a large Sabbath School, exhibiting the Coin, and producing more interest thereby, than by a dozen speeches without the illustration.

I am in possession of a curious engraved Silver Medal, bought some years ago, with several coins of Queen Elizabeth, Anne and Charles I., from a jeweler who had them from an English Lady. The medal is of size 7, and is something thinner than a quarter dollar. It is beautifully engraved on both sides: on one is the portrait, easily recognized, of Charles I., with broad brimmed hat, looped up with jewels, a wide full ruff around the neck, and a highly-wrought chain, with medallions, hanging upon the breast. This inscription encircles the bust: "GIVE THY IVDGEMENTS O GOD UNTO THE KING". On the other side is the portrait of Charles II.: head bare, hair combed back and falling upon the shoulder, pointed beard, broad ruff, light armor upon shoulders and breast, with this inscription: "AND THY RIGHTEOVSNESSE UNTO THE KINGS SONN". I have tried to prepare a rubbing of the medal to send you, but the engraving is too delicate, and I have also failed in getting a good wax impression. I send one, however, of the head of the obverse, or of Charles I., which may convey an idea of the drawing and design. I know nothing of the history of the medal. Perhaps some one of your readers may.

Respectfully,

J. H. T.

We have not been able, as yet, to obtain any information as to the origin of this medalet. Our respected friend, Mr. Woodward, writes to us that a specimen was sold in his sale of Oct. 20, 1863, and was purchased by Mr. Cogan for \$4.00. Mr. Woodward regards it as a very rare and curious piece, and has heard of but two or three of them.

We append, from a Correspondent and Subscriber, some additional observations about the "Tribute Money". It is an interesting coincidence that they reach us at this moment. It would gratify us to receive, for the pages of the JOURNAL, a thorough investigation of this matter of the "Tribute Money," as well as of the "Widow's Mite", also mentioned in Scripture.

GLEN COVE, L. I., July 27th, 1867.

EDITOR AMERICAN JOURNAL OF NUMISMATICS:

Looking over my cabinet some days since, I picked up a copper, in size about 18, of the Roman Emperor Tiberius Caesar. The date is doubtful, but history tells us that Emperor reigned between the years 14 and 37, A.D., making it pretty certain that this coin was in circulation during the short stay of *Our Saviour* on earth; and, while looking at it, the passage of St. Matthew came into my mind (22d chap., 17th to 22d v.): "Tell us therefore, What thinkest thou? is it lawful to give tribute unto Caesar, or not? But Jesus perceived their wickedness, and said, why tempt ye me, ye hypocrites? Shew me the *tribute money*, and they brought unto him a penny. And he saith unto them. Whose is this image and superscription? They said unto him, *Caesar's*. Then saith he unto them, render therefore unto Caesar, the things which are Caesar's; and unto God the things which are God's"—and the thought occurred to me: might not "*The coin of the tribute*" have been struck by order of the same Emperor?—and, if so, might not "my coin" have been struck by the same dies as that? All this is only a passing reflection; but as it and others come up in my mind, and I think of those who handled, those who used it, and of all the associations connected with it, I am still more strongly convinced that there is no study so intensely interesting as that of "*Numismatics*". Yet every day the question is asked, What possible interest is there in a *dirty copper*?

J. T. B.

A recent letter from one of our Montreal subscribers, R. W. McLachlan, Esq., contains the following paragraph:

"Availing myself of the opportunity offered in your column devoted to "Queries and Replies," I would ask you concerning a coin described on page 60 of Bushnell's "Arrangement of Store Cards," &c., as pertaining to Belleville, New Jersey, and one in my own collection, of which the Obverse is an Eagle with an Oval in front, surrounded by thirteen stars; LEG.: T. DUSEAMAN, BUTCHER BELLEVILLE"; and the Reverse, a Bouquet similar to the Canadian "Un Sou": AGRICULTURE AND COMMERCE * BAS CANADA *. Both sides of the coin have a crack across the face. It is, though scarce, sometimes met with in circulation, and is decidedly a Canadian coin. Is the coin mentioned by Bushnell not Canadian also?"

To this Query our friend Mr. Groh has furnished the following Reply, adverse both to the inquirer's opinion about the one coin, and to his surmise in regard to the other:—

The Token of T. Duseaman, Butcher, Belleville, which many Collectors believe to be Canadian, on account of its Reverse bearing the words: "Bas Canada", and there being a Belleville in Canada, is of New Jersey origin. The following description of three cards, struck in and for Belleville, N. J., will show their relationship to the above piece:

1. Ob.: "T. D. Seaman Butcher Belleville". A bunch of Roses, Thistles and Spears of Grain tied by Ribbon. REV: A Cow. "A Friend to the Constitution".

2. Ob.: "W. Gibbs Agriculturist, N. York" A bunch of Roses, Thistles and Grain as in last. REV: A Cow. "A Friend to the Constitution".

3. Ob.: "J. Gibbs, Manufacturer of Medals and Tokens &c. Belleville, N. J." REV: A Ship. "Agriculture and Commerce".

They are all of exactly the same size and style of workmanship; and the difference in the names on the first two mentioned is evidently owing to a mistake made by the Die-Sinker. Some years ago there was a T. D. Seaman doing business at Newark, N. J., about three miles south of Belleville, and he is probably the same party for whom these tokens were made.

The Eagle, with Anchor in an Oval, and surrounded by a circle of 13 Stars, is additional proof of the coin's belonging to the United States.

As there was a Copper Rolling Mill in operation at Belleville, N. J., some twenty or thirty years ago, and a Die-Sinker at the same place, there can be no doubt, that many of the "Un Sou" and other Tokens of Canada were extensively manufactured in that village.

TABLE OF CONFEDERATE CURRENCY,

No. 3.

Denomination.	Date of Issue.	Title.	Color.	Design.	Specimens in Dr. Emmet's Collection, Denoted by Sub-Series.	Remarks.
\$50.00	May 16, '61,		{ White; band of small 50s in green,	{ Group of negroes in cotton-field, in centre.	A.*	* Issued at Montgomery; interest-bearing. † This, and the following ones, with exceptions noticed, issued at Richmond. ‡ Counterfeited from three different plates.
"	Sep. 2, '61,	Series A,	{ White, with green on face,	{ Davis in centre.	X.†	
"	"	"	{ All white, plain back,	{ Female with money-chest in centre; two sailors in lower left corner.	D.‡	
"	"	2d ser's A,	{ White, with green on face,	{ Davis in centre.	X.	
"	Dec. 2, '62,	3d " "	"	"	W.	
"	Ap. 6, '63,	1st " "	"	"	W, X.	
"	Feb. 17, '64,	Series A,	{ Red wavy face, blue back }	"	W, X, Y, Z.	
"	"	1st ser's A	"	"	W, X, Y ² , Z.	
"	"	2d " "	"	"	W, X, Y, Z.	
"	"	3d " "	"	"	W, X, Y.	
"	"	4th " "	"	"	X ² .	
100.00	Aug. 28, '61,		{ White; with C, and HUNDRED, in green on face,	{ Train of cars in centre; Minerva to right; female to left.	B.‡	§ Printed at N. Orleans; interest-bearing, as are the ten following. Counterfeit, dated Sept. 2, '61, has negroes and cotton-wagon in centre, and sailor in left lower corner.
"	May 7, '62,	Series A,	All white,	{ Train of cars in centre; milkmaid in left lower corner.	b.	
"	June 16, '62,	"	"	"	h.	
"	" 26, '62,	"	"	"	d.	
"	July 14, '62,	"	"	"	e.	
"	" 22, '62,	"	"	"	c.	
"	Sep. 11, '62,	"	"	"	a.	
"	" 18, '62,	"	{ White, with red on face,	{ Calhoun to left; negroes in cotton-field, in centre; female figure to right.	X.	
"	Nov. 3, '62,	"	"	"	Z.	
"	Nov. 27, '62,	"	"	"	W.	
"	Feb. 17, '64,		{ Pink face, & blue back,	{ Mrs. Davis in centre; Randolph in right lower corner; two soldiers to left.	A, B, C, D.	|| Issued at Montgomery; interest-bearing. Extremely scarce. Engraved by the National Bank Note Company of New York.
"	"	1st series,	"	"	A, B, C.	
"	"	2d " "	"	"	C, D.	
500.00	Feb. 17, '64,		{ Pink face, white back,	{ Stonewall Jackson to right; to left, the intended seal of the Confederate States, and the Confederate flag.	A, B, C, D.	
1000.00	June 24, '61,	Series A,	{ Green face, white back,	{ Calhoun to left; Andrew Jackson to right.||		

In concluding our Tabulation of Confederate Money, it is needless to insist on its importance. The three Tables which we have furnished contain the frame-work, and much of the material, of a whole Treatise on the subject.

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A N D

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CRAZY CHRISTIAN'S COIN.

AT the beginning of the late Rebellion, the soldiers of German birth or origin, who rallied around their adoptive mother, to aid in defending her against the unnatural assault of a portion of her children, were wont to say: "This is the 'Thirty Years' War' of America!" Although more than two centuries had since elapsed, the great "Civil and Religious" grapple which, from 1618 to 1648, ravaged and depopulated every corner of Germany, and left the "Holy Roman Empire of the Teutonic Folk" permanently severed and disintegrated, was, as well it might be, still fresh in their remembrance. They knew that similar struggles growing out of the collision of fixed ideas, such as that between democratic Athens and oligarchic Sparta, B. C. 431-404, or that other *civil and religious* rending of civil obligations and religious restraints, which, in France, preceded the accession of Henry of Navarre, A. D. 1594, had usually lasted till one entire generation, with its wrongs and its rancors, its revenges, its retaliations, had passed away; and such, they justifiably inferred, would be the case with our struggle. Not wholly without satisfaction, perhaps, did they contemplate the prospect; for, by one of the strange meetings of extremes which are characteristic of human nature, your laborious and honest Teuton is apt to become, in time of war, an arrant marauder and reckless land-pirate. The fact may indeed be owing to the still powerful influence of this very "Thirty Years' War", one of the robber-chiefs of which is, in connection with his curious Dollar, the subject of the present article.

Protestantism was, in the German Empire of the seventeenth century, like Slavery, in the American Republic of the nineteenth, the great element of disunion; or, if you will, it was the Roman Church in the one instance, and the Puritan Spirit in the other, through their unduly repressive and concentrating tendency. We should recollect, and with trembling, that, in the first two swift stages of the Thirty Years' War, the success of the Emperor, who represented the principle of German unity, was, through the victories of his then never conquered general, Tilly, quite as decisive as ours at the present moment; and that the triumphant party, by their intolerance, ultimately lost all that they had gained, though apparently ensured to them by a Peace. The Peace proved to be a *concordia discors*, a mere bit of chaos done over with official varnish.

When the Elector Palatine, Frederic V., and his Electress, Elizabeth, daughter of James I. of

England, were driven out of Prague by the imperialists, in the third year of the war, our hero, Christian of Brunswick, then just twenty-one, son of Duke Henry Julius, whose numerous dollars with their quaint devices are well known to numismatists, romantically espoused the cause of the expelled princess, and, with many similarly fascinated by the loveliness and wit of this "Pearl of Britain", hailed her, though deprived of the crown of Bohemia, as in her own right "Queen of Hearts". Placing her glove on his hat, and inscribing on his banners, *Tout pour Dieu et pour Elle*, our *tolle Christian*, or crazy Christian, as his countrymen called him, but whose wild, plundering career we can only glance at, reached, in the course of his inroads, the town of Paderborn. Here this extraordinary Bishop, prototype of a mitigated modern one among our own disunionists—for, like his father, he was *postulatus episcopus*, or Protestant "Administrator" of the old Catholic see of Halberstadt—found a solid silver statue of a worthy Gallic saint named Liborius. His feelings were deeply interested at the sight; he embraced the image with ardor, and thanked the holy man for waiting so long for him. Being thus, it seems, in a melting mood, he ordered it to be melted up and coined into dollars.

One of these Dollars we have the fortune to possess in our humble cabinet. Its description is as follows: OBV. LEG: CHRISTIAN. HERTZ: ZV. BRAUNSWH: V: LVNENB.: Christian, Duke of Brunswick and Lunenburg. In four lines in the field: GOTTES FREVNDT DER PFAFFEN FEINDT: God's Friend, Enemy of Priests, or, imitatively, God's Friend, Priests' Fiend. REV. A right arm in armor, issuing from clouds and holding a drawn sword. LEG. TOUT AVEC DIEU. 1. 6. 22.

The Duke was shortly afterwards wounded in the arm so severely as to necessitate its amputation. His antagonists exulted in this manifest judgment of heaven; but Christian, who urged that it was the left arm and not the one represented on his coinage, caused it to be removed, in the presence of his army, to the sound of kettle-drums and trumpets, and went on rejoicing in his work of rapine. He died in 1626, poisoned, as Carlisle asserts in his "History of Frederic II."; and, if so, the enemies of the rude soldier took effectual care that this time the divine judgment should not err.

THE "ADMIRAL VERNON" MEDALS.

BY W. S. APPLETON.

The series of medals, struck in honor of the victories gained by the British fleet under Admiral Vernon, in South America, must be particularly interesting to every collector of medals illustrating American history. The scene of the fighting was in this continent; the United States were at the time colonies of England, and sharers in her glory as in her history; and Lawrence Washington took part in the second unfortunate expedition, and, in compliment to the Admiral, gave to his beautiful and historic estate on the Potomac the name of Mount Vernon.

Stray specimens of the medals have appeared at auction sales in New York, but have never attracted much attention. My own collection contains thirty-one different medals with the portrait of the Admiral, and is by no means complete. In my attempts to obtain some account of them, I have been surprised to learn how little can be found in print which even hints at the existence of such a series. The only list which I have seen is in a French work, "*Mes Loisirs, Amusemens Numismatiques. Ouvrage posthume de M. le Comte C. W. de Renesse-Breidbach, &c., &c.*," published in three volumes, at Antwerp, 1835. He gives a short, much abbreviated, and often misspelt description of thirty pieces, five at least of which are not in my possession. I have thought it worth while to prepare a descriptive catalogue of those in my cabinet, to which I have prefixed a short biographical and historical memoir.

Edward Vernon, descended of an old English family, was born in Westminster, November 12, 1684. He early entered the navy, receiving the commission of a second lieutenant in 1702, and rose through various ranks by service in the Mediterranean, the West Indies and the Baltic, till the year 1726. In 1727 he was elected to Parliament, of which he was a member for several years. In the House of Commons he was active as one of the opposition, and by his violent and abusive condemnation of the peaceful policy of the government he made himself as much disliked by the ministry as

he was admired by the people. His confident impetuosity led him to declare, in 1739, that with six ships of the line he would reduce Porto Bello, an important fortified Spanish town on the isthmus of Panama, and that he would stake his life and reputation on success. The particular object of his attack in this speech was the failure to attempt to capture Porto Bello by Admiral Francis Hosier, with about twenty ships in 1726.*

From different motives, ministers and people were both willing to give Vernon the desired opportunity. He obtained the command of a squadron of six vessels, with the rank of Vice-Admiral of the Blue, July 9, 1739. He arrived before Porto Bello Nov. 21, and, aided by that good fortune which often favors those whose boldness leaves no room for prudence, he captured two of the forts the same day, and on the next morning received the capitulation of the Spanish governor. This success gained for Vernon a popularity which few have ever so suddenly acquired. The people of England felt an enthusiastic joy, which the medallists of that day certainly turned to a profitable end.

The Admiral passed the next year in the West Indies, with no especial achievement other than the reduction of Fort Chagre, in March, 1740. But in January, 1741, he received a large reinforcement, under the command of Sir Chaloner Ogle, and found himself at the head of a fleet of 115 vessels, of which thirty were ships of the line, and aided by twelve thousand soldiers under General Wentworth. Of course great things were expected; but the want of agreement and concert between Admiral and General produced a fatal result. A council of war decided to attack Carthagena, a town on the northern coast of South America, and this was done in March, 1741. The English met at first with success, and the Admiral sent home a premature despatch of victory, which probably was the cause of the medals asserting the capture of this place.† Fort St. Lazar, the citadel of Carthagena, baffled the attempts of the English commanders, whose disputes prevented anything like co-operative action, and compelled the withdrawal of their forces.

In this year Vernon was returned to Parliament for Penrhyn, Rochester, and Ipswich, and chose to sit for the last-named place, which he continued afterwards to represent. He remained in command of the fleet in the West Indies till October, 1742, but the last year seems to have produced only expeditions which turned out failures. He lived in England without service till April, 1745, when he was promoted to the rank of Admiral of the White, and appointed to the North Sea fleet. His duty was to prevent the arrival in Great Britain of friends and supporters of the Pretender, and in this he was very successful. A dispute with the Admiralty caused him to resign his command in January, 1746; his name was stricken from the list of Admirals in April following, and, after living in retirement eleven years, he died at his seat at Nacton, Suffolk, October 29, 1757.

MEDALS.

1. THE BRITISH GLORY REVIVD BY ADMIRAL VERNON. The Admiral at full length, facing the right, with a sword in right hand, in left a baton, before him a cannon, a ship behind, below his feet an ornament of leaves. Rev.: WHO TOOK PORTO BELLO WITH SIX SHIPS ONLY; in exergue NOV 22 1739. Six ships (two, one and three) before a semi-circular harbor, on which is a town protected by three forts, one at each side, and one on a pier in the harbor. Brass, size 24.

2. Same inscription and design, but the figure and ornaments are quite different. Rev.: Same inscription, with a dot after each word, and an ornament also in exergue. Six ships (two and four) before a harbor as before. Brass, size 24.

3. Same inscription, with the name written VERNON, and with dots. A similar design, but the Admiral stands on a solid support, with an ornament below. Rev.: HE TOOK PORTO BELLO WITH SIX SHIPS ONLY; in exergue NOV. 22. 1739.‡ Six ships (two, one and three) before a larger harbor, town and forts; in the harbor are three small vessels. Copper, size 24.

4. Same inscription, correctly written and dotted. Same design as the last with slight variations; the ornament is in a rim with the inscription. Rev.: Almost exactly that of No. 2, with HE for WHO, and five ships sail in the opposite direction. Brass, size 23.

* Great blame has sometimes been thrown on Hosier, but it is certain that he followed his orders, which were to make a show of force, but not to provoke a war. Enforced inactivity, with the loss of many men by disease, is said to have caused Hosier's death of a broken heart. Glover's ballad, "Hosier's Ghost", in which the fates of Hosier and Vernon are contrasted, is called by Lord Mahon "the noblest song, perhaps, ever called forth by any British victory except Mr. Campbell's 'Battle of the Baltic'".

† Lord Mahon says that it "is asserted, a medal was immediately struck in London to celebrate the taking of Carthagena, bearing on one side the head of Vernon, with an inscription as 'The Avenger of his Country' ". I know of no medal at all resembling this description.

‡ The Ns are all reversed.

5. Same inscription, with a design very like No. 2, but no ornament. Rev.: Almost identical with No. 4. Copper, size 17.
6. Same inscription as No. 3, and dotted. The Admiral at full length, facing the left, with a baton in right hand, the left on his hip, before him a cannon, a ship behind, on a platform as in No. 3, but with no ornament. Rev.: Inscription as No. 3, but with ONLY. Six ships (three and three) before a harbor, &c., very like No. 3. Copper, size 26.
7. Inscription as No. 6. The Admiral at full length, facing the left, with right hand extended, a baton in left, before him a cannon, an anchor behind. Rev.: Very like No. 3, but the vessels in the harbor are smaller. Brass, size 24.
8. Same inscription, correctly written and dotted. The Admiral at half length, at three-quarter face to left, with right hand extended, a baton in left. Rev.: HE TOOK PORTO BELLO WITH SIX SHIPS ONLY 1739, a dot after each word; in exergue BY COURAGE AND CONDUCT. Six ships entering in wedge shape a semi-circular harbor, on which are a town and three forts; in the harbor are three small vessels and a boat. Brass, size 23.
9. Obverse as No. 8. Rev.: The same, except that one vessel in the harbor is much larger. Brass, size 23½.
10. Same inscription. The Admiral as in No. 8, but facing the left. Rev.: Much worn, but apparently very like No. 4. Lead, size 23.
11. Same inscription, with the addition of FORT CHAGRE in the field to left. The Admiral nearly as in No. 10, before him a fort, a tree behind. Rev.: As No. 2. Copper, size 23.
12. ADMIRAL VERNON TOOK PORTO BELLO. The Admiral at half length, facing the left, a baton in right hand, the left by his side, below the baton the fluke of an anchor. Rev.: WITH SIX SHIPS ONLY; in exergue NOV. 22. 1739. Six ships (two and four) entering a harbor, with town and forts; the harbor is rather more curved, and in it are a small vessel and two boats. Brass, size 24½.
13. ADM^l VERNON TOOK PORTO BELLO WITH SIX SHIPS ONLY; in exergue NOV. 22, 1739; in field to left FORT CHAGRE. The Admiral at full length, facing the left, with right hand extended, a baton in left, on the shore of the sea, in which before him is a fort, a ship behind. Rev.: Inscription as No. 4, but no ornament in exergue. Design somewhat like No. 6, but much ruder; three ships sail in the opposite direction. Copper, size 23.
14. IN MEMORY OF ADMIRAL VERNON; in field to left FORT CHAGRE. I. M. The Admiral at half length, facing the right, with a baton in right hand, the left extended, before him a cannon, flag, horn, pike and sword, a fort behind. Rev.: Inscription as No. 1. Six ships (one, two and three) before a harbor with town and forts; in the harbor are a small vessel and a boat, and from another boat a man is climbing up the fort at the right hand. Brass, size 23.
15. VICE ADRL OF THE BLEW COMER IN CHIEF OF ALL HIS MAI. SHIPS IN THE WEST INDIES; in exergue THE HON. EDWARD VERNON ESQ.; in field to right A VIEW OF FORT CHAGRE. The Admiral at three quarter length, at three-quarter face to the right, with right hand on hip, a baton in left, in field to left a tree, to right a ship and a fort beyond. Rev.: PORTO BELLO TAKEN BY ADMIRAL VERNON WITH SIX MEN OF WAR ONLY NOV. 22. ANNO DOM. 1739. Six ships (three and three) before a much curved harbor, on which is a large town, protected by three large forts, situated as in No. 1; in the harbor are four vessels. Brass, size 25.
16. Same inscription, with WS IES for WEST INDIES. Same design, but the fort and tree are differently drawn. Rev.: Same inscription, with AN for ANNO. Same design, with a boat near one of the outer forts, and seven vessels in the harbor. Copper, size 25.
17. THE SPANISH PRIDE PULLD DOWN BY ADMIRAL VERNON; in field DON BLASS. The Admiral at full length, facing the right, with a sword in right hand, receiving with left the sword of Don Blass, the Spanish commander, who is kneeling before him; below them an ornament, as in No. 2. Rev.: As No. 2. Copper, size 23.
18. THE PRIDE OF SPAIN HUMBLED BY ADM^l VERNON; in field DON BLASS. The Admiral at full length, facing the right, with left hand extended, receiving with right the sword of Don Blass kneeling before him, with hat in left hand; behind the Don is a ship. Rev.: Very like No. 14, with HE for WHO, and only one boat, which is in the harbor. Brass, size 21½.
19. ADMIRAL VERNON AND COMMODORE BROWN. The two officers at full length, facing the left, in field to left a cannon. Rev.: As No. 6, with HE erased, and the date corrected and larger. Copper, size 25½.
20. Same inscription. The two officers at half length, facing each other. Rev.: Very like No. 14, but with only one boat, which is in the harbor. Copper, size 24.
21. Same inscription and similar design, but the officers have longer batons in their hands; in exergue an ornament, as in No. 2. Rev.: As No. 4. Copper, size 23.
22. Same inscription, with TOOK PORTO BELLO in exergue. Similar design, but the figures

are larger. Rev.: WITH SIX SHIPS ONLY NOV 22 1739; in exergue GOD PRESERVE THE ENGLISH FLEET. Six ships (two and four) before a harbor with town and forts; in the harbor are three boats. Copper, size 24.

23. Same obverse. Rev.: WITH SIX SHIPS ONLY NOV 22 1739. Six ships entering one by one a harbor with town, forts, and boats, as last. Copper, size 24.

24. BY THE COURAGE AND CONDUCT OF ADMIRAL VERNON AND COM-MODORE BROWN, of which the first five words are in the exergue. Same design, with a slight difference. Rev.: PORTO BELLO WAS TAKEN WITH SIX SHIPS ONLY NOV 22 1739; in exergue I. W. FECIT. Six ships (one, two and three) entering on the right side a harbor with town and forts; in the harbor are five boats. Brass, size 23.

25. Obverse as No. 7. Rev.: AD VERNON GEN^L OGLE TOOK CARTHAGENA BY SEA AND LAND; in exergue AP^L. 1. 1741. A curving shore, with a large fort in foreground, and in distance a city, trees on the right and left; near the shore are nine vessels of various sizes. Brass, size 24.

26. ADMIRAL VERNON VEIWINING THE TOWN OF CARTHAGANA; in exergue 1740. 1. The Admiral at full length, facing nearly to the front, with right hand extended, a baton in left, walking to the left; in field to left are a town and trees, to right a fort, three ships and a tree. Rev.: THE PORTS OF CARTHAGENA DESTROYD BY ADM VERNON 1741; in field CARTHAGENA. S. IOSEPH. S. IAGO. Two ships and two boats at the mouth of a small river, on which is a town protected by four forts. Brass, size 23.

27. Obverse as No. 17. Rev.: TRUE BRITISH HEROES TOOK CARTHAGENA; in exergue APRIL 1741. Two ships and a boat before a harbor, on which is a town protected by three forts; the harbor is closed by a chain, and in it are a ship and several boats. Copper, size 23.

28. THE PRIDE OF SPAIN HUMBLD BY A^D. VERNON; in exergue AND S^R. CHA^L OGLE; in field DON BLASS. The Admiral at the left at full length, with left hand extended, receiving with right the sword of Don Blass, who is kneeling before him, with hat in left hand; at the right is Sir C. Ogle at full length, with a baton in right hand, the left on his hip. Rev.: THEY TOOK CARTHAGENA APRIL 1741; in field of the harbor DON BLASS. Two ships before a harbor, on which is a town protected by three forts; the harbor is closed by a chain, and in it is a boat. Brass, size 24.

29. ADM VERNON AND S^R CHALONER OGLE TOOK CARTHAGENA; in exergue 1741. The two officers at full length, approaching each other. Rev.: SPANISH INSOLENC CORRECTED BY ENGLISH BRAVERY; in field DON BLASS. Three ships entering one by one a nearly circular harbor, on which is a town; the narrow passage is guarded by four forts; in the harbor are two ships and a boat. Brass, size 24.

30. In exergue BRAVE VERNON OGLE & WENTWORTH. The three officers at full length, between them two small lions. Rev.: VERNON CONQUERD CARTAGENA; in exergue APRIL 1 1741. Four ships and a boat before a town protected by two large forts; the water ends in an ornament of leaves. Brass, size 24.

31. THE BRITISH GLORY REVIVD BY ADM^L. VERNON COM^{MR}. BROWN. The two officers at full length, clasping hands; in field above a crown, a ship below. Rev.: Sir Robert Walpole at full length, with a rope round his neck, led by a devil towards an open mouth spitting fire. A label from the devil's mouth reads MAKE ROOM FOR SIR ROBERT; in exergue NO EXCISE. Copper, size 23.

The last reverse, with a very slight difference, is found joined to another obverse, viz., THE GENEROUSE DUKE OF ARGYLE. NO PENTIONER. The Duke at full length, with a crown, flags and cannon near him.

Of the medals described by the Count de Renesse-Breidbach, but which I have not seen, one seems to combine the obverse of No. 30 with the reverse of No. 8; another has on one side the arms of England, with the reverse of No. 15; and another has the obverse of No. 26 with a different reverse. I shall feel exceedingly obliged to any one who will print in the JOURNAL OF NUMISMATICS the description of any medal which I have not mentioned; but any one, who can enable me to add a new medal to my own series, will confer a still greater favor.

THE APPROACHING SALE OF THE MICKLEY CABINET.

The manuscript catalogue of the Mickley Collection is nearly completed, and a large portion printed.

The arrangement adopted is nearly the same as in most American catalogues, namely, in succession, Greek, Roman, English, French, followed by coins of Continental Europe; after which

come American coins and medals, arranged in the usual way, closing with the Mexican and South American series, and a few trifles not falling into any regular class.

Collectors will probably be interested in the information that no additions whatever have been made to the collection, as received from Mr. Mickley. They will also probably be glad to know that the *entire* collection will be sold, with the exception of the American gold series, a few Anglo-Saxon and early English coins, the series of English Provincial tokens, and a few duplicates, and poor or common pieces, which were not deemed worthy a place in the catalogue.

The series of English tokens is so extensive, that for a proper description a catalogue of four hundred pages would be required, and as this is, of course, out of the question, it has been thought best to offer the entire collection of tokens at private sale in a single lot. It contains several thousand pieces, comprising nearly every variety mentioned by Conder, and at least an equal number not included in his work. All included, are marked with references to his descriptions, and others with numbers and references, as they came from the English dealers.

The collection of tokens, as a whole, is probably one of the best known. It cost, in gold, a little more than £100, and is for sale at a moderate price.

The time of sale has been fixed for the last of October nearly, the particular days not yet determined. The catalogue will make about two hundred pages, and will contain nearly or quite 3,300 lots. Six evenings will be required for the sale, which will take place at the Book Trade Sale Rooms of Messrs. Leavitt, Strebeigh & Co., in New York city.

The catalogues will be ready for delivery Oct. 1st. New York collectors are requested to obtain their copies of Mr. Cogan, and others who may wish them will please address the owner of the collection at Roxbury, Mass. W.

INTERESTING COIN SALE IN ENGLAND.—Greek, Roman and English coins and medals, of much value, have just been sold by auction at Messrs. Sotheby, Wilkinson & Hodge's (29th and 30th ult.) Amongst the best, we may notice a rare dollar of our great Queen Elizabeth, called the Portcullis, struck only for the East India trade (Addington). It brought 5*l.* 2*s.* 6*d.* A unique medal, in silver, also of Elizabeth (obtained by Mr. Curt, in Holland), on her death, produced 20*l.* A single specimen of this piece is known in gold. The gem of the sale was a gold stater of Tarentum, reverse Castor and Pollux on horseback. A similar typed coin had never before been offered publicly or privately for sale in this country. Only four or five specimens are known (68*l.*). An inferior one brought 40*l.* lately in Paris, at Dupré's sale. Mr. S. Addington was the purchaser of this admirable piece. Perseus, the usual eagle type, a silver Tetradrachm, 5*l.* 5*s.*—James I., Thirty-shilling Piece, 3*l.* 3*s.*—Charles I., Treble Unite, 4*l.* 1*s.*—William IV., Proof Crown Piece, 6*l.* 6*s.*—James VI., Thistle Noble, 3*l.* 10*s.*—Charles I., Unite, 4*l.*—William IV., Proof Crown, 5*l.* 7*s.* 6*d.*—Charles I., Scotch Sovereign, 4*l.* 3*s.*—Cromwell's Broad, 6*l.* 5*s.*—Gold coin of Tarentum in alliance with Heraclæa, 11*l.* 10*s.*—Another, with laureate head of Apollo, 11*l.* 15*s.*—*London Athenæum*, Aug. 3, 1867.

TRANSACTIONS OF SOCIETIES.

NEW ENGLAND NUMISMATIC AND ARCHÆOLOGICAL SOCIETY.

The regular monthly meeting of this Society was held on Thursday evening, August 15, Vice-President Fellows in the chair.

The Rules were suspended and the By-Laws amended, by removing the Article which subjects a certain class of Resident Members to a quarterly assessment.

After voting to procure a Scrap-Book, and transacting other business, Mr. Chaplin exhibited a facsimile of the Seal of the City of Kilkenny, Ireland. This electrotype copy was examined with interest, both on account of the curious designs and quaint inscription, and from the fact that it is the only one in existence.

Mr. Fellows exhibited a collection of seven varieties of the Vermonts, Vermontis and Vermontenium Coppers of 1785 and 1786, all in fine condition; also a cent of 1802, having on the obverse a beautiful head of Washington from a very small die; also, the three varieties of the Washington medalet "Success to the United States", one of which is almost unknown to collectors; also, a collection of Roman coins, including the "mite" spoken of in the New Testament; also, a curious marriage medal of A. D. 1600, and various other coins.

Mr. Crosby produced, for examination, a Washington medal in bronze, having for an inscription on the reverse, "Presented to Cadet Palfrey, 1866". It is said that only fifteen of these medals were struck. He also exhibited a set, in silver and bronze, of the rare pieces known as the "Season

Medals", one of which derives additional interest from the fact of its having been for many years in the possession of the late Governor Eustis, of Massachusetts.

After spending a pleasant evening in discussing topics suggested by the pieces exhibited, the meeting adjourned.

QUERIES AND REPLIES.

SAN FRANCISCO, July 18, 1867.

Editor AMERICAN JOURNAL OF NUMISMATICS :

DEAR SIR :—In reply to Mr. Cogan's letter of May 18th, concerning "An Item for Numismatologists", which appeared in the June number of your JOURNAL, I beg leave to make the following explanation :

As Mr. C. remarks, there are some inaccuracies in the article taken from one of our papers, viz : the Dollar of 1801 should have been 1804, and that of 1838 should have been 1836, as originally published.

That the firm of Repiton & Bumpus have, or ever had, a complete set of American coins I deny *in toto*. I am informed by a young man formerly in their employ that Mr. Repiton had not in his collection the Half Dime of 1802, nor the Quarter Dollars of 1823 and 1827, his assertion to the contrary notwithstanding.

He has, however, the Dollar of 1836, in fine condition; but it is the one with "Gobrecht" at the base of the figure of Liberty, and not the rare variety. He has also the Dollar of 1804, but I doubt it being one of the *originals*, being in too fine a condition. He reported that he bought it of a party in Boston, paying him One Thousand Dollars for it, but collectors here do not believe it. The Dollar of 1852 is also in the collection, for which he paid Twenty Dollars in gold coin to a gentleman of this city.

It is hardly probable that he could *readily* sell the whole collection for \$50,000, when he cannot find a purchaser at Five Thousand, his present price. As to its having cost him Twenty Thousand Dollars, your readers can judge for themselves.

Respectfully, yours,

J. HENRY APFLEGATE, Jr.

TRIPOLIS, July 26, 1867.

Editor AMERICAN JOURNAL OF NUMISMATICS :

As, in your last number, you seem discontented with the name "New York", I suggest the one which I have used above I think it appropriate as a collective designation for New York, Brooklyn, and Jersey City, wishing to leave you in doubt as to which of the three I hail from. Mindful of the remark, which you somewhere make, that occasionally, and on certain points, a tyro may enlighten an expert, I venture to call your attention to the following passage, which, in my opinion, clears up the whole subject of the "Tribute Money". It is from Henry Noel Humphreys—not the familiar "Coin Collector's Manual", in Bohn's "Scientific Library"; but his "Ancient Coins and Medals", Lond. 1850, a work of some costliness, illustrated by embossed fac-simile examples. You will find it on pages 153-4.

"The term penny, spoken of in the wages of a 'penny a day', was the denarius or *silver* penny; which was equivalent in that day to about the value of sevenpence-halfpenny of our money. This denarius, very much reduced in weight in the lower empire, was afterwards the model of our Saxon silver penny; and we still preserve its original name, *denarius*, in our notation of pounds, shillings, and pence, by £. s. d., the *d* for denarii. The denarii of Augustus and Tiberius were no doubt both current in Judea at that time. The denarius of Tiberius has the laureated portrait head, with the legend "TI(berius) CAESAR DIVI AVG(usti) F(ilius) AVG(ustus) TVS", (Tiberius Caesar, Augustus, son of the Divine Augustus). On most of the coins of Tiberius and Caligula, the word Caesar is very conspicuous, as Ti. and C. are the abbreviated forms of rendering the prenomens, leaving CAESAR alone at full length; and it was possibly of a denarius of Tiberius, the then reigning emperor, that the question 'whose image and superscription is this?' was asked. But there was also a small coin current in Judea which bore the inscription 'money of Caesar', and may possibly have suggested the answer. It is a small-copper coin, in the style of the Herodian and national Judean coins, but struck by authority of the Romans. On the obverse is a palm tree, the emblem of Judea, and the numeral letters LXX, signifying thirty-nine years from the battle of Actium; and on the reverse an ear of wheat, and the inscription KAICAPOC, (money) of Caesar".

Humphreys has nothing on the "Widow's Mite". A clerical friend informs me that in the original Greek it is "Lepton". Now, according to Humphreys, there were eight *lepta* to the *chalcos*, of which denomination there were two to the quarter "obolus". There were six *oboli* to the *Drachma*, which latter being worth ninepence three farthings, it is manifest that the *lepton* must indeed have been a mite of a coin.

Pardon me if my excerpts are of no importance; and, should they not be worth the space which they will occupy, throw them into the waste-basket. I remain to you and the JOURNAL a sincere well-wisher,

BEN. TIVOGGIO.

From a private letter of Wm. E. Dubois, Esq., of the United States Mint, Philadelphia, one of many which we have received from the same gentleman, and all of them most kind and encouraging towards this JOURNAL, we extract, without his authorization, but sure of his indulgence, the following passage in relation to a specimen, in the Mint Cabinet, of this *coinlet*, two of which "make a farthing", and were cast into the treasury by the widow (Mark, xii. 41-44; Luke xxi. 1-4):

"In one corner of the Cabinet there is a case appropriated to pieces of special interest, and visitors are notified that if they have not much time to stay, they will find that place worthy of their chief attention. While standing one day in front of that case, some years ago, with Dr. Barclay, who has spent some years in Jerusalem and Judea, and is a zealous and intelligent archaeologist, I asked him how we could get a veritable *lepton*, or "mite" of Scripture. He took out of his pocket a very small bronze piece, with just enough of a figure on it to prove its origin and antiquity, and said he picked it out of some rubbish on the mountain or hill, whereon the Jewish temple stood in ancient days. It was probably not the identical widow's mite, but was undoubtedly like it, and quite as old. A little solicitation secured it for the collection, and it is there now, one of the chief objects of attraction to many visitors. It silently affirms the nature of true liberality, and recalls the wisdom which is conspicuous in the declaration recorded in two of the Gospels."

"COPPERHEADS."

A Descriptive Catalogue of the Copper and Base Metallic Currency issued in the several States of the United States, commencing in 1862 and ending in 1864.

[NEW YORK CONTINUED.]

275. OB.: "G. Parsons Fireworks, 24 John St. N. Y." Two Stars. REV.: "Our Country". Small shield and branches enclosed within a wreath. C. B. GS. N. T.
276. OB.: Same as Obverse No. 275. REV.: "I. O. U. 1 Cent" within a wreath. GS. T.
277. OB.: Same as Obverse No. 275. REV.: A small bust of Washington in centre of a five-pointed star. "E. Sigel 177 Willi N. Y." B. GS. T.
278. OB.: "Che's Pfaff, Restaurant 647 Broadway. N. Y." REV.: A full length figure of a monk. C.
279. OB.: "Pike Slip Shades, 1863. E. S." A goblet enclosed within a grape wreath. REV.: A rooster, surrounded by a circle of 13 stars, and the date "1863". N. Size 13.
280. OB.: "John Quinn Grocer Cor 26 St Lexington Av." A small eagle. REV.: Bust of Washington facing to the right. "The Washington Token, 1863." S. C. B. N. T. Size 13.
281. OB.: Same as Obverse No. 280. REV.: "General G. B. Mc Clellan". Bust facing to the left. B. N. T. Size 13.
282. OB.: Same as Obverse No. 280. REV.: "Good for 1 Cent". A circle of dots enclosing the figure "1." Two stars and four arrow-heads. B. N. T. Size 13.
283. OB.: Same as Obverse No. 282. REV.: "I. O. U. 1 Cent, pure Copper". Two small heads, a circle of dots with rays. C. Size 13.
284. OB.: Same as Obverse No. 280. REV.: A man with bundle. "Money Makes the Mare Go. 1863." A ribbon inscribed "Go it Buttons." C. B. N. T. Size 13.
285. OB.: Same as Obverse No. 280. REV.: Eagle on globe. "Union for Ever." B. GS. N. T. Size 13.
286. OB.: Same as on Obverse No. 280. REV.: Liberty head. "For Public Accommodation 1863." B. N. T. Size 13.
287. OB.: "Christian Rauh Confectioner N. Y." A small basket of flowers enclosed within a wreath. Two stars. REV.: A rooster surrounded by a circle of 13 stars, and the date "1863." S. C. B. N. T. Size 13.
288. OB.: "Christian Rauh Confectioner 48 Ave. A, N. Y. E. S." A basket of flowers, two stars. REV. Same as Reverse No. 287. G. B. N. T. Size 13.
289. OB.: An Indian head. "Frederick Rollwagen, Jr 1863." The letter "R" in the name touching the first feather in the head. REV.: "587 Third Avenue, and 20 & 21 Centre Market. N. Y." B. L.
290. OB.: Similar to Obverse No. 289. The letter "O" in name touching the first feather in the head. REV.: Same as Reverse No. 289. C.
291. OB.: "Edw. Schaaf 14 & 16 Division St." REV.: New York 1863." Surrounded by a circle of 13 stars. C.
292. OB.: Same as Obverse No. 291. REV.: An anchor on the face of a shield. "New-York 1863." Two stars. S. C. B. N. T.
293. OB.: "Ed. Schaaf 14 and 16 Division St." 10 stars. REV.: Same as Reverse No. 292. S. C. B. GS. N. T.
294. OB.: "First Ave. Hall. Geo. D. Schmidt, 96 Between 5th & 6th Sts". REV.: An Indian head, surrounded by a circle of 13 stars, "1863." S. C. B. N. T.
295. OB.: "J. Schork 1863." REV.: A clock dial, at 3 o'clock. Very rudely executed. L.
296. OB.: "John Schuh's 88 First Ave. 'N. Y.' Saloon." Two stars. REV.: An Indian head, surrounded by 13 stars. "1863". "L. Roloff" in small letters under the head, the band on the head inscribed "Liberty." C. Size 15.
297. OB.: Same as Obverse No. 296. REV.: "City of New York. I. O. U. One Cent 1863." Two stars. C. Size 15.
298. OB.: "Edw'd Schulze's Restaurant 24 William Street." Three stars. "REV.; A stag's head. "26 & 28 Exchange Place, N. Y. 1863" "G. G." C. B. Size 13.
299. OB.: Same as Obverse No. 298. REV.: Similar to Reverse No. 298. A branch of the antlers of the stag terminating directly under the figures 28. S. C. B. GS. N. T. Size 13.
300. OB.: Head of a bull. "Ph. J. Seiter's Market". Four stars. REV.: "Redeemed at My Market 102 Third Ave N. Y." B. C.

TO BE CONTINUED.

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A M E R I C A N JOURNAL OF NUMISMATICS

A N D

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Contributions and all Communications, other than Advertisements, intended for notice or insertion in the JOURNAL, are to be addressed to

CHAS. E. ANTHON, College of the City of New York, Lexington Av. and 23d St.

Subscriptions, Advertisements, and Business Correspondence of any kind, must be addressed to

E. Y. TEN EYCK, 170 Broadway, cor. Maiden Lane.

THE RHODE ISLAND MEDAL.



AS LONG ago as September, 1866, there appeared in our pages the Query : BROOKLYN, Aug. 17, 1866. DEAR SIR.—Can you give me some information as to the history of the Rhode Island Medal? GUELPH.

That it has not been answered before is owing to the almost entire non-existence, as far as our knowledge extends, of printed information on the subject, as well as to our uncertainty in regard to the motive which actuated the production of this numismatic memorial.

The only published notice of the Piece, with which we are acquainted, is to be found in a continuation of Van Loon's work on Dutch Medals. This continuation is entitled "*Beschrijving van Nederlandsche Historie-Penningen. Zevende Stuk*", or Description of Dutch Historic Medals, Seventh Part, and was published at Amsterdam by Frederic Muller, in 1862. From page 127 we translate the following not very satisfactory account of the Token under consideration: "Although this medal has Dutch inscriptions, the spelling and design indicate an English or Anglo-American origin. That in America they tried, and even succeeded in the attempt, to stir up in this country an interest in the cause of the rebels is well known; as also that in England they equally endeavored to combat that sympathy: but wherefore—be it by Englishmen, or Americans—just the transactions on Rhode Island should be chosen for representation on the Medal, is not clear to us. It may have been a mere speculation, as was the case with the medal struck in 1748 on the elevation of William IV.; and in that event it seems to have succeeded, since the Medal is frequently met with."

The illustration given above is from an electrotype of a wood-cut, both of which belong to Chas. I. Bushnell, Esq., who has kindly lent the former for our use. An impression has already appeared in his "*Memoirs of Samuel Smith, a Soldier of the Revolution, 1776–1786, written by himself.*"

We append the following description. **OB.:** A British two-decker, sails reefed, and colors flying. **LEG.:** "DE ADMIRAALS FLAG VAN ADMIRAAL HOWE 1779", Admiral Howe's Flag-ship, 1779. **REV.:** An island of triangular form, across which, left to right, four files of men, with musket shouldered, are making their way from three ships of war towards thirteen small boats. **LEG.:** "D'vlugtende AMERICAANE^N VAN RHODE YLAND Augt 1778", The flying Americans of Rhode Island, August, 1778. It is about an inch and a half in diameter.

We state, on the authority of a manuscript communication from Mr. Woodward, that there are three varieties of this Medal, in three metals, which we believe to be brass, copper, and tin. The varieties are: one with scroll-work under the ship, one without, and one with the word "Vlugtende" in the same position. This last circumstance is curious, as illustrating the ambiguous character of the Piece. The specimen illustrated by Mr. Bushnell's wood-cut is therefore of the first variety, which is also the rarest, even its existence being known to but few collectors.*

We had always considered the Rhode Island Medal as a production of Dutch sympathizers with the British Tory party in its attempt to reduce the colonies to subjection, until we read the opposite opinion, in the work of Mr. Bushnell, above cited. This most diligent and accurate antiquarian, looking on the evacuation of the island by the Americans as being what it really was, "a masterly Bunker Hill retreat", thinks that the Medal was struck in Holland to commemorate, and not to vilify, that movement. Yet the whole design has an air so anti-American, the British ship is so conspicuous on the obverse, in the place of honor, and the soldiers who are about to take to their boats, and are called "vlugtende"—flying, not retreating—are made to look so ludicrous and forlorn, that we can hardly give up our original impression. The Medal was perhaps the work of some Mr. Facing-Both-Ways among the die-sinkers of that day in Holland; and, his object being merely profit, as the Dutch account suggests, he may have chosen the retreat from Rhode Island as an event agreeable to both parties, to those who favored the mother-country, as well as to those whose hearts were with the insurgents.

To the former the retention of Newport by the British, after so formidable an attack as that threatened by d'Estaing and made by Sullivan, was matter of congratulation: to the latter the bravery of the Americans in the encounter which attended their retreat, and which Lafayette declared to be "the best fought action of the war"†, was a subject of pride, and an earnest of ultimate success. Thus customers were likely to be obtained from both classes of partisans.

It is one of the curious incidents of the Coin-trade in America, that in a sale of coins owned by Mr. Geo. F. Seavey, of Cambridgeport, Mass., which took place June 21 and 22, 1864, a specimen of this Medal, in brass, described in the catalogue itself as "rather poor", was bought for the absurd price of \$40.00. The cause of this phenomenon is pleasantly explained by Mr. Woodward in the MS. communication already mentioned. It seems that two *unlimited* orders had been given for its purchase, "the result of which resembled the striking of an immovable body by an irresistible force, and could not have been foretold". We may observe that it would doubtless have been eternal progression in parallel lines, had not, in this case, one of the infinite elements evidently come to a *finis*. Mr. Woodward adds the following valuable remarks: "As the Medal *was* really rare, I think that this price might have been maintained, but it happened that John King, when in Holland, found no less than fifteen specimens in various metals, three of which Mr. McCoy purchased, and the rest came into my hands: consequently the Medal appeared simultaneously in various places, and the market thus became over-stocked. I think however that to-day there are scarcely twenty-five specimens in America, and the Medal is really more rare than it is thought to be."

* Woodward's Catalogue, Fifth Semi-Annual Sale, 1864, p. 104.

† Arnold. "History of Rhode Island," II., 428.

THE LION OF THE DAY.

Our friend Mr. Woodward is certainly "the Lion of the Day", at least in that select and radiant sphere denominated "the numismatic world". Not that there is anything literally leonine about this amiable gentleman, but because, as he is owner and disposer of the great Mickley Collection, to be sold at the close of the month, his movements, like those of the forest-king, attract the eyes and excite the interest of his kind. Of the Auction, undoubtedly the most important as yet, in the annals of our pursuit, we hope to give an ample historic account in our next number. Meanwhile we print, under Mr. Woodward's initial, two letters which we have recently received from him. They prove that, harassed as he is by periodic illness, and occupied with his approaching sale, he can yet at the same time, pursue, enthusiastically, more than one antiquarian quarry. We learn from the Roxbury papers what the first letter does not mention, namely, that he was himself the purchaser of the Eustis property; and knowing, as we do, his respect and love for the old, we are not surprised to read that this veneration for the antique has led him to sacrifice present profit for the sake of preserving in its original condition one of our most ancient and celebrated buildings. Mr. Woodward seems to have appointed himself conservator of old residences in Roxbury, having recently purchased and restored the Williams mansion, a vast structure, little less than a hundred years old, and a famous compound of bricks and oak, which now bids fair to stand at least a thousand.

ROXBURY, August 27th, 1867.

PROF. CHAS. E. ANTHON :

DEAR SIR : On the fifth of August a sale of real estate took place in this city, which, on account of the historical associations connected with the property, is of some general interest. I refer to the sale of the Governor Eustis Estate, consisting of nearly twenty acres of land, with large mansion-house and stables. It belonged originally to the old Royal Governor, William Shirley, by whom the house was built in 1741-2, of materials brought from England. The frame, of English oak, is, after the lapse of 125 years, perfectly sound.

The building is in very nearly its original condition, and is in a surprisingly perfect state of preservation. It is of large size, including porticoes, being a little less than 100 feet in length and about 50 in breadth.

Its most striking feature inside is its capacious hall with grand staircase and gallery. The hall is nearly 40 feet long, 25 feet broad, and in height extending from first floor to attic, a distance of 24 feet or thereabouts. From this main hall the principal rooms of the house are entered, both on the first floor and the second. These rooms are all of noble dimensions. That on the right is known as "the blue chamber"; and the one on the left, opening from the gallery, has, since 1825, a which time General Lafayette was the guest of Governor Eustis, been designated as "the Lafayette chamber".

This property came into the hands of Governor Eustis in 1819, remained in his possession until his death in 1825, and has since been the residence of his widow, until her death about a year since. Madam Eustis was a daughter of Governor Langdon, of New Hampshire, and it will be noticed that she survived her husband for upwards of forty years.

A settlement of the property among the heirs, who in this long time have become quite numerous, made a division of the large estate necessary. Streets have been run through the grounds, and the land has been surveyed and parcelled into lots, of which several have been sold. The old mansion was sold for the trifle of \$410, and the other buildings for a little less. For a time it was feared that the old house would be torn down, or at least changed to modern tenements; but all lovers of the antique will be glad to know that the present proprietor has determined to restore it, leaving it the same in all its principal features, as it has stood now for more than a century. From its present location, standing as it does partly in one of the new streets referred to, its removal is imperative, but its location will be changed only a few feet, and it is hoped that it may remain, as heretofore, a prominent and important landmark for another century. W.

The second Communication, from the same gentleman, on the subject of THE DOLLAR OF 1804, explains itself.

Numismatists have noticed a recent announcement, in the papers, of the discovery of another *genuine* American 1804 Dollar. Some time since, I received a letter from the gentleman having it for sale, requesting an offer for it. In another letter a rubbing was sent to me, a comparison of which with the genuine Dollar in my possession at once revealed the fact that the new "1804" is simply an alteration, and a comparison with other specimens showed that it was made from an 1803.

In behalf of a friend who authorized me to do so, I immediately offered for the Dollar \$750 to \$1000, according to the condition that the piece might be in, with the sole proviso that its genuineness should be proved beyond a reasonable doubt. Subsequently to this, the holder of the Dollar informed me that he should be at my house with it in a day or two. Hearing nothing further from him, the conclusion was reached that he had become aware of the character of the coin. This occurred several weeks since. More recently I wrote, offering for the piece, if genuine, \$1000; but engaging at the same time to forfeit \$10,000 if I could not prove, in thirty seconds, to any intelligent numismatist, that the newly discovered Dollar is a counterfeit.

As I find the Dollar is still being offered to the coin collecting fraternity, I deem it proper to make these facts public.

In justice to the gentleman who offered me the piece, I must further state that he is not the owner, and I believe that he is himself deceived. W.

THE "ADMIRAL VERNON" MEDALS.

Editor of the AMERICAN JOURNAL OF NUMISMATICS :

I find I have in my Cabinet two Admiral Vernon medals not enumerated in Mr. Appleton's Catalogue, published in your September number. They are :

ADMIRAL . VERNON . TOOK . PORTO . BELLO. The Admiral at three quarters length facing the right, with right hand extended pointing to the inscription, baton in left. Rev. : WITH .

SIX . SHIPS . ONLY ; in exergue NOV 22 1739. Two ships have passed the Fort St. Philip and Castle St. Jago de la Gloria, and are lying in a semi-circular harbor before Fort St. Jerome, built out on a pier ; two boats are lying beyond. Four other ships are heading in, but outside the Forts. Brass, size 27.

THE . BRITISH . GLORY . REVIV.D. BY . ADMIRAL . VERNON. The Admiral at three quarters length facing the right, with right hand extended pointing to the inscription, baton in left. Rev. : WHO . TOOK . PORTO . BELLO . WITH . SIX . SHIPS . ONLY ; in exergue NOV 22 1739. Six ships lying before a semi-circular harbor, the entrance to which is guarded by Fort St. Philip and Castle St. Jago de la Gloria ; beyond Fort St. Jerome, which is on a pier in the harbor, two boats. Copper, size 18½. M. A. STICKNEY.

SALEM.

THE CASTORLAND "HALF DOLLAR"—A MISNOMER.

"Coins" and "medals" are generic terms. If a piece is not a coin, it should not be called "Half Dollar", or any other specific name, included in the *Genus* Coins.

The Castorland piece was struck as a commemorative medal, and not for circulation as a coin. Hence the impropriety of its usual name. But even if it was issued as a coin, with the sanction of the French government, why call it "Half Dollar"? If the specimens struck in silver are so named from their approximate value, we must, of course, call those in copper, "Castorland Cents". "Pattern pieces" would be a convenient designation for those in other metals ; while the unique gold specimen referred to by Mr. Woodward, might with equal propriety be called the "*Castorland Double Eagle*."

Such a confusion of terms, either of which is as fitting as "Half Dollar", shows the necessity of a fixed Numismatic Nomenclature, by which every piece shall receive its appropriate name.

The query is respectfully submitted to American Numismatists, whether applying the name of a United States coin to a French medal, is, or is not hostile to an accurate method of Numismatic classification.

"There is wisdom in calling a thing fitly ; name should note particulars

"Through a character obvious to all men, and worthy of their instant acceptance."

Would not "Castorland Medal" be such a name ?

G. D. H.

TRANSACTIONS OF SOCIETIES.

NEW ENGLAND NUMISMATIC AND ARCHÆOLOGICAL SOCIETY.

At a meeting of this Society, on Thursday evening, August 29, Dr. N. B. Shurtleff in the chair, the members examined with great interest the gems of the celebrated Mickley collection of rare American coins, now in the possession of one of the members of the Society, W. E. Woodward, Esq., of Roxbury.

After the celebrated Dollar of 1804, the Bermuda Penny perhaps attracted the greatest attention ; then came the Pine-tree Penny of 1662 ; the Pine-tree Shillings of 1650 ; the Lord Baltimore Penny, and a splendid variety of Rosa Americana Pennies, Half Pennies, and Farthings ; unique Massachusetts, New York and New Jersey Cents ; Fugios ; the unique Florida piece ; Washington Cents and Medals ; and many other pieces celebrated for their rarity and fine condition.

After passing a vote of thanks to Mr. Woodward, for his kindness in showing and describing the coins, the meeting adjourned.

RHODE ISLAND NUMISMATIC ASSOCIATION.

Regular Meeting, Sept. 16, 1867.—The President in the chair. The records of the last meeting were read and approved. The Secretary reported the reception, and distribution among the members, of the Circular Letter issued from the U. S. Mint, July 1st, 1867, relative to the new system of distributing Pattern Pieces ; also, that the Association had received, from the Director of the Mint, a donation of the new Five-cent Pattern-piece, in *aluminum*. The members were divided in their opinions concerning the piece, though all pronounced the obverse superior in design and execution to the reverse.

The Secretary reported the resignation of Mr. Fitzgerald as Vice-President of the Association, on account of change of residence ; which was accepted, and Mr. Albert V. Jenks was chosen to fill the vacancy.

Mr. Henry A. Smith, of Pawtucket, was unanimously elected an active member of the Association.

Mr. Fisher exhibited a bronze Medal of the Paris Exposition, by H. Ponscarne. Obverse: Lau-reated head of Napoleon III.; "Napoleon III Empereur" Reverse: Winged female floating over a representation of the earth, holding scroll showing ground plan of the Exposition. "Exposition. Universelle. De. MDCCCLXVII. A. Paris."

The discussion of the Louisiana Coppers was postponed until the October meeting: fine specimens of these pieces were exhibited from the cabinet of Mr. C. T. Metcalf.

On motion, the Association adjourned to Monday evening, October 21st.

JOHN J. MEADER, Secretary.

BOSTON NUMISMATIC SOCIETY.—At the last monthly meeting of this Society, held on the afternoon of Thursday, July 11, the Secretary, Mr. Appleton, exhibited a specimen in silver of the medal described in the July number of this JOURNAL, under the head "Dordrecht Dollars". It is of size 31½, and has on one side a milk-maid seated by a cow before a fence; near by are another cow, sheep and trees, with the inscription: *Avidi Spes Fida Coloni*. On the reverse is a ship of war under sail, and around it are four shields, on the largest of which are the arms of West Frisia; the inscription is *Nauta Æquora Verrit Turbida, 1622*. The Society adjourned to the first Thursday of October.

NUMISMATIC AND ANTIQUARIAN SOCIETY OF MONTREAL.—Regular meetings of this Society were held June 12, 26, and July 10, President J. L. Bronsdon in the chair; Assistant Secretary, John Hennessy. In the first of these meetings Mr. Stanley C. Bagg presented a piece of wood from the Recollet Church, now in the course of demolition. Travellers who visited Montreal during the past summer will have been interested in the melancholy appearance of this ancient sanctuary, as it gradually disappeared to make way for a dry goods' temple. Its history and that of the order to which it belonged have been re-investigated on this occasion, and an article, taken from the "Montreal Herald," and forwarded to us by Mr. Sandham, contains some facts worth transcribing. These mendicant monks, who arrived in Canada in 1615, were the first of the Roman Catholic clergy who visited that country. They were the first to celebrate mass, and the first to open a school. The property in Montreal on which stood their convent and church was acquired by them in 1692. It comprised a large garden and a fine orchard, and in front, on Notre Dame Street, was once a row of noble elm trees. The church was finished in 1706. After the British conquest, the monks were not allowed to recruit their numbers, and the building was in part occupied by the Scotch, as a place for Presbyterian worship, with the full consent, it is thought, of the surviving Fathers, the last of whom died in 1813. On the removal of the edifice in the present year, the bodies which had been buried beneath it were exhumed, those of the Recollets being distinguished by having been buried without coffins and merely in the gowns of their order. At the meeting of July 10, "the necessity of a new Coinage for the Dominion of Canada" was announced for discussion on the 31st, but we have not since then heard officially from our northern friends. We learn, however, through Mr. Sandham, whose avocations, as Secretary of the Young Men's Christian Association, have compelled him to resign the secretaryship of the Society, that they are busy with the "Canadian Coins, Seals, and Medals," and hope to have the work published this fall.

THE COMMEMORATION MEDAL OF THE COLLEGE OF THE CITY OF NEW YORK.

The Reverse-Die of this Medal has now been defaced, so that it cannot be again used. Both it and the Obverse-Die are now at the College, corner of Lexington avenue and 23d Street; and it is not likely that any impressions will be taken from the latter—in combination, of course, with a new Reverse—until some future occurrence in the history of the institution shall call for such a proceeding. The erection of a new building, on Reservoir Square, the location already assigned to the College, may present a proper occasion.

This Medal has never been regularly brought into the Numismatic market, and never will be; though it is understood that a few impressions in bronze can be obtained, on application to the Janitor of the College, from subscribers who own more specimens than they desire to keep. The subscribers are bound by a mutual promise not to dispose of these for less than Seven Dollars (\$7.00) each, a price which may not appear too high, on reading the following statement. Such statistics as are therein conveyed ought, it would seem, to be recorded in this JOURNAL, on the production of any new Medal of importance in New York or elsewhere, in order that Numismatists may have its exact value, both in itself, and in regard to rarity.

The Commemoration Medal originated in the following way. After the inconvenience arising from the misnomer "Academy" applied to an institution which, from its inception, had been empowered to confer and had actually conferred the collegiate degrees, had been fully experienced, and the mock-humility, which had thus sought to propitiate the foes of all higher learning, had given way to self-respect and truthfulness, the Faculty of the College, at one of their meetings, engaged in a debate on the propriety of celebrating the event, as other events in their corporate existence had been celebrated. Such celebrations had been conducted by assembling the students, and listening to Orations more or less rapid, delivered by them or others. One member of the Faculty now suggested as a more elegant, permanent, and satisfactory memorial, better fitted to show good taste on their own part, and to cultivate the taste of the public, the striking of a Commemorative Medal. The proposition met with unexpected favor, and the necessary subscription was entered into by almost all the Officers. It was agreed that impressions should be presented to the Trustees of the College, the Mayor of the City, the Governor of the State, the Editors of the City papers, and such prominent citizens as had distinguished themselves by friendliness to the Institution, either as private gentlemen or in a public capacity.

The Dies were cut by Mr. Wm. H. Key, of the United States Mint, Philadelphia, but the idea of the Device and Legends originated with one of the Faculty. The size is 38, or the same as that of the Washington Cabinet Medal. The Obverse bears a Female Head in profile, facing to the left, with hair flowing from beneath a plain fillet, and with a circlet of stars from the forehead to the temple. Above the head is the Legend: LIGHT, LIBERTY, LAW., a motto never before used, as far as we know, and intended to express, concisely and with alliteration, a fundamental principle of the American educational system. Law is denoted by the fillet or band, Liberty by the flowing hair, Light by the coronal of stars. Of these latter four are visible; and if we assume that three more would be seen on the other side of the head, if it were shown, this starry circlet will typify the Trivium and Quadrivium which made up the circle of the sciences in the old universities: Grammar, Dialectics, Rhetoric, Music, Arithmetic, Geometry, and Astronomy. This somewhat recondite application of the distich:

*"Gramm. loquitur, Dia. vera docet, Rhet. verba colorat:
Mus. canit, Ar. numerat, Geo. ponderat, Ast. colit astra,"*

was however an after-thought, or a coincidence not originally contemplated. The Reverse bears the inscription: THE NEW YORK FREE ACADEMY—WAS FOUNDED,—1847,—BY ACT OF THE LEGISLATURE—AND—VOTE OF THE CITIZENS;—AND—ITS NAME WAS CHANGED,—1866,—BY ACT TAKING EFFECT—MAY 1,—TO—COLLEGE OF THE CITY OF NEW YORK.

It is only justice to Mr. Key to remark that his design of the head, his arrangement of the lettering, and his manual execution of the work in all its parts and details, were most satisfactory to his employers, and that his production has elicited the praise of all persons competent to form an opinion on such subjects.

It will be observed, we hope, and with approval, that there is no personal adulation or compliment conveyed in the inscriptions. No feeling of ostentation or vain-glory prompted the action. The Medal was intended to be, and is, simply what the French Academy of Inscriptions and Medals intimated as proper by the legend "RERUM GESTARUM FIDES" on their own foundation-medal in 1663:—an evidence of things done. The Citizens of New York and the Legislature of the State are alone mentioned. Townsend Harris, the originator of the institution; Robert Kelly, Lieut. Gov. Bradish, Judge Bosworth, and others its active friends; or Horace Webster, its president from the first, might have been thus immortalized—for a medal is no perishable thing,—or the Officers who paid for the Dies might have taken this opportunity to record their own names forever. Nothing of the kind was done. No individual is glorified, but the Community receives all the honor. This revival of the ancient Roman style we hope to see imitated in another sphere of art as well as ours. The Roman Senate and People constructed the great architectural works which still amaze the world; and their S. P. Q. R. was considered to be a more fitting inscription than the ignoble names of petty magistrates who had carelessly superintended the labor, or of contractors and masons who might, or might not, have improved the chance of speculation as they laid the bricks and stones. While such contemptible memorials, disfiguring our great public structures, will occur to every one, we really do not recollect a single example of the contrary kind, "the old simplicity of pomp", except the inscriptions on the insignificant monument of General Montgomery, under the portico of St. Paul's Church, beginning: "This monument is erected by order of Congress", and: "The People of the State of New York". No where do we read "The Men of the City of New York caused this Work to be constructed for", &c., or "The People of the United States of America have erected this Edifice", &c., and the like; and when we look at the numerous and staring specimens of the sort which we censure, we cannot but exclaim, with indignant Hamlet: "Oh, reform it altogether!", and hope that the example offered in this medal may prove a vigorous germ of a new system.

As the Academy of Inscriptions and Medals, already referred to, was founded for the purpose of devising appropriate words to be engraved on historic memorials of every kind, so it would seem to be within the province of our own Society to direct the public taste in this respect by inviting consultation and proffering advice.

The following is a correct list of all the impressions of the "Commemoration Medal" taken before the defacing of the Reverse Die :

In Silver,	24	In Copper, Plain,	2
German Silver,	4	Copper, Fire-Gilt,	11
Copper, Bronzed,	290		
		Total,	331

This Statement is guaranteed by Mr. Key, and its accuracy may be relied on.

I. Q.

COIN SALE.—On the afternoon of Monday, Sept. 30, a Collection of Gold, Silver, and Copper Coins and Medals was disposed of by Messrs. Bangs, Merwin & Co., at their salesrooms. The attendance was small, but the bidding quite spirited, except in the case of valueless pieces. The Cabinet was an interesting one and seemed to have been brought together by some gentleman of historic taste and knowledge. The American Gold and Silver, which was, generally speaking, neither rare nor in fine order, brought about its metallic worth. Some good foreign Crowns, in glass cases, and others, of an interesting character, but much circulated, and sold singly, went off at good prices. A remarkable Medal of John Quincy Adams, by Fürst, Rev.: "Science gives Peace and America Plenty", size 33, in White Metal, not mentioned by Satterlee, was bought for Mr. McCoy at \$7.00. An "Eric Canal" and a "Washington Benevolent Society", both in Silver, sold respectively for \$4.00 and \$6.50. These prices were low. Several Silver Medals of recent Roman Pontiffs, with interesting Reverses, size 28, ranged between \$2.00 and \$3.00; and a remarkable one, likewise in Silver, size 26, bearing on one side the head of Goethe, on the other the *capita jugata* of Carl August and Luise, Duke and Duchess of Saxe Weimar, with no Legends, but an engraved inscription on the edge, signifying that it was given by them to him, Nov. 7, 1825, was purchased for the bagatelle of \$3.00. A set of about thirty English War Medals, mostly in fine condition, and some rare, as that for South Africa, and that for Ghuznee, varied between \$1.50 and \$3.50. A well-preserved gold medal of Maximilian, Duke and first Elector of Bavaria, with his full length figure in armor on the Obverse, and on the Reverse his capital, Munich, date 1640, weight 5 ducats, was acquired, for the moderate sum of \$16.00, by Mr. Moore, of Trenton Falls,

A splendid Proof Set of Victoria, 1839, from the £5 piece to the farthing, was purchased for \$52.50. The Five Pound Piece, a noble work of Wyon, with the device of Una guiding the Lion on the Reverse, was greatly admired, and those who were present congratulated themselves on the opportunity of examining a coin so uncommon.

A fine Casting in Silver, representing a battle of horsemen and infantry, naked, save helmet, shield and sword, was sold for but \$2.62. It bears the legend DE GALLIS AD CANNAS, implying that it represents the victory gained by Gonsalvo de Cordova, for Ferdinand of Arragon, in 1503, over the French at Cerignola, in the neighborhood of Hannibal's battle-field at Cannæ. It was probably made in the year 1532, when Charles V. commemorated in this way the conquest of the kingdom of Naples by his grandfather Ferdinand. See Madai, *Thaler Cabinet*, No. 5333.

VARIA.

Under this head we are going to discharge a few arrears which we owe to correspondents, and record an item or two worth rescuing from oblivion. To begin with the remotest representative of our Society; our esteemed Corresponding Member, J. Henry Applegate, Jr., of San Francisco, writes under date of Aug. 9, that in California the pursuit of Numismatics, once carried on with ardor, is now almost extinct; but there remains at least one student—he adds—"who, having commenced the acquisition of these precious mementos of the history of nations, will never abandon it". We had written to Mr. Applegate, requesting him to procure for us some Chinese Dollars. He replies: "Regarding Chinese Dollars, that is, dollars of Chinese mintage, I would remark that I have not seen a single one in this city. The money used by that people is the Mexican Dollar, large quantities of which come back with the Chinese stamp. Or do you wish a Hong Kong Dollar with Queen Victoria's head? I see those occasionally". We had no reference however to either of these, but rather to such as are figured in Plate V. of Martin and Trübner's "Current Gold and Silver Coins of all Countries", London, 1863. We have there, in electrotypes fac-similes, three specimens of Native Dollars, in Silver, issued privately, without the authority of the Government, covered with Chinese characters, and one exhibiting on the Obverse a half-length image of a man, surrounded by the

same; also a fourth specimen, called a Tael, equal to a thousand of Cash, or the coins of base metal with a square hole in the centre, which is worth 6s. 6d. in English money. When the work was published, neither Gold nor Silver coins were issued by the Government, any large payments being made in Gold and Silver ingots, and Spanish and American Silver Dollars. We noticed however, in the N. Y. Herald, of Aug. 27, the following paragraph: "At the Mint in Pekin have just been struck, as an experiment in monetary reform, pieces of Gold and Silver in conformity with the French system, of 20f., 5f., and 1f. These coins have on one side the cipher of the present sovereign of China, and on the other a winged dragon". In a subsequent letter, Aug. 17, Mr. Applegate says that he thinks he can procure a Dollar of the late Emperor Maximilian in San Francisco, though they command there a high premium, "costing from five to twelve dollars gold each". But our amateurs in New York have in general supplied themselves with this coin at prices varying from \$1.50 to \$5.00, currency.—Within the last month a Maximilian Gold piece of twenty Pesos has been offered us for \$50 in Greenbacks, by Messrs. Penniman & Candler, 64 Wall St.; but the friends to whom we mentioned it thought the price too high, and the piece more abundant than is commonly supposed.—From a Correspondent in Philadelphia, "H. P., Jr.", we received, as long ago as June 28, the following "Crude Suggestion": "What do your readers think of the project of a Convention of Delegates from all the Numismatic and Archæological Societies in the United States and Canada, to be held in New York during Christmas week; the exact time to be fixed by the New York Society? I think much good might arise from the reading of papers and the interchange of opinions that would take place on the occasion. I have no doubt that an invitation to this, as the first of a Series of such Conventions, would be cordially responded to all over the country".—Our excellent friend, Mr. Dubois, writing from the same city, remarks, in connection with certain pseudo-antiquities, Icelandic and Hebrew, discovered, the former on the banks of the Potomac, the latter in Ohio: "Perhaps you do not remember that, some twenty years ago, a remarkable coin was found in the same State of Ohio, of very ancient appearance, and so much corroded that nothing could be made out but the word CÆSAR. No doubt it suggested a surmise that Julius had crossed over at Behring's Straits, with his triumphant legions, but had omitted to record the fact in his Commentaries. But it seemed, to some, more likely that the coin once bore the legend NOVA CÆSAREA, and was a New Jersey penny".—We ascertained from the same authority, in the month of July last, that one of the machinists of the Mint had been sent over to London, to take lessons in working the Hill machine, lately purchased for that institution at a cost of over \$5,000 currency. He was to learn how to take it apart and to put it together, and was then to bring it over. He wrote from London that it was "very complicated", as was to be expected. It must by this time have arrived, and visitors who may be allowed to inspect its operation will doubtless be highly gratified with this remarkable piece of mechanism.—From Boston we hear that Mr. Mickle's American Gold, which does not appear in the Catalogue of his Collection, was bought by Mr. Appleton, who has now a very nearly perfect Series of Gold down to 1838, since which date he does not keep it.—The American Numismatic and Archæological Society of New York resumes its regular Meetings on Thursday, October 10th. It is understood that, through the great kindness of Thomas Boesé, Esq., Clerk of the Board of Education, the Society will be enabled to meet in the Hall of that Body, corner of Grand St. and Elm. This central position will, we hope, prove more convenient for the Brooklyn members, and ensure their punctual attendance. The Society begins its Winter reunions under the most promising auspices, and a career of ever-increasing prosperity is anticipated by its well-wishers.

QUERIES AND REPLIES.

EDITOR JOURNAL OF NUMISMATICS: Having made the collection of Canadian Coins and Tokens a specialty for years, I was much interested in the article on Canadian Numismatics in the JOURNAL for May; and, wishing to know more on the subject, I would be very thankful if your Montreal correspondent would have the kindness to answer a few questions put to him through the medium of your publication.

I would like to have the description of the piece known as the Rebellion Token, also a description of the Bout de l'Isle Piece. I heard some years ago of the existence of a One Penny Piece, with a side view of the building of the Bank of Montreal. Is there such a piece known to exist? I have in my collection two side-view Half-pennies of 1839. Both alike on obverse, but a slight variation on the reverse side. I have seen in a friend's collection a token, with a bunch of plants tied together and the inscription: "Trade & Agriculture, Lower Canada"; Reverse, an open wreath and the inscription: "Bank Token ½ Penny Montreal". Is it rare with collectors in Canada? I have 36 distinct varieties of the Un Sou tokens, five being in brass and one in German silver. Is the card of Stein, Brown & Co., one Tub; Reverse, a Distilling Furnace, classed among Canadian tokens? And are the Wellington tokens classed as Canadian? I should also be much indebted to Mr. Sandham for some account of the coin of the North-West Trading Company, mentioned by him in your May number. I have likewise a bronze Canadian medal, of which the following is a description: Obv.: On an altar two hands clasped and grasping a burning torch; Leg.: William Dummer Powell and Anne Murray; Exergue: Intermarried 3rd October, 1775. Rev.: In a wreath of double knots united by links, Leg.: To celebrate the fiftieth anniversary Upper Canada 3rd October 1825. I would like to learn the origin and history of this Medal, and the parties commemorated.

Yours, &c.

E. G.

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NUMISMATICS IN POETRY.

As we were, the other day, turning over the pages of Dr. Hough's excellent "History of Lewis County", our attention was attracted by this pretty stanza on the Castorland Jetton, occurring in the lines of Caleb Lyon of Lyonsdale, on the unsuccessful attempt to colonize that region :

"Then was struck a classic medal by this visionary band :
Cybele was on the silver, and beneath was Castorland ;
The reverse a tree of maple, yielding forth its precious store,
Salve magna parens frugum was the legend that it bore."

Hereupon we began to reflect on the very small extent to which English poets have availed themselves of the resources, historical, romantic, and imaginative, which Coins and Medals furnish for illustration and figure. Whether from their proverbial want of familiarity with these precious and interesting objects, or from some other cause, they seem to be unacquainted even with the names of moneys current in their own time or the past. Shakspeare, indeed, was well aware that certain "rascal counters"* , which circulated in Greece, and ultimately in the Eastern portions of the Roman Empire, were known as "drachmas", for, in a well known passage of "Julius Cæsar", Brutus says :

"By Heaven, I had rather coin my heart,
And drop my blood for drachmas, than to wring
From the hard hands of peasants their vile trash,
By any indirection."†

He was familiar too, as we might have supposed, with the "beggarly denier"‡, the twelfth part of the French sou, less than half a modern centime ; and had the "groat," or four-pence, with the profile portrait of his own day, so present to his mind as to forget that no kind whatever of that coin existed in the reign of King John, and make Faulconbridge liken to a "half-faced groat" his lean but legitimate elder brother.§ With similar anachronism that truculent personage refers to the three-farthing piece with the rose behind the head, which Elizabeth was the first and only sovereign to issue, as being in use more than three centuries before her reign. "I would not own," he says,

— "a face so thin
That in mine ear I durst not stick a rose,
Lest men should say, Look where three farthings goes."||

* Julius Cæsar, Act IV., Sc. 3.

† Ibid.

‡ Richard III., Act I., Sc. 3.

§ King John, Act I. Humphrey's "Coinage of the British Empire," 1861, p. 109.

|| King John, Act I., and Theobald's note on the passage.

So, too, in "Timon of Athens", we find the solid matter of money, though we miss the local form, in the "three thousand crowns"*, which a numismatic poet would call "tetradrachms."

But when we pass to the other great master of English verse, to him whose imagination roved amid

"The wealth of Ormus or of Ind,
Or where the gorgeous East with richest hand
Showers on her kings barbaric pearl and gold,"†

to him who delighted in heaping together the grand, melodious, and suggestive names with which his erudition supplied him, and who could convert into poetry such materials as :

"Convulsions, epilepsies, fierce catarrhs,
Intestine stone and ulcer, colic pangs,
Daemonic frenzy, moping melancholy,
And moon-struck madness, pining atrophy,
Marasmus and wide-wasting pestilence,
Dropsies and asthmas, and joint-racking rheums",‡

we find no mention, either general or special, of any product of the die in all his poetic works. He does not enumerate, much less pause or dwell on, such individual components of treasure ; though, in the Temptation, his subject led him to

"Great and glorious Rome, queen of the earth
So far renown'd, and with the spoils enrich'd
Of nations."§

Milton's burlesque imitator, John Philips, also avoids any description of the coin which is his theme and title ; and, in fact, forgets it altogether after his first three lines :

"Happy the man, who, void of cares and strife,
In silken or in leathern purse retains
A splendid Shilling";

yet Samuel Butler had shewn that it was a not unfertile topic by his couplet, often misquoted :

"Still amorous, and fond, and billing,
Like Philip and Mary on a Shilling."||

The satiric lines of Matthew Prior, on unwise collectors, beginning :

"What toil did honest Curio take,"

and quoted in Mr. Sage's "Recollections of a Coin Collector, No. 3" (we would be glad to receive No. 4), are from the poet's "Alma ; or, the Progress of the Mind", Canto III. ; and the citation from Pope's "Epistle to Mr. Addison, occasioned by his Dialogues on Medals", given in the article entitled "Our National Coinage", in the June number, by Mr. A. C. Roberts, from whom we should be pleased indeed to receive another contribution, is from a piece which has ever been a copious source of numismatic excerpts. The following passage therefrom is one which has often been laid under contribution ; and if Pope erred in deeming "a Cecrops" attainable, he was yet as correct as he was humorous in regard to the large brass of Otho, which is not to be had except in counterfeit :

"The medal, faithful to its charge of fame,
Through climes and ages bears each form and name :
In one short view subjected to our eye,
Gods, emperors, heroes, sages, beauties lie.
With sharpen'd sight pale antiquaries pore,
Th' inscription value, but the rust adore,
This the blue varnish, that the green endears,
The sacred rust of twice ten hundred years !
To gain Pescennius one employs his schemes,
One grasps a Cecrops in ecstatic dreams ;
Poor Vadius, long with learned spleen devour'd,
Can taste no pleasure since his shield was scour'd ;
And Curio, restless by the fair one's side,
Sighs for an Otho, and neglects his bride."

* Timon of Athens, Act III., Sc. 4.

‡ Paradise Regained, Book IV.

† Paradise Lost, Book II.

‡ Paradise Lost, Book XI.

|| Butler's "Hudibras", Part III., Canto I, l. 687-8.

If we have nothing to say about our noted American poets in connection with this matter, it is because we recollect no instance in which one of them has mentioned either coins or medals, or their votaries. Our reading may, however, be defective here, and that of some contributor may perhaps fill up the void. If the vein have not yet been worked, we believe that it would not prove an ungrateful one. We remember reading long ago a short poem by the German Rückert, which begins :

“I am monarch of a quiet folk of dreamings :
Ruler in fantastic realms of seemings ;”

and pictures the various lands and races over which, in idea, the Poet reigns. So, the hoarded contents of the cabinet might be laid before the reader's view in a work of fantasy, as types and symbols of the regions whither they lead one's thoughts. Who will sing us “The Numismatist's Dream”?

REVOLUTIONARY PEACE MEDALS.

BY W. S. APPLETON.

I have always been much interested in a series of medals, which, for lack of a better name, may be called the Revolutionary Peace Medals. By this I mean all medals struck to celebrate any of the events connected with the successful ending of the War of American Independence, with the recognition of this fact by foreign powers, and with the signing of the treaty, by which Great Britain finally accepted it with all its consequences. No attempt has yet been made to form a list of such medals, though they are several in number. I know of ten referring directly to this country, besides one which only alludes to peace between France and England. Most of these are well known, but some of them are of excessive rarity. All are in my own cabinet, and I have never heard of another perfect collection. The importance of the series, as part of the medallic history of the United States, is too plain to be insisted upon, and I feel sure that a descriptive catalogue, with a few notes on the dates and legends, must have a certain real value.

MEDALS.

I. *LIBERTAS. AMERICANA* ; in exergue 4 JUL. 1776 ; on edge of bust DUPRE. A beautiful head of Liberty to the left, with hair loosely streaming backwards ; over the right shoulder a pole, on which is a Phrygian cap. Rev. NON SINE DIIS AN. MOSUS INFANS. (Horace, Book III. Ode IV., 20—) ; in exergue 17 OCT. 1781 ; on platform DUPRE F. The infant Hercules in his cradle strangling two serpents, while Pallas protects him, with a spear in her right hand, and in her left a shield charged with the lilies of France, against which a leopard is throwing himself. Silver, size 30.

The dates on the reverse are those of the surrender of Burgoyne and of Cornwallis. The idea was Franklin's, and it was he who caused this exquisite medal to be struck. Sir William Jones aided him in the devices and supplied the mottos.*

* These statements are proved by the following extracts from Franklin's Works, Sparks's Edition : “This puts me in mind of a medal I have had a mind to strike, since the late great event you gave me an account of, representing the United States by the figure of an infant Hercules in his cradle, strangling the two serpents ; and France by that of Minerva, sitting by as his nurse, with her spear and helmet, and her robe specked with a few *fleurs de lis*. The extinguishing of two entire armies in one war is what has rarely happened, and it gives a presage of the future force of our growing empire.” * This medal was subsequently executed, under the direction of Dr. Franklin, with some variation in the device . . . Letter to Robert R. Livingston, March 4, 1782.—Vol. IX., p. 173.—“The engraving of my medal, which you know was projected before the peace, is but just finished. None are yet struck in hard metal, but will be in a few days. In the mean time, having this good opportunity by Mr. Penn, I send you one of the *épreuves*. You will see that I have profited by some of your ideas, and adopted the mottos you were so kind as to furnish”. Letter to Sir William Jones, March 17, 1783.—id. p. 501.—“My Lord, I have the honor to address to your Eminent Highness the medal, which I have lately had struck. It is a homage of gratitude, my Lord, which is due to the interest you have taken in our cause ; and we no less owe it to your virtues, and to your Eminent Highness's wise administration of government”. Letter to the Grand Master of Malta, Ap. 6, 1783.—id. p. 508.—“I have caused to be struck here the medal which I formerly mentioned to you, the design of which you seemed to approve. I enclose one of them in silver, for the President of Congress,

2. Three standing figures; the middle one, a warrior, personifying Holland, with his right hand grasps that of a woman in barbarous dress, who leans on a shield, inscribed *DE VEREENIGDE STAATEN VAN NOORD AMERICA*; at her feet are a sceptre and broken shackles; at the right is a woman, holding in her right hand an olive-branch, and leaning on a shield inscribed *GROOT BRITTANJEN*; at her feet lies a snake, and behind her sits a dog, who is kept back by the extended left hand of the warrior; above him in the clouds is an angel, carrying a liberty-cap to the United States; in exergue *B. C. V. CALKER F. REV. AAN DE STAATEN VAN FRIESLAND TER DANKBAARE NAGEDACHTENISSE VAN DE LANDSDAGEN IN FEBR. EN APR. MDCCLXXXII TOEGEWYD DOOR DE BURGER SOCIETEIT DOOR VRYHEID EN YVER TE LEEUWARDEN*. (To the States of Friesland in grateful remembrance of the Assemblies held in February and April 1782. Dedicated by the Civic Society "Through Freedom and Zeal" at Leeuwarden). A right hand from the clouds holds the crowned shield of West Frisia. Silver, size 28.

This medal and the five following are of Dutch origin; the best explanation of the events causing them and the dates borne on them is found in the letters of John Adams, as printed in the "Diplomatic Correspondence of the American Revolution". He wrote from Amsterdam, Feb. 27, 1782. "Friesland has at last taken the provincial resolution to acknowledge the independence, of which United America is in full possession." In a later letter he communicates the resolution as passed Feb. 26. The action of April will be more properly noticed with the next medal.

3. *LIBERA SOROR.*; in exergue *SOLENNI DECR. [ETO] AGN. [ITA] 19 APR. MDCCLXXXII*. At the left an armed woman, personifying Holland, with her right hand grasps that of an Indian Queen, while on a pole in her left she holds a liberty-cap over the head of the Indian, who stands at the right, bearing in her left hand a shield charged with thirteen stars, a spear, and a chain which holds a leopard, on whose head she presses her left foot; between the figures is an altar, on which fire is burning, and above them are rays of the sun. *REV. TYRANNIS VIRTUTE REPULSA*; in exergue *SUB GALLIÆ AUSPICIIIS; I. G. HOLTZHEY FEC.* An open landscape, with a high rock at the left, at the base of which lies a unicorn, royally gorged, who has broken his horn against the rock. Silver, size 28½.

The date on this medal refers to a resolution of their "High Mightinesses, the States-General of the United Provinces, Friday, April 19, 1782," which ends thus: "it has been thought fit and resolved, that Mr. Adams shall be admitted and acknowledged in quality of Envoy of the United States of North America to their High Mightinesses, as he is admitted and acknowledged by the present."

4. *FAVSTISSIMO FOEDERE JUNCTÆ. DIE VII OCTOB. MDCCLXXXII*. Fame seated on the clouds, supporting with her right hand two shields, one of Holland, the other charged with thirteen stars; above them is a crown, and below the club of Hercules and lion's skin; her left hand holds to her lips a long trumpet. *REV. JUSTITIAM ET NON TEMNERE DIVOS* (Virgil, *Æneid*, Book vi., 620); in exergue *S. P. Q. AMST. SACRVM; I. G. HOLTZHEY FEC.* At the left is a pyramid on the base of which hang flowers, and a scroll inscribed "PRODRAMVS" (a forerunner); on the front of the pyramid the crowned shield of Amsterdam rests against crossed fasces; Mercury flying through the air is about to place a wreath on the crown; in the foreground are a basket of fruit and an anchor, on which stands a cock, whose left claw holds something not easily recognizable; in the distance is the ocean, on which are several vessels. Silver, size 29.

5. The same medal, size 21.

6. *EN DEXTRA FIDESQUE*; in exergue *DEN. 7 October 1782, I. V. B.* At the right a woman sits on a bale of goods, resting her left arm on the shield of Holland; near her stands a pole, on the top of which is a liberty-cap; her right hand is extended to receive an olive branch from a man in classic dress standing at the left, who offers it with his right hand, and with his left supports a staff, from which flies the "Stars and Stripes"; near him is a barrel, filled to overflowing with Indian corn.

and one in copper for yourself; the impression on copper is thought to appear best, and you will soon receive a number for the members. I have presented one to the King, and another to the Queen, both in gold, and one in silver to each of the ministers, as a monumental acknowledgment, which may go down to future ages, of the obligations we are under to this nation. It is mighty well received, and gives general pleasure. If the Congress approve of it, as I hope they will, I may add something on the die (for those to be struck hereafter) to show that it was done by their order, which I could not venture to do till I had authority for it." Letter to Robert R. Livingston, Ap. 15, 1783.—id. p. 515.—"Sir, I received with the most lively sensibility the medal, which your Excellency sent me, and the value I set upon this acquisition leaves my gratitude unbounded. This monument of American liberty has a distinguished place in my cabinet". Rohan, Grand Master of Malta to Franklin, Malta, Jun. 21, 1783.—id. p. 527.—"I am happy to hear that both the device and workmanship of the medal are approved with you, as they have the good fortune to be by the best judges on this side of the water. It has been esteemed a well-timed, as well as a well-merited, compliment here, and has its good effects. Since the two first which you mention as received, I have sent by different opportunities so many, as that every member of Congress might have one. I hope they are come safe to hand by this time". Letter to the President of Congress, Sept. 13, 1783.—Vol. x., p. 15.

REV. HEIL, VRIJGESTREEN AMERIKAAN : GANSCH NEERLAND NEEMT UW VRIENDSCHAP AAN. GODS GUNST VEREEN TWEE VRIJE LANDEN, TOT WEERZYDS NUT, DOOR VASTE RANDEN. (Hail to you, American, who have fought out your freedom : All Netherland accepts your friendship. God's grace unite two free lands, to mutual good, through solid ties) ; below is a caduceus between a branch of olive and a branch of laurel. Silver, size 20½.

The dies for these medals were evidently prepared in advance of the event, for we find in Mr. Adams' letters that the signing of the treaties, which was to have taken place on Oct. 7, was put off till the next day, on which, Oct. 8, "were executed the Treaty of Commerce and the convention concerning recaptures".

7. NEDERLAND VERKLAARD AMERICA VRY. (Netherland declares America free) ; in exergue I. M. LAGEMAN. A woman in classic dress, holding in her right hand a bundle of seven arrows, and supporting a lance, on the top of which is a liberty-cap, in her left a caduceus ; at her feet are a cactus and a horn of plenty, and in the distance are fortifications and a range of hills. REV. DE ALGEMEENT WENSCH. (The universal desire) ; in exergue 1782. A group of bales and barrels, a boat with one mast, and a tall trident-headed staff, from which hang the flags of Holland and the United States. Silver, size 21½.

8. LIBERTAS AMERICANA ; in exergue MDCLXXXIII ; in field œ. Louis XVI. in royal robes, and on his throne, facing the right, pointing with his left hand to a shield charged with thirteen bars, which a woman, representing either Liberty or Authority, has just hung on a column, surmounted by a cap of liberty. REV. COMMUNI CONSENSV. Pallas standing, facing the right, supporting with her right hand a spear, by the side of which an olive springs up ; her left hand holds a ribbon, tied in a bow, from which hang the shields of France, Great Britain, Spain and Holland ; on the ground lies a shield with the head of Medusa. Silver, size 29.

9. SIC HOSTES CONCORDIA INVIGIT AMICOS ; in exergue PRUDENTIA & FATIS ; in field to the left MAHO, to right GIBR.* At the left a woman, in classic dress, with an olive-branch in left hand, with her right grasps that of another woman, who supports with her left hand a pole, on which is a liberty-cap ; between the figures are a horn of plenty, the shields of Ireland, France and Spain ; behind the first figure is the shield of Scotland, and behind the second a shield charged with several bars, for the United States ; in the field at each side is a battle between a fort and several vessels, and above the figures is a triangle, from which proceed rays ; in the exergue is a view of a large fortified seaport town. REV. ENSIBVS EX MARTIS LVX PACIS LÆTA RESVRGIT ; in exergue OPE VVLCANI 1783. A woman, with an olive-branch in right hand and a horn of plenty in left, stands on a man in armor lying prostrate with a broken sword in right hand ; in the distance is an open sea, with mountains and vessels to left and a battle between a fort and several vessels to right ; in the air above is the sun in splendor and an angel flying to right, with a wreath in left hand, and in right a trumpet through which he sounds the words FIAT PAX. Tin, size 27½.

I know nothing of the origin of this medal, and have seen but one other specimen, which is in the Mickley collection.

10. FELICITAS BRITANNIA ET AMERICA ; in exergue MDCLXXXIII SEP^T. 4. At the right a woman personifying Great Britain is seated facing the left ; by her side is a shield with the crosses of St. George and St. Andrew, in her left hand is a spear, and with her right she seems to grasp the left hand of an Indian Queen, who advances toward her, with a bow in right hand, and a quiver behind her back ; between them flies a dove with an olive-branch ; the distance seems to present a view of London, in which St. Paul's Cathedral and the Monument are plainly seen. REV. IN CENTRE, WE ARE ONE ; on a ring, from which extend thirteen rays, AMERICAN CONGRESS ; beyond the rays a circle of thirteen rings inscribed MASSCHS, N. HAMPS, CONNECT, R. ISLAND, N. IORKE, ? , PENSILVA, DELAWARE, MARYLAND, VIRGINIA, N. CAROLIN, S. CAROLI, GEORGIA. Tin, size 25.

The date on this piece is that of the treaty, by which Great Britain acknowledged the independence of her former colonies, now the United States of America. A similar piece, and the only other one I have seen, is in the cabinet of Charles Clay of Manchester, England, President of the Manchester Numismatic Society. He describes the edge as reading "Continental Currency," but mine has an ornamental milling, like some old Spanish dollars. The execution of both is very rude.

11. LUD. XVI. REX CHRISTIANISS. ; in exergue GATTEAUX. Bust of Louis XVI. to right, in royal robes and wearing the order of the Golden Fleece. REV. PAX FRANCIAM INTER ET ANGLIAM ; in exergue VERSALII MDCLXXXIII ; DUVIV. A woman in classic dress, with an olive-branch in right hand, and a horn of plenty in left, resting her left foot on the prow of a galley. Silver, size 27.†

* Reference is here made to the English loss of Port Mahon, with the island of Minorca, and their successful defense of Gibraltar ; both which events occurred during the War of American Independence.

† The dies of this Medal are in the Musée Monétaire at Paris, whence impressions may be obtained to order. Catalogue du M. M. Paris, 1833, p. 290.

TRANSACTIONS OF SOCIETIES.

AMERICAN NUMISMATIC AND ARCHÆOLOGICAL SOCIETY.

NOTICE.—*The American Numismatic and Archæological Society will be at all times pleased to communicate with any individuals or Societies, on Numismatic or Archæological topics, to answer questions and give all information desired. Letters of inquiry addressed to "Prof. CHAS. E. ANTHON, Cor. Sec'y, College of the City of New York," will receive prompt attention.*

Special Meeting, July 16, 1867.—At the house of Vice-President Perine. The President in the chair.

Under suspension of the rules, and on proposal by Dr. Perine, Mr. W. Stannard Wood was elected Life Member; and Mr. Samuel Heaton, of Platt Kill, N.Y., Corresponding Member: and, on proposal by Mr. Levick, Mr. Geo. Hodgson was elected Resident Member; and Mr. Wm. S. Appleton of Boston, Corresponding Member.

A donation of nineteen volumes of Books and Pamphlets, by Gen. John Watts de Peyster, was received from the author; and a vote of thanks was passed and ordered to be transmitted.

Mr. Levick, Treasurer, read a Report shewing the flourishing financial condition of the Society. The Report was adopted. On behalf of the Editorial Committee, Mr. Ten Eyck made a detailed statement, presenting the vouchers for bills paid, and explaining the action of the Committee generally. This Report also was adopted, and the Committee was directed to submit a similar one at the first Meeting in each month.

On motion, the Committee on Lincoln Medal were directed to report, at the next Meeting, as to what contracts they have made, and what funds they have on hand.

On motion, a Committee, consisting of Messrs. McCoy, Hewitt, and Groh, was appointed to provide for the Society a Certificate of Membership, superior in point of elegance to the one at present used. On motion, adjourned.

JAMES OLIVER, *Recording Secretary.*

Regular Meeting, Oct. 10, 1867.—In the Hall of the Board of Education. Mr. Ten Eyck, President, in the chair.

The Minutes of the Meeting, June 20, and of the Special Meeting, July 16, were read and approved.

Dr. Perine, as Chairman of the Editorial Committee, presented their report, as directed by the Society.

The Lincoln Medal Committee reported that the new Dies were now completed, and that the Medals would be issued forthwith. The Committee on Certificate of Membership made a report, and exhibited an impression from the plate which they had caused to be engraved. It was highly approved, and the bill of cost was referred to the Finance Committee.

On motion of Mr. Levick, that a proper Seal be provided for the use of the Society, Messrs. McCoy, Hewitt, and Anthon were appointed a Committee for the purpose. The Treasurer presented bills for printing, from J. M. Bradstreet & Son, which were referred to the Finance Committee.

The President exhibited a Roman ring, bearing the device of a Frog, in deep intaglio, and said to have been the signet of Mæcenas. He also exhibited a recent purchase, consisting of a beautiful proof set of the coins of Victoria for 1839, in gold, silver and copper.

A pattern in Aluminium of a new Five Cent Piece was received from the Director of the Mint, with the following letter:

MINT OF THE UNITED STATES, PHILADELPHIA, July 19, 1867.

SIR:—In accordance with the rules lately adopted I have the pleasure of enclosing for the Society which you represent, the first pattern piece struck under the new system of distribution. It is a 5 ct. piece, struck in the new metal—Aluminum, with entirely new devices, and intended to weigh the same as the silver half-dime (19.2 gr., or .04 oz.) But, having only $\frac{1}{2}$ the specific gravity of the silver piece, it is four times as bulky. It is just the size of the half-eagle. The piece was designed by our Engraver (and dies made by him) upon the theory of giving full intrinsic value; consequently it contains aluminum to the amount of 5 cts. in currency. But as the theory will not hold for the minor coinage, it is certain this piece will ever remain a mere experiment. Moreover there is no law to authorize a legal coinage in that metal. Please acknowledge receipt of this, and add any remarks you or your Society may think proper. A small number have been struck, and may be had for $\$3$ (currency); no applicant to receive more than one.

Very respectfully, &c.,

H. R. LINDERMANN, *Director.*

Prof. CHARLES E. ANTHON, *Secretary American Numismatic Society.*

The Curator read a Communication, and presented an impression of a seal in wax, from Mr. F. A. Wood.

The following donations were presented, and ordered to be suitably acknowledged: from Mr. E. Cogan, a large paper Catalogue, priced, of the McCoy sale; from Mr. Stickney, of Salem, his pamphlet entitled, "Notes on American Coinage;" from Mr. A. B. Sage, the original Roll, containing autograph signatures of subscribers to the gold medal conferred on Cyrus W. Field, by Citizens of New York.

The Treasurer read his semi-annual Report, which was referred to the Finance Committee; and, on motion, it was Resolved: That the Society approve of all transactions of the Finance Committee up to this time.

Messrs. Levick, Perine, and Hanna, were appointed a Committee to provide a Form of Acknowledgment of Donations.

Mr. John A. Nexsen, and Mr. John K. Curtis were nominated by Mr. Levick for Resident Membership.

Mr. W. Elliot Woodward, of Roxbury, Mass., and Wm. Leggett Bramhall, of Washington, D. C., were elected Corresponding Members, on proposal by Mr. Levick.

Prof. Anthon was appointed by the President to read a Paper at the next meeting.

A motion that a Special Committee be appointed, to consider the propriety of a Convention in this City, of Delegates from kindred Societies in this Country and Canada, was lost.

On motion, adjourned.

JAMES OLIVER, *Recording Secretary*.

Regular Meeting, Oct. 24, 1867.—In the absence of the President, from illness, Mr. Daniel Parish, Jr. was elected Chairman *pro tem*.

After the reading and approval of the minutes of the previous meeting, the Committees, on Seal, Form of Acknowledgment of Donations, and Revision of Constitution, reported progress.

Prof. Anthon read a letter from Mr. A. Sandham, of Montreal, and presented, on his behalf, a collection of Canadian Tokens, fifty-seven in number: and, on behalf of Mr. John Hennessy, of the same city, a printed Letter of the day, from Gen. Burgoyne to Lord Geo. Germaine, giving a narrative of the disasters at Saratoga; also a Chart of the Harbor of New York, published at London in 1781.

Mr. J. A. Nexsen and Mr. J. K. Curtis were unanimously elected Resident Members.

A Paper was read by Professor Anthon on "The Ownership and Preservation of Medal-Dies".

Mr. Levick exhibited specimens, in gold and silver, of a token or badge, purporting to have been issued by the "Washington Market Chowder Club 1818". Mr. Levick spoke at some length concerning the piece, stating that he was unable to learn its history or origin, and regarded it as a recent fabrication. He considered one great advantage of the Society to be the opportunity which it afforded for the mutual imparting of numismatic frauds, and the protection of fellow-members against unprincipled speculators, by communicating cases like this, in which, as he feared, he had been imposed on. He wished, however, a thorough investigation of the matter.

On motion, adjourned.

JAMES OLIVER, *Recording Secretary*.

BOSTON NUMISMATIC SOCIETY.

The regular meeting, the first of the season, was held on Thursday, Oct. 3, at the usual hour. The Report of the last meeting was read and accepted. The Secretary read a letter from the Director of the Mint, enclosing a pattern in aluminium for a piece of five cents; it is a mere experiment, and contains metal to the value of five cents currency. Dr. Green presented a catalogue of the collection of American coins and medals, made by M. A. Vattermare, and now in the Bibliothèque Impériale at Paris. He exhibited an oval metallic medallion of Franklin, which was considered very interesting; the old Doctor is represented in the well-known fur cap. The Secretary exhibited a remarkable tin medal, struck on occasion of the peace of 1783; a full description of it will probably soon appear in print, so that it is sufficient to say that a shield of bars, intended for the United States, appears on it as on the "Communi Consensu" medal. The Society adjourned at a quarter before 5 P. M.

RHODE ISLAND NUMISMATIC ASSOCIATION.

Regular Meeting, October 21, 1867.—The President in the chair. The Records of the last meeting were read and approved. Mr. Desmond Fitzgerald was unanimously elected an Honorary Member of the Association. After the transaction of business, the subject of the Louisiana Coppers was resumed, and letters were read from several prominent Numismatists, suggesting various explana-

tions of the R. F. stamped on a portion of the pieces bearing date 1767. After considerable discussion, the subject was postponed for another month's investigation. Mr. Paine read the opening article of the AMERICAN JOURNAL OF NUMISMATICS for October, and controverted some of the statements made by the writer.

The Committee on Debates reported as the subject for investigation at the next meeting: Why was the Liberty Cap Cent adopted in preference to the other varieties of the issue of 1793?

Mr. Winsor exhibited a Quarter Dollar of 1796, in nearly uncirculated condition.

After a very animated meeting, the Association adjourned to November 18th.

JOHN J. MEADER, *Secretary*.

NUMISMATIC AND ANTIQUARIAN SOCIETY OF MONTREAL.

July 31, Regular Meeting.—Pres. J. L. Bronsdon in the chair.

Mr. Gillman of Chicago, was introduced by Mr. W. V. B. Hall.

The following donations were received: From Prof. Chas. E. Anthon of New York, a Bronzed Medal of the College of the City of New York; from Mr. Gillman, Two United States 3 and 5 Cent Pieces; from Mr. W. V. B. Hall, a Wallace Token and a Newfoundland Cent.

On motion the thanks of the Society were tendered.

Mr. A. Bennett was elected an ordinary member of the Society. Mr. Blackburn exhibited a Crown of Edward VI., and a Twenty Shilling Piece of Charles I. Mr. Bronsdon exhibited several Silver Pennies of William I., all in excellent preservation.

Aug. 14, Regular Meeting.—Vice-President Blackburn in the chair.

The following donations were received: From the Hon. P. O. J. Chauveau, a Bronze Medal of the Normal School, Montreal. Obverse: Bust of the Prince of Wales; reverse: Latin Inscription. From Mr. D. Rose, a Victoria Bridge Bronze Medal.

Mr. Blackburn exhibited a Ryall of Mary, Queen of Scots, dated 1565; and a Coronation Medal of Charles I., dated 1633.

Aug. 28, Regular Meeting.—Vice-President Blackburn in the chair.

Mr. McLachlan presented a Treasury Note of the Republic of Hayti.

Sept. 25, Regular Meeting.—President J. L. Bronsdon in the chair. The following donations were received: From H. Chapman, Esq., a copy in bronze of the Chapman Gold Medal, annually contended for by the graduating class in Arts, of the McGill College and University; from J. L. Bronsdon, Esq., a medalet of Pres. Andrew Johnson; from H. Laggatt, Esq., a coin of Marcus Antonius, and one of Postumus.

Mr. Gerald E. Hart was elected a member.

Mr. Laggatt proposed H. Chapman, Esq., for Honorary Membership.

Mr. McLachlan gave notice that at the next meeting he would move that a Committee be appointed to make arrangements for holding a *Conversazione* in the month of January or February next.

Oct. 9th, Regular Meeting.—Pres. J. L. Bronsdon in the chair. Mr. Laggatt moved that Mr. H. Chapman be elected an Honorary Member of the Society. Carried.

The President appointed as Committee on the *Conversazione*: Mr. D. Rose, Mr. McLachlan and Mr. J. Hennessy. Adjourned.

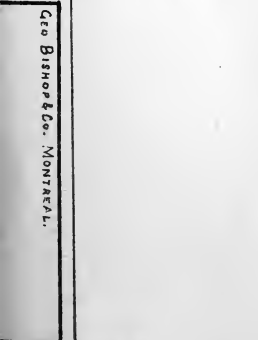
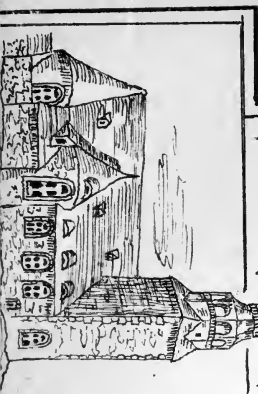
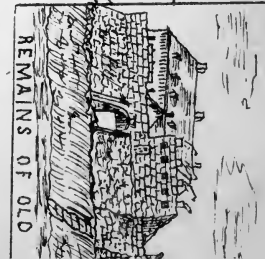
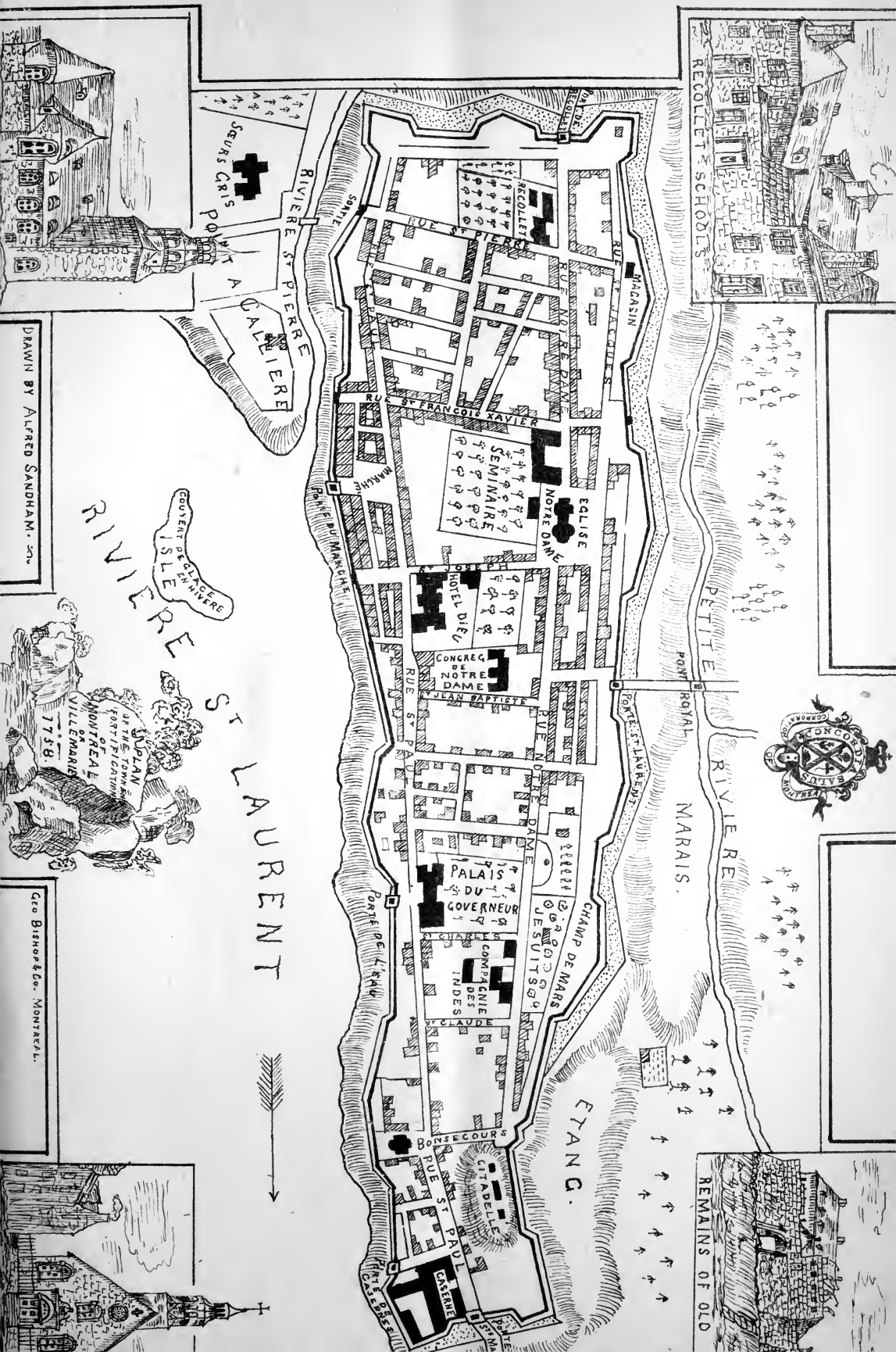
MONTREAL IN THE OLDEN TIME.

EXTRACT FROM A LETTER BY ALFRED SANDHAM, Esq.—“I have drawn the accompanying Map expressly for your publication. I have also added the four corner-pieces, to give your readers an idea of what the old buildings are like. The Map, as now sent to you, has never been published, at least not to my knowledge; and the ‘Remains of Old Walls’ is a rough copy of a sketch taken from nature, now in my possession, and probably the only one in the country. It is needless for me to say that the Arms at the top of the Map are those of the present City of Montreal.

“I send you a Description to accompany this plan; and, if you think it too long, just cut it down to suit your space; while, if you find it uninteresting, you may leave it out altogether. Do not consult me at all upon the subject, but study the interests of your subscribers and the credit of your JOURNAL only.

“To use the terms of coin-collectors, there have been but 525 impressions struck from the plate. Twenty-five of these I have kept for myself, and the remainder is now in your hands. No others will be printed. If, therefore, the work be not valuable, it will at any rate be scarce.”

On the 3d of October, 1535, Jacques Cartier entered for the first time the little Indian village of Hochelaga, of which he gives the following account: “The way to the village was through large



DRAWN BY ALFRED SANDHAM. 200

Geo Bishop & Co. Montreal.

fields of Indian corn. Its outline was circular, and it was encompassed by three separate rows of palisades, or rather picket fences, one within another, well secured and put together. A single entrance was left in this rude fortification, but guarded with pikes and stakes, and every precaution taken against siege or attack. The cabins of the natives, about 50 in number, were constructed in the form of a tunnel, each 50 feet in length by 15 in breadth. They were formed of wood, covered with bark. Above the doors of these cabins, as well as along the outer rows of palisades, ran a gallery, where stones and other missiles were kept in order for defence of the place."

It was near the site of this village that the City of Montreal was founded in 1642, under the name of *Ville Marie*, afterwards changed to *Mount Royal*, from the mountain which overlooks it. Our space will not permit a review of the earlier history of the City. We will therefore pass on to the year 1758, two years prior to that of British possession. We then find Montreal "a well peopled town of an oblong form, surrounded by a wall flanked with redoubts, which served instead of bastions. The ditch was about 8 feet broad and of proportionate depth, but dry; it had also a fort or citadel, the batteries of which commanded the streets of the town from one end to the other."

The Map which accompanies this article, represents the City at that date, and I shall now endeavor to give a brief sketch of the principal points noted on it. The walls, as shown, extended a little over three-quarters of a mile from north to south, and a quarter of a mile across. Now the City limits extend three and three-quarters by two miles. The walls were demolished by order of Lord Dalhousie, and their site (in the rear of the City) is now known as *Fortification lane*, while the creek or small rivulet (*Petite Riviere*) is now covered, and serves as a tunnel, forming a large and useful main sewer to carry off waste water. Along it runs *Craig street*, one of the widest and greatest thoroughfares of the City. In 1758, this stream was crossed by a stone bridge of one arch (*Pont Royal*), said to have cost the King of France 200,000 crowns. The Pond (*Etang*) is now the site of our finest and most extensive public square, and the band of one of the regiments in garrison plays there for a couple of hours twice every week during the summer months. The high ground immediately beyond the pond is now occupied by the residences of our wealthy French Canadian citizens. On the site of the Marsh (*Marais*) there are now in course of erection very extensive drill sheds and armories for the Volunteer force. In 1758 there was but one gate on this side of the City, viz., *Porte St. Laurent*, or *St. Lawrence Gate*. The street which led from this gate still retains the name of *St. Lawrence Main street*, and is the principal one leading from the villages outside the City. On the north end we find the *Recollet Gate* (*Porte de Recollets*), which stood at what is now the entrance to *St. Joseph street*. On the south is *St. Mary's Gate* (*Porte St. Marie*.) The street leading from this gate is now called *St. Mary Street*, and is occupied principally by French Canadians. On the river front we find three principal gates, *Market* (*Marché*), *Water* (*l'Eau*), and *Barrack* (*Casernes*) *Gates*. Visitors to the City would scarcely believe, were we to tell them, that our splendid wharves, faced with miles of cut stone, unequalled in America, and rivalled only in Europe by the docks of Liverpool or the quays of St. Petersburg, have replaced a nauseous bank, heaped with filth and garbage, and a muddy islet, the receptacle of drift wood and drowned animals; yet such was the case, even up to within the last half century.

In the corner of the plan may be seen a point of land called "*Point a Calliere*," on which appear the buildings of the "*Sœurs Gris*," or *Gray Nuns*. Some portions of this old building still remain, and, with the additions since made, are known as the *Gray Nunnery*, or *Hospital of Charitable Sisters*. It was founded in 1692, and is at present one of the most extensive charities of our City, and one of the principal points of interest to our American visitors. *Riviere St. Pierre*, or *St. Peter's River*, is now filled up, and forms *Commissioner and Foundling streets*, the latter passing in front of the Nunnery. Entering within the walls by *Recollet Gate*, the first interesting spot we meet with is the property of the *Recollets*. I shall not enter into any description of these ancient buildings, as an article descriptive of the church has already appeared in the *JOURNAL*. Suffice it to say, the buildings were erected in 1706, and were demolished during the present year. Sketch No. 1, in the corner of the plan, will give an idea of their general appearance one year ago.

Passing down *Rue Notre Dame*, we see the *Seminaire*, or *Seminary of St. Sulpice*. A large portion of this building is still standing, and is one of the most ancient structures of the City. In front of it is a public clock equally celebrated for its antiquity. This building contains a very extensive and valuable library, many of the works relating to the early history of Canada. Within a stone's throw of this point once stood the *Eglise Notre Dame*, or *Church of our Lady*. This old Catholic parish church stood lengthwise in front of the present noble edifice, and was removed with the exception of the square tower, when the new building was ready for use. The tower was destroyed by lightning about 30 years since, (See Sketch No. 2). Turning down *St. Joseph* (now *St. Sulpice street*), on the corner of *St. Paul street* stood the *Hotel Dieu* (or *House of God*). This time-honored edifice gave way (a few years ago) for a magnificent block of stone buildings, originally intended for stores, but at present used as barracks. Adjoining these buildings is the property of

the Congregation de Notre Dame, more familiarly known as the Black Nunnery, to reach which you must pass under an arch on Notre Dame street. This is an educational establishment, and within its walls, and in other similar places under the direction of the Nuns, are to be found great numbers of young American ladies who come here to receive their education. But a very small portion of the original buildings remains, yet still enough may be seen to interest the antiquarian. Returning to Notre Dame street, and passing downwards, we arrive at the Palais du Gouverneur, and the building of the Compagnie Des Indes (India Company). The site of the former is now known as Jacques Cartier square. The India building still stands, and is used as an office for the Superintendent of Education for the Province of Quebec, also by the Jacques Cartier Normal School. Continuing onwards we reach the Citadelle. This was built on an eminence near the extreme south part of the fortifications. This eminence was razed at the time of their demolition, and is now known as Dalhousie Square. Returning a short distance and passing downward towards the river we see the "Bonsecours" church. This was erected in 1658; was burnt in 1764, and restored in 1771. It will seat about 2000 persons (Sketch No. 3). A short distance from this church stood the Caserne or Barracks. But little of these old Barracks now exists. The site, however, still continues to be used for the same purpose. The kitchens, &c., of the modern barracks, are built upon the only portions of the old fortification which have withstood the march of improvement; and consequently this is a point of interest to the Canadian archæologist (Sketch No. 4). The streets marked on the plan, with one exception, still retain their names. I shall now close this rambling article by stating that I am indebted to John Dougall, Esq., Editor of the "Montreal Witness," for permitting me to copy, from a tracing in his possession, the plan which forms its frontispiece. The sketches in the corners of the plan are not in the original.

ALFRED SANDHAM.

THE MICKLEY SALE.

FIRST NOTICE.

It is over. This most interesting and important of events in the history of American Numismatics is now receding into the past as steadily as it approached us from the future. We looked forward to it with eagerness and expectation; and, as does not always happen in such cases, it has left a remembrance both pleasant and profitable. Pleasant, because, while the occasion assembled, from far and near, the members of our semi-masonic brotherhood, they all enjoyed the opportunity of viewing rarities which many had heard of, but few seen; profitable, because every one concerned, from Mr. Woodward, the proprietor who sold the Collection, down to worthy Mr. Bailey, the standing purchaser of its less valuable lots, was well content with his acquisitions. The pieces constituting this celebrated cabinet were so uniformly fine that a buyer could hardly lay out his money ill, and if, in any instance, an extravagant price were paid, the new owner could console himself with the thought that a specimen derived from the great Mickley Collection was, on that account, of superior relative value to any other.

During the six evenings of the Auction, the commodious and elegant Sales-Room of Messrs. Leavitt, Strebeigh & Co. was filled by an intelligent throng, composed to some little extent of the curious profane (numismatically speaking), but mostly of the initiated. These latter varied in number, from about thirty, during the disposal of the foreign coins, up to over a hundred, who competed earnestly for the American pieces. With absorbed attention they followed the progress of the sale, bent either on their own investments, or on marking their catalogues, with a view to establish a standard of prices for the future and to trace the pedigree of ownership in regard to what was rare or unique. The catalogue is understood to have been the work of Mr. Strobbridge, and was compiled in a manner worthy of his known experience and ability. It fully deserved the intended compliment, marred, however, by a misnomer, and an error as to nationality, which the "Courrier des Etats Unis," of Oct. 31, paid it in the description: "*ouvrage très curieux, rédigé par M. Streibleigh, savant numismate allemand*"! One of the priced Copies, which Mr. Woodward announces at \$2.50 each, will be a possession to be coveted by the American amateur.

The fatiguing labor of the sale was performed with characteristic urbanity by Mr. Leavitt. He was relieved from time to time by Mr. Sinzenich, whose humorous remarks, appropriate and not too frequent, tended much to enliven the long evening sessions. Beginning at 5.30 P. M., these lasted always till after 10, and on one occasion, that when the American Mint and Pattern Pieces were disposed of, to long after 11. We cannot resist the temptation of recording, as a numismatic witticism, one of Mr. Sinzenich's numerous good sayings. Delicately broad as it was, however, we must refer to the Catalogue, Nos. 1583 and 1584, on reaching which the waggish salesman observed: "This is very improper; 1584 should have come first."

The peculiar and gratifying feature of this Sale (which brought, in the aggregate, about \$16,000),

is that it indicates, in regard to Numismatics, as compared with their former depressed condition, a reaction both strong and healthy. The coins and medals of historic interest, the material of what we may style Rational, as distinguished from Fanciful Numismatics, were thoroughly appreciated, and commanded ample prices; while those whose value consisted in their rarity chiefly, as representing one or the other year of scarcity in the dreary series of the American coinage, were vigorously contended for according as their condition merited. Minute details of purchase, in regard to a Collection so extensive, cannot, of course, be expected here. We purpose, however, to mention a few of the prominent points which attracted our individual attention, particularly in regard to the Foreign pieces, and the Colonial, reserving to the next number the "memorabilia" of our domestic series, with the unrivalled 1804, and its seven-hundred-fold harvest.

A fine Roman As, 9½ oz. avoird., was bought by Col. Cohen at \$16; Mr. Moore paid \$11 for a fine denarius of the elder Gordian; and, for a groat and half-groat of Richard III., \$4 each; a fine crown of Edward VI. was purchased by Col. Cohen for \$11 50, and the corresponding half-crown by Prof. Anthon for \$9 50; a dollar of Philip II., with his title as King of England, by Mr. Moore, at \$13; a magnificent Portcullis set of Elizabeth, comprising crown, half-crown, shilling, and sixpence, by Col. Cohen, at \$69; the same gentleman obtained a fine crown of James I. at \$8 25, and Prof. Anthon another at \$6; a medal of James I., described as commemorative of his translation of the Bible, fell to Mr. Moore at \$20; Mr. Oliver became owner of a most interesting medal of Charles I., 1643, at \$7 50, and of an exceedingly fine Oxford Pound Piece at \$40. The Gun-Money, being very plentiful in this sale, though fine, sold low. Col. Cohen bought no less than six pattern farthings of Queen Anne, at a total cost of \$64 50; four splendid proof pattern crowns of Geo. III. ranged from \$15 50 to \$21; and Whiteave's very remarkable one of Geo. IV. was acquired by Mr. Appleton at \$20. The crown of William IV. was purchased by Mr. Moore at \$34 50; and the nine pattern florins of Queen Victoria by Col. Cohen, at \$75. The early French coins were secured with great judgment by Mr. Nexsen, but a fine penny of Louis I. went to the Mint Cabinet at Philadelphia. The fine crowns of Continental Europe brought full prices, the highest paid for any single one being \$7 50, by Prof. Anthon, for the Jubilee Dollar of Frederic, King of Sweden, reverse Gustavus Vasa and Gustavus Adolphus, a magnificent work of Hedlinger, pictured in his folio "Œuvre".

Among the Colonials, the unique New England Elephant Piece was obtained by Mr. Appleton of Boston, for \$235. The acquisition of this gem by so accomplished a numismatist, and one whose cabinet is pronounced by the most competent judges to be, as a whole, the finest in the United States, was a subject of general congratulation, testified by the hearty applause of the assemblage. This chief of New England coins will be at home in the great New England cabinet.

A degree of mystery involved the purchase of most of the remaining Colonial *uniquities* and rarities. The Lord Baltimore Penny was purchased by an agent for "Mr. Stevens," at \$370; the Florida piece, also unique, at \$52.50, for the same; the unique Chalmers shilling, at \$50, for the same; and the same agent bought for the same principal, in addition, and all on one and the same evening, that of Friday, Nov. 1, Lots 2247, 2248, 2249, 2294, 2295, 2324, 2333, 2336, 2405, 2460, 2464, 2476, 2537, 2550, 2754, 2757, 2760, 2761, and 2762. Much solicitude was expressed lest these purchases were made for the British Museum, and a writer in the "Daily Times", of Sunday, Nov. 3, asserted boldly that they had been effected for that institution; but we have heard of no sufficient foundation for this rumor. It would be indeed a public calamity, were coins so interesting, as many of these are in a historical aspect, to be taken out of the country of which they illustrate the annals. Let us hope that a more satisfactory solution of this problem of purchase may in time be vouchsafed us, and that some American Museum, public or private, and worthy of the name, may be found to preserve these desirable treasures.

THE "ADMIRAL VERNON" MEDALS.

In the September number of the AMERICAN JOURNAL OF NUMISMATICS, (the literary improvement and present conduct of which periodical deserve more than a passing encomium,) Mr. W. S. Appleton contributes a highly interesting paper on the Vernon Medals. Although, as he remarks, there does not appear to be much in print touching these pieces, yet this "setting down of reasons and statement of the sum of thoughts", is of the highest value to the numismatist, whatever may be the piece or series considered; not only because of the summary of historic facts, but by reason of the direct call upon him to contribute to the stock, even though it should be a very little, by way of information, or perhaps of observation. This interchange of knowledge, too, tends, and should tend, more powerfully to the advancement of Numismatic Science in another way. Almost every Collector has isolated pieces, belonging to this or that Series, about which he has acquired no interesting facts, and in which he feels no special interest; but when he finds a Collector who makes a *specialty* of any of such strays, the possessor of the lonely specimen surely will be induced to make it available to the special object, on fair terms. The piece will thus be set in good company, new-stamped with the former owner's crest—liberality.

Now I am obliged to confess that I have no Vernon medals, have never had the good fortune to see a collection of them, and possess little information on the subject; but Mr. A's article has led me to think I might add a *mite*.

Some years ago I acquired a single Vernon, (described hereafter,) and on consulting the catalogue of 31 pieces given in the JOURNAL, to discover where mine came in, I was surprised to find nothing answering to it, even proximately. Nor

was it one of the three noted as being in M. de Renesse Breidbach's list, which Mr. Appleton partially describes, though he states there were five in this list which he had not seen.

But on page 47 of the JOURNAL, the foot-note runs:—"Lord Mahon says—it is asserted a medal was immediately struck in London, to celebrate the taking of Carthage, bearing on one side the head of Vernon, with an inscription as the Avenger of his Country; I know of no medal at all resembling this description."

Now this premature despatch of victory was productive of medals, (*vide* Catalogue, Nos. 25 to 30 Inc.), and, without doubt, the historian had at his command ample means to verify a statement given only to illustrate a minor point, to wit: the effect produced upon the English nation by the false news. He was scarcely called on to take much trouble about so small a matter; so that his comment has no weight of research, but is only a passing memory, not *disproving* the hearsay evidence, that a medal was *immediately struck*, &c. From this historic scrap, it is inferable, that the piece of which assertion is made, was really the *first* of the series commemorative of the Capture of Carthage, and that the description was *general*, not *exact*. It is then *highly probable* that the "head of Vernon" might have been, more correctly, the "figure of Vernon", and the "Avenger", of the legend, the "Preserver".

With these probabilities in mind, let the readings of my solitary piece show, more or less conclusively, that it is the one of the *assertion*, or, at least, one *resembling* the description.

Brass—Size 24—(Condition poor).

Legends.

(*Obv.*) ADMIRAL . VERNON . THE . PRESERVER . OF . HIS . COUNTRY.—(*Rev.*) TOOK . CARTHAGENA

Devices.

(*Obv.*) Admiral at length, in square-cut uniform coat, orders and sword; facing left, resting on left leg; right knee bent, right arm extended; in front of hand a fort with two turrets; left hand hanging, holds baton; behind point of baton a fort with three turrets; between figure and fort, a ship.

(*Rev.*) Two peninsulas (diameter-wise) with entering strait, enclose a harbor, in which, just below legend, is a ship; below this, near inner entrance of strait, a fort, S.IOS. At outer entrance of strait a ship in van of four—two frigates, two liners. On left a boat below the larger peninsula, on which stand three forts, IAGO, S. PHILIPS, and one scarcely traceable.

Exergue 1741.

I have thus endeavored to meet Mr. Appleton's first general request. In order "to fulfill his joy," I will add, that if he should see fit to call upon Mr. Cogan, No. 100 William street, his second request shall find a ready and satisfactory compliance.

J. R. B.

PHILADELPHIA.

Editor of the JOURNAL OF NUMISMATICS:

I have been much interested in the article on the "Vernon series," in the September number.

There is at least one, and I think there are more, of the Vernon Medals in the Numismatic Department of the Loganian Museum at Haverford College, Pa., which, if my memory serves me, differ in some respects from those described by Mr. Appleton. It is, however, long years since I have seen them, and there is, I regret to say, no catalogue of the Loganian Cabinet, and more's the pity, for it is really a fine collection in some respects.

A note, however, addressed to the "Numismatic Curator of the Loganian Museum, Haverford College, Pa.," with a copy of the September number as a guide, might be productive of valuable information.

The aforesaid Cabinet contains, among other things, several of the Sansom Medals, presented by Joseph Sansom himself at the time of striking. He was a noted Quaker antiquarian of Philadelphia, in his day, and traveled extensively, sketching noted or curious places, keeping journals, writing books of his travels, and collecting all manner of curious and valuable articles. He was a liberal donor to the Haverford Loganian Museum; and, after his death, his widow Beulah presented many of his sketches and other accumulations, part of which are still preserved, though some of the most valuable were destroyed by fire.

Apocryph of the above, there are many such out-of-the-way Cabinets and collections scattered over the country, almost unknown from want of catalogues, but containing many matters of interest to the numismatist and antiquarian; cannot a series of descriptive articles, containing their most important features, be prepared for the JOURNAL? Haverford College Library counts the JOURNAL on her list; she might take the lead.

Pardon the length of this, my pen runs away with me.

Respectfully yours,

F. A. W.

NORWALK, CONN., Sept. 12, 1867.

A REMONSTRANCE.

Editor of the JOURNAL OF NUMISMATICS:

In the Mickley Catalogue, I find the following items:

"No. 2175, Pattern Three Cent Piece, a circular piece of metal stamped III.; believed to be the ugliest of all known coins, and certainly one of the rarest. In designing this, and the following, the artists of the mint almost outdid themselves. "2176. Pattern Cent of the same design as the last, and equally beautiful."

I have great respect for Mr. Woodward's intelligence, but in this case he has not been equal to himself. Those two pieces are neither coins nor patterns, in any proper sense; mere planchets. As to the designing of them, the writer must take that credit to himself; the "artists of the mint" did nothing but make the III. and the 3, as requested. It was at a juncture when a three-cent piece was talked of; two mixtures of base silver were made, and these pieces were hastily struck, simply to show what the size would be. I should think any body might see that, at a glance; and that the numismatic value of these "exceedingly rare coins" is not over three cents.

D.

QUERIES AND REPLIES.

MEDAILLE DU CONSEIL DE SURETE DE PENNSYLVANIE.—Dans un double cercle, le bonnet phrygien sur une lance. Leg.: *This is my right and I will defend it.* (Ceci est mon droit et je le défendrai). Entre les deux cercles, légende: *Pennsylvania Council of Safety, 1776.* (Conseil de Sûreté de Pennsylvanie, 1776). Mod., 52 Mill., C.

The above described medal was in the Collection of Alexandre Vattemare. Is it to be found in the Collection of any of your readers?

Boston, Oct., 1867.

J. C.

A M E R I C A N

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THE OWNERSHIP AND PRESERVATION OF MEDAL DIES.

A Medal: a *metallum*, or piece of metal *par excellence*, ennobled by the imagination and hand of the artist, and treasured up with discrimination in the cabinet of the man of taste—what, let us reflect, are the objects with which this bit of ordinary, or, it may be, base, material has been thus transformed and glorified?

Invent a labor-saving machine; write a divine poem; raise the fallen out of the mire; lead your countrymen to victory: or (to take a lower flight) strut your hour on the stage; compose an opera; advocate negro-suffrage; convert the Mormons, so that they may leave off taking wives by wholesale, and begin to deal in liquor by retail: do any one of these or similar things; and you are likely to be rewarded by appreciative and unselfish friends—who know that if to be praised is sweet, to praise is not unpleasant—with a disc of gold, large or small, bearing your effigy on the one side, on the other a device mythological or simply emblematic, figuratively setting forth how good and great you are. Such a testimonial is indeed gratifying; particularly if the recipient know—and what recipient does not know in such cases?—that he really merits it; or if it be conferred by a public body, spontaneously, without any hint from the candidate that it would be acceptable—and when was such a hint ever given?—or, again, if the considerable sum required to do the thing handsomely be liberally subscribed by the donors—and who, we ask, ever suspected the donee of contributing to such a fund?

Seriously; in this democratic, anti-hereditary-titular country of ours, we can conceive of no heirloom more precious to a family than an honorary medal bestowed on its ancestor by honorable persons, shewing that he achieved that acme of distinction in the estimation of the ancient: “*laudari a laudato viro*”. To render honor where honor is due is therefore the first and principal object of a Medal. But is this all? Do its scope and function end here? That would be to confine the compliment within narrow bounds, and to do at the same time rank injustice to the artist. The indefinite power of multiplication involved in the use of Dies—for we dismiss with contempt certain electrotyped and engraved pseudo-medals with which public men have in recent instances been presented—would then be sacrificed; and none, but persons already intimate with the hero of the Medal or his family, could enjoy an opportunity of sympathizing, while they examined the work, with the feeling

in which it originated, or admiring the form in which genius had embodied the sentiment. No! The Dies of Honorary Medals should be carefully preserved. Individuals or committees ordering them to be cut should insist on their being delivered at the same time with the required amount of impressions. That amount having been made proportionate to the number of personal friends and admirers, added to the number of amateurs desiring to keep specimens in their cabinets, and all these having been supplied with copies in the metals less costly than the gold of the original, the Dies should then be properly waxed and safely put away, to be used again when further demand may occur. Exorbitant prices would thus cease to be asked. These arise, at present, either from the reckless destruction and thoughtless spoiling of Dies, or from their wrongful retention by those who have wrought them, and who afterwards strike impressions rarely, with the view of keeping up their cost.

We admit that the deliberate mutilation of Dies is in one case justifiable. Collectors are prone to inquire whether Dies have been destroyed, and are wont to express much satisfaction on learning that it is so. In this they are excusable, for it is natural to delight in having what others cannot have; but the act itself, we repeat, can be defended in a single class of instances only. This is where subscriptions are solicited for the production of a Medal, and urged on the ground of certain scarcity and value to result from devoting the Dies to death, after they have given birth to a fixed number of offspring. But we are speaking rather of Public Medals, than of such private or social enterprises, in which money is hard to obtain.

The Dies of all United States Medals, it is evident, ought to be kept in the Mint, and impressions should be furnished from them to any applicant at a reasonable price. Such is the plan adopted there, and recently improved and systematized by the present Director, Hon. Henry R. Linderman, in his excellent "Circular Letter". Similarly, the Dies of State Medals and of City Medals might be kept in the respective State and Corporation Libraries, and impressions from them should be furnished to any applicant, at cost. It would be unworthy of any Legislature or Municipality to seek therefrom a petty profit, restrictive, virtually, of that circulation, without which, as we have seen, no Medal can perfectly fulfil its object.

It would be better, indeed, if *all* important Dies were to be deposited in the Mint. Let the Bliss Dies, now in the State Library at Albany; the Herndon Dies, now in the Capitol at Richmond; the Dies of the Stuart, Trumbull, and Allston Medals, now in possession of the New York Historical Society, be transferred thither! These Dies are at present entirely out of place, and will gradually rust, and eventually become worthless. If preserved in our Government Mint, its watchful care would be over them; and the experience of its employees would guard them from injury, for the gratification and benefit of many generations.

Let us, then, hope and labor that the following principles may be better observed in the future: first, that Dies, as belonging to those who order the Medal, be surrendered to their lawful owners; and, secondly, that impressions from those Dies be furnished, on demand, at cost. A glance, meanwhile, at what has been neglected heretofore, may shew that our remarks are not uncalled for. Where are the Dies of that exquisite Independence Medal, the "*Libertas Americana*", devised by Benjamin Franklin and Sir William Jones, and executed by the French die-sinker Dupré? No one knows where; and the consequence is that a work of art, which ought to be in every moderately wealthy household in the United States, can be procured only at the price of from six to ten dollars in copper, and about fifty dollars in silver. Surely the great practical philosopher must have been dreaming when he left these Dies unclaimed; or do they yet exist forgotten in the possession of some heir? Where are the Dies of the Vanderbilt Medal, ordered by Congress at the expense of some three thousand dollars? In private hands. The Commodore and Director Linderman should see that the Government demand the property for which it paid so liberally, and that the National Mint become its custodian. The United States Government should also buy, of the family of C. C. Wright, the three Dies of the large "*Independence*" Medal, the greatest work of that greatest of our native artists. They should purchase from the owner the Dies of the Clay and Webster Medals, by the same skilful hand; and secure those of the Premium Medal of the Exhibition of the Industry of All Nations in 1853. Where are the Dies of the Hartstein Medal of the State of New York; the Medal awarded by the citizens of New York, in 1848, to Col. James Duncan; by the City of New York to the New York Volunteers in Mexico; by the citizens of New York, in 1858, to Cyrus W. Field; and by the citizens of New York, in 1861, to Major Robert Anderson? Where are the Dies of the Medal presented by the City of Charleston, S. C., to the Charleston Volunteers in Mexico, and those

of the Medal presented by South Carolina to the Palmetto Regiment in the same war? All these Dies were paid for by the public, and should be placed where the public, for years to come, may be profited by them. The Chamber of Commerce of the City of New York has issued two Cable Medals, which are in "private hands". The Louisiana Medal of Gen. Taylor, reverse Palo Alto and Resaca de la Palma, is in the same "barathron". Where are the Dies of the fine Medal voted to Gen. Thomas by the State of Tennessee, or those of that magnificent work of Paquet which the City of Philadelphia presented to Gen. Meade? Echo answers, Where? But collectors know full well that the two latter can hardly be obtained at all; or, if at all, only at a thumping and extravagant outlay. Hence, according to our view, they are robbed of their money, while hero and artist are defrauded of a portion of their well-earned fame.

Here we close our remarks, trusting that they may fall like a little seed into fruitful soil, and contribute to the establishment of a proper basis and system for the Medalllic Art in a country where it has to anticipate so rich and wide a field.

THE LATIN MEDAL.

The Editor must not be surprised. There have been many, perhaps too many, Latin medals; *i. e.*, bearing inscriptions in Latin. But the one whose short story is now to be offered, must take the first honor in Latinity.

Nearly a year ago the school directors of a populous district resolved to do the handsome thing in getting up a medal for the most deserving scholars. Of course, the legend must be some wise saying, in classic Latin. The dies were made, and a few specimen medals struck. They were not mean ones; an inch and three-quarters in diameter, with an elaborate device, in which a draped table, a sheet of music, a pair of globes, a quadrant, a telescope, and an open Bible, were grouped together. Over all this was a legend, containing the solemn assurance that *SCIENTIA SINE RELIGIO VANITATEM EST*.

It was handed about for criticisms. A general guffaw was the greeting, from all who had been at Latin school, and remembered the rules. Such a medal as that to go abroad from a grammar-school, with two hideous blunders in five words! About equal to "Him and I learns Latin".

But the promoters would not give it up on inferior authority. It must be carried to the highest Court. Accordingly they addressed inquiries to at least half a dozen learned professors.

The answers were somewhat in the following order. The first declared that there could be no two opinions; it was monstrous and ridiculous. The next declared there could be but one sound opinion; it was good Latin, and none but sciolists would fail to see it. The verb *est* was not from *esse*, but from *edo*; and *sine*, by a license of composition, was put *after* the noun which agreed with it. So that instead of meaning, "Science (or Knowledge) without Religion, is Vanity", it was properly, "Without Science, Religion feeds on Vanity".

Strange to say, when the positive professor, number one, came in and saw this explanation, he directly gave in. But now came more letters, all condemning the Latinity, but each taking separate ground. Said one, "It seems to be a poor attempt at wit; a play upon words by giving them a twist". Another said it was a snare to catch sciolists, and in violation of classic usage. A third affirmed that even if *scientia* could be allowed to be in the ablative, the word *est*, if from *edo*, when applied to inanimate or abstract objects, did not mean *to feed upon*, but *to devour or destroy*. And thus we should have the sentiment that, "Religion without knowledge destroys vanity", which is the very opposite to the truth.

The writer of this article asked the opinion of two other professors, men of eminent attainments, especially in the Latin language. One of them was cautious in his written reply: "Professor No. 5 is undoubtedly right in his edition of *est*. It means the act of eating up, irrespective of any assimilation of food, or nourishment from it. Of the arbitrariness, among poets, of the position of the preposition, we have abundant instances; thus Horace, '*Nam vitis nemo sine nascitur*', &c., which is more tortuous than '*Scientia sine*', &c. The apothegm admits of a third construction, if we consider *sine* as a conjunction, equivalent to *si non*; the sentence would then mean, 'Learning, even if it be not Religion, consumes Vanity'; a maxim which is acceptable".

The other gentleman being asked, "Is this an attempt at wit, or is it a show of ignorance?" briefly replied, "Both".

In fine, the medal was suppressed; but one of the savans above referred to thought the story too good to be kept from the public, and so you have it. And now I refer the matter to the decision of the learned editor, asking leave to conclude with a moral, in the same sort of Latin: "*Est Vanitas Inscriptio in Lingua defuncta*."

CURIOSITIES OF THE FRANKFORT COINAGE.

Description: A Thaler; Obv. A majestic full-length female figure, extending a wreath with the right hand, and resting the left arm on a long shield bearing a double-headed eagle; in the field, JULI 1862; leg. EIN GEDENKTHALER ZUM DEUTSCHEN SCHÜTZENFESTE*: Rev. A crowned eagle displayed; leg. FREIE STADT FRANKFURT†: Edge, STARK IM RECHT‡.

Do any of our readers possess this coin? If so, let them prize it, for it is a memorial of the genius and patriotism of the great artist Fanny Janauschek, who is now delighting us with her high-wrought tragic personations. Our statement is authentic, being derived from Miss Janauschek herself, who, with a degree of courtesy for which we feel much indebted, answered in the following terms our inquiry on the subject:

“227 East 12th, New York, Nov. 20, 1867.

“Miss Fanny Janauschek's compliments to Professor Anthon, and in reply to his letter of the 18th inst. begs to say that she was for ten years a member of the theatre at Frankfort on the Main, and much liked and esteemed by all the citizens, who in the year 1862 invited all the Volunteer Rifles (Schützen) of the common Fatherland to the first Prize-Shooting of Germany at Frankfort. During the same, an amateur performance, by the élite of Frankfort, was given at that place, and Miss Janauschek was invited to represent ‘Germania’. She addressed to 30000 Schützen a patriotic speech, calling on them to be united; and, out of regard and respect to her, a silver coin was struck, representing her as ‘Germania’, and a German (black, red and gold) flag was presented to her.”

Of the late Free City of Frankfort, now absorbed into the kingdom of Prussia, there exist other thalers, both single and double, likewise graced with the portrait of a lady, but by no means to be confounded with the one above noticed. In our own cabinet we have, besides the “Germania” or “Janauschek” Thaler, three others, dated, respectively, 1857, 1858, and 1860. They all bear, on the obverse, a very pleasing bust of a female crowned with oak-leaves; and the first two have a tower in the right hand portion of the field, and another in the left, described in Thieme's *Leipsic catalogue*, from which the pieces were purchased, as the Parish-Church tower, and that of the Eschenheim Gate, and distinguishing these varieties as rare. We also refer the reader to the catalogue of Woodward's Fifth Semi-Annual Sale, wherein lot 260, manifestly a coin of the same family with the three above mentioned, is thus strangely recorded: “A double Thaler of the free State of Frankfort, 1861. This rare coin, bearing the bust of the beautiful mistress of Baron Rothschild, was recalled by the Baron in consequence of the disagreeable notoriety which this circumstance occasioned; known as the *Love Thaler*; a splendid uncirculated piece”. Now one part of these remarks *must* be incorrect, for we find the piece issued in at least four successive years: '57, '58, '60, '61. How much of truth there may be in the remainder we know not. Common report is a common liar, but she certainly does connect this mysterious lady, whatever her name may be, with one of the Lions of the Tribe of Judah in Frankfort. Witness the following extract, for which we are indebted to Mr. Moore, of Trenton Falls, from the New York *Albion* of March 15, 1862:

LOVE COINS IN GERMANY. Quite lately a great sensation has been produced in some German towns by the appearance of a novel coin, struck from the purest silver, and betraying the master's hand in every line of its admirable design and workmanship. On the one side are represented the arms of the city of Frankfort, and on the other, which chiefly concerns us, the likeness of a beautiful woman. I shall not enter into a detailed catalogue of the charms of the fair one, as they are chronicled by the daily press. Suffice it to say that the descriptions show her to be the most divine among women, “ravishing and playing havoc with the senses”. The head is gracefully set, and the bust only needs the continuation that is denied by the limits of the frame to compare with that of the incomparable Venus of Milo. “Soft locks”, falling upon “charming shoulders”, complete the discomfiture of the hopeless admirers. Now the genesis of the coin, and the origin of the design that makes it remarkable, are said to be as follows: An illustrious prince among capitalists, belonging to a Frankfort house whose members distribute themselves amid the large capitals of Europe, and dispose of the destinies of kings and emperors—a chief of this great clan, I repeat, had been smitten down before the feet of a fair one. How should he display the intensity of his feelings? There was but one resource to suggest itself to the mind of such an extraordinary man. It possessed also the additional advantage of killing two birds with one stone. A coin should be struck, doing honor alike to the woman of his choice and the good city in which they were both residents. The artist, however, to whom the task was intrusted, committed the imprudence of adding the lady's name in finely cut characters, which, though microscopically small, could yet be discerned by the owners of sharp and inquisitive eyes. Those eyes were found in the possession of a member belonging to a rival firm in the same town. Following up the freak of the enamored inventor, the brother capitalist expended a portion of his fabulous wealth in multiplying some hundred-fold the original coins, and distributing them among his friends. Many of the singular love tokens have found their way to Vienna, and other towns of Germany.—*Letter from Vienna.*

Here again, we at once disprove a portion of what is alleged by the evidence of the senses. The name mentioned is not “microscopically small”, but rather larger in its lettering than what mint-masters usually employ in claiming their own work. It is “A. v. Nordheim”, and as it appears on the base of the figure of “Germania” also, as well as attached to a representation of the “Römer”, or old Council-House of Frankfort, on another thaler of the same city in our possession, it clearly denotes some official of the Frankfort Mint. Hence the rigmarole of the Vienna correspondent is to a certain extent exposed; but the original question recurs: Who and what was the lady?

* A Commemoration Dollar for the German Riflemen's Festival.

† Free City Frankfort.

‡ Strong in the Right.

TRANSACTIONS OF SOCIETIES.

AMERICAN NUMISMATIC AND ARCHÆOLOGICAL SOCIETY.

NOTICE.—*The American Numismatic and Archæological Society will be at all times pleased to communicate with any individuals or Societies, on Numismatic or Archæological topics, to answer questions and give all information desired. Letters of inquiry addressed to "Prof. CHAS. E. ANTHON, Cor. Sec'y, College of the City of New York," will receive prompt attention.*

Regular Meeting, Nov. 14, 1867.—Dr. Geo. H. Perine, Vice-President, in the chair.

The Committee on procuring a new Seal for the Society presented their Report, and exhibited impressions of the Seal. It was designed by a member of the Society, and executed by Mr. Geo. H. Lovett, the distinguished Medalist and Seal-Engraver. The Device consists of white-oak leaves and acorns, with the Motto, "Parva ne Pereant", and the name of the Society in Latin abbreviated.

A donation of Coins and Medals was received from Mr. J. N. T. Levick, and a volume of "Laws of New York", 1752-1762, from Mr. Sandham, of Montreal.

The following gentlemen were proposed for Corresponding-Membership: Judge John Phelps Putnam, of Boston, Mass.; Rev. J. M. Finotti, of Brookline, Mass.; Mr. John K. Wiggins, of Boston, Mass.; Mr. F. S. Perkins, of Burlington, Wis.; Mr. J. Parker, of Springfield, Mass.; Mr. Matthew A. Stickney, of Salem, Mass.; Mr. Jos. H. Taylor, of Charleston, S. C.; Mr. M. Moore, of Trenton Falls, N. Y.; Mr. Heman Ely, of Elyria, Ohio; and Mr. A. Sandham, of Montreal, Canada; all of whom were unanimously elected Corresponding Members of the Society.

Messrs. Jeremiah Colburn, of Boston, Mass., and Joseph J. Mickley, of Philadelphia, Penn., were proposed for Honorary-Membership; and the election was laid over, in accordance with the Rules.

Mr. Mortimer L. Mackenzie, of the Society, exhibited his collection of United States Cents, containing twenty-five proof pieces, and the remainder being uncirculated. It is considered to be one of the very finest series of our copper coinage extant, and has been in process of formation by its liberal and discriminating owner for twelve years past. Prof. Anthon exhibited two Coronation-Medals, in copper bronzed, the one of Francis Joseph, Emperor, the other of Elizabeth, Empress, of Austria, struck at Vienna, as the letter A beneath each head denotes, on the occasion of their being crowned King and Queen of Hungary, at Buda, in the present year. The Medals were admired for their tasteful invention and exquisite workmanship.

On motion, adjourned.

C. D. F. BURNS,

Recording Secretary pro tem.

Thursday, Nov. 28, being Thanksgiving-Day, the Regular Meeting of the Society did not take place.

NEW ENGLAND NUMISMATIC AND ARCHÆOLOGICAL SOCIETY.

At the Regular Monthly Meeting of this Society, on Thursday evening, Nov. 21, 1867, after transacting the usual business of the Society, various communications from members of other Societies were read. Mr. Crosby exhibited a beautiful Washington "Fame" Medal, and a Rosa Americana Farthing, in splendid condition; also a Rosa Americana Farthing of 1725, which date is believed to be unknown to collectors. Mr. Fellows exhibited a variety of rare colonial coins, and Mr. Choplin a beautiful medal of Martin Folkes, a celebrated numismatist. After receiving reports of various committees, the meeting adjourned.

BOSTON NUMISMATIC SOCIETY.

The Monthly Meeting was held on Thursday, Nov. 7. The report of the previous meeting was read and accepted. No business of importance was transacted, but the members of the Society were treated to a most interesting exhibition of beautiful and rare coins and medals. Mr. Seavey showed about thirty pieces, among which were five Farthings of the Rosa Americana series, including one not in the Mickley Sale, all in very fine condition; the small copper from the Mickley Sale, known as the New England Stiver, and the large pattern Cent of 1792, with the lettered edge; also six varieties of the Cent of 1793, all choice specimens, a brilliant Cent of 1798, which certainly has only one rival, and a Cent of 1812, which is a perfect gem; and a complete proof-set in all metals of the U. S. Coinage of 1867.

The Secretary exhibited just a "baker's dozen", in which were several remarkable pieces of great rarity and of historic interest, beginning with a perfect set, Shilling, Sixpence and Threepence of the first Massachusetts Coinage, the N. E. type, which were followed by the New England Ele-

phant Half-penny of 1694, from the Mickley Sale, and the two patterns for 1000 and 500 mills of 1783, from the same source. The other pieces comprised the two varieties of the large Cent of 1792, one with edge plain, the other inscribed, as Mr. Seavey's, "TO BE ESTEEMED BE USEFUL"; the Washington, rev. "Confederatio 1785", from the Mickley Sale, and a series of four Washington Tokens, with the reverse of "Liberty and Security". The Secretary stated his belief, that no other collection, public or private, could show more than half of the pieces brought by him to the meeting.

All these coins and medals were much admired, and both gentlemen were congratulated on their valuable possessions. Various matters of numismatic interest were discussed, and the meeting adjourned at 5 P. M.

WM. S. APPLETON, *Sec.*

RHODE ISLAND NUMISMATIC ASSOCIATION.

Regular Meeting, Nov. 18, 1867.—The President in the chair. The records of the last meeting were read and approved. The opinions of several prominent numismatists relative to the R. F. were discussed, but the Association finally concluded to postpone the subject for further investigation. The remainder of the evening was passed in examining the following pieces secured by members of the Association at the Mickley Sale: Mr. Winsor exhibited Cents of the following dates: Liberty Cap 1793, cracked die; 1795, thick planchet; 1796, fillet head, No. 1962; 1798, No. 1972; 1822, and 1823, No. 2021; also a number of uncirculated American Political Tokens. Mr. Jenks exhibited a 1793 Cent, No. 1940. Mr. Hersey exhibited several specimens of rare English and American Silver. The splendid condition of all of these pieces excited universal admiration. The three varieties of the Rhode Island or Lord Howe Medal, in brass, were also on exhibition from the cabinet of Mr. George T. Paine. On motion, the Association adjourned to December 16th.

JOHN J. MEADER, *Secretary.*

THE MICKLEY SALE.

SECOND NOTICE.

Mr. Woodward remarks, in a letter which we have had the pleasure of receiving, dated Nov. 16: "While I cheerfully accord to my learned and obliging friend Strobridge the merit pertaining to the foreign portion of the Catalogue, I will not allow him to bear any blame for the short-comings of the American portion, which is of course, as in all my other Catalogues, my own work". From the same authority we learn that the gross amount of the Auction-Sale was about \$13,300, that the gold was sold for \$1,600, and that the remainder of the collection will be so disposed of that the whole will produce above \$16,500. We are grieved to hear, from a friend in Philadelphia, that the dispersion of these coins has had a very depressing effect on Mr. Mickley, who has been ill, but is now recovering. He must feel like Rachel in Ramah, thus bereft of the children of his fancy. Why should he not begin to collect *de novo*, after first providing himself with a Herring's safe, more impervious to burglars than an Egyptian pyramid?

To recur to our promised notes on the American portion of the sale: the Dollar of 1794 was bought by Col. Cohen at \$75, and the Dollar of 1804 by Mr. Lilliendahl, for just ten times that sum. The Proof-Set of 1827, consisting of three pieces only, Half, Quarter, and Dime, but probably unique, was purchased by Mr. Reakirt at \$180. Mr. Lilliendahl came into possession of all the Proof-Sets, in the Collection from 1835 to 1856, inclusive, making, with the omission of certain years, eleven sets in all, at a total cost of \$504. The Cents brought wonderful prices, the first thirteen on the list, comprising all Mr. Mickley's 1793s, producing the sum of \$389.25, and averaging at almost \$30 each. For one of these, considered the finest specimen extant of the "Ameri." variety, \$110 were paid by Mr. M. Livingston Mackenzie. We ought not to omit to mention that Lot 1973, a Cent of 1798, by seeing and acquiring which Mr. Mickley was led to become a collector, was obtained by Mr. Palmer at \$3.50. Passing to the Pattern-Pieces, we note that the Pattern Cent of 1792, with the edge inscribed "To be Esteemed be Useful", was purchased by Mr. Appleton, at \$155.00; and the Flying Eagle Dollar of 1836, with "Gobrecht" in the field, by Mr. Cleneay, at \$57.50.

The members of the American Numismatic and Archæological Society were prominent, throughout the sale, in judicious and liberal outlay; and to those names already mentioned which will be recognized as included in its roll, we add those of Messrs. Defendorf, Levick and Bayard Smith, as frequently called by the auctioneer.

We hear of no other Sale in prospect at the present moment, but doubt not, that as soon as our purses shall have been allowed time to recover from the grand inroad which Mr. Woodward has made on them, we shall be enabled to divide the spoil of some other amateur, who may be disposed to take advantage of the numismatic excitement which the scattering of the Mickley cabinet must have caused throughout the land.

MR. BORG'S (COUNTERMANDED) SALE.—M. Louis Borg, Vice-Consul of France, being about to depart for Europe, and possessing sundry articles of *virtu*, among which was a cabinet of Coins and Medals, bethought himself how to get rid of this last rather unmerchantable property. He advertised his cabinet therefore in the *Herald* as obtainable at the price of \$5,000. Probably no takers came forward, although, as we understood, while M. Borg was willing to take \$3,000 for the collection, he considered it to be actually worth \$6,000. Finally it was announced for public sale, with the paintings, statuary, and other art-treasures of its owner, on Tuesday, Nov. 12, and the following days. We found the Medals to consist chiefly of impressions, in fine condition, from the Napoleon and other Dies which are kept at the Musée Monétaire. The last lots of the Medal Catalogue formed a series which filled an entire drawer, and, comprising the trial-pieces made for the coins of the new Republic, by the artists of France, in *concours*, in 1848, were really interesting and uncommon. The Coin-Catalogue comprised foreign pieces chiefly, and these far from remarkable. The most attractive lot in it was No. 1000, "New Hampshire, five cent token, copper, 1809". There was much interest felt in this, as yet unheard of, piece, and it was anxiously called for and examined; but it turned out to be one of Jerome Bonaparte's Westphalia coppers, on which the monogram of H. N., standing for Hieronymus Napoleon, had been mistaken for N. H., and supposed to denote New Hampshire!

It was the opinion of experts that the Coins and Medals together were worth but fifteen hundred dollars at the very utmost. On Thursday evening, accordingly, when bids were solicited for the entire Cabinet, none were offered; and we were informed that it was the intention of the proprietor, in his desire to keep the Collection unbroken, to present it to the N. Y. Historical Society. We would suggest the American Numismatic and Archæological, as the more appropriate.

REVIEW.

Memoir of JOHN H. ALEXANDER, LL.D.; By WILLIAM PINKNEY, D.D., Corresponding Member of the Maryland Historical Society, Read before the Maryland Historical Society, on Thursday Evening, May 2, 1867. Printed for the M. H. S., by JOHN MURPHY, Baltimore, 1867. 8vo, pp. 34.

The propriety of our calling attention to the decease of the eminent Dr. Alexander, and noticing the eulogy delivered on the melancholy occasion by his life-long friend, Dr. Pinkney, is attested by the following passage from the pamphlet before us:

"On the questions of coinage, which have of late exercised many of the European governments, he was probably the best informed man in the country. I regret that I have not accurate information as to the actual service he rendered in this particular department of science. All that I know, is, that he went abroad, and was brought into close contact with the masters of the mint in England. The triumphs of his genius were signally displayed before the committee on foreign relations, on the fractional currency. They sent for him to explain it to them, avowing their ignorance of it, and their impression, that it was of little practical importance. Without preparation, he gave them an extended and lucid exposition; and soon convinced them, that it was of vital importance to the commercial interests of the country. He was consulted by the Secretary of the Treasury, on the finances, and was about to be placed at the head of the mint, in Philadelphia, when death closed his career. When the Hon. Wm. B. Reed was about to go out, as Commissioner, to China, Dr. Alexander sent him the most elaborate and exact explanation of the weights, and measures, and coinage of China, which that gentleman found to be of the greatest possible benefit, in the discharge of his duties, as commissioner".

There is a certain vagueness in this panegyric, and an intensity, at the same time, in the laudatory language, which are characteristic of American mutual-admiration-clubs. No doubt however can exist that Prof. Alexander was really a remarkable man, and, in the words of the Memoir, "a star of the first magnitude in the firmament of science, literature and theology". A valued friend of ours in Philadelphia, who corresponded with him extensively, and is by no means one to be dazzled by false pretensions, writes to us of the Professor in terms of the deepest regret for his untimely loss, and of the sincerest astonishment at his "surprising scope of learning, fine taste, and versatility of powers". The same friend observes that, although the deceased was not much of a collector, "he was a profound numismatic scholar, always ready and able to help, on a difficult and far-off point". In a word, our friend compares the deceased to the "Admirable Crichton", and such too is the language of the Memoir. Alexander was "a profound mathematician, a poet, a ripe and varied scholar, a laborious and successful writer, and a punctual man of business". He was also "without question the first linguist of this hemisphere". A bold assertion!

A fresh spirit of enthusiasm pervades this entire production of Dr. Pinkney, and is extremely pleasing to a sympathetic reader, while it secures his esteem for the author as well as for the subject; but the style will not bear critical examination. The words are neither well selected nor accurately put together; yet the language flows with an easy grace, the result, we suppose, of much training for the pulpit; and the "Memoir", as a whole, is a monument worthy of the departed genius whom it commemorates.

THE RHODE ISLAND MEDAL.

PROVIDENCE, Oct. 25, 1867.

C. E. ANTHON, Esq., Editor of AMERICAN JOURNAL OF NUMISMATICS:

DEAR SIR:—I have been very much interested in your editorial in the October number of your JOURNAL, but must beg leave to differ from you, and support Mr. Bushnell's theory. I have been repeatedly asked by my friends to write you on this subject, but hesitated from lack of positive "authorities".

I have in my possession a complete "set" (so to speak) in brass, of the medal known as the "Rhode Island Medal". Two of the *three* I think I can trace to the importation of Mr. King, which took place, I think, in the summer of 1864. The other has been in my possession a much longer period.

I have no documents upon which to base my opinions; therefore they must be accepted as only surmises. The story of the occupation of the island of Rhode Island by the British, and of their subsequent withdrawal, is to be found in Arnold's "History of the State of Rhode Island", and need not be detailed here. The retreat of the Americans was accomplished on the night of August 30, 1778, and is commemorated on the *obverse* of the medal by the legend, "D'Vlugtende Americaanen van Rohde Yland Augt 1778. The *obverse* on the three medals is in all respects the same.

In the following year the English ministers ordered the withdrawal of all their troops from Rhode Island, and on the 25th of October the British squadron sailed from Narragansett Bay. This circumstance would seem to account for the presence of the word "Vlugtende" in the legend, "De Admiraals Flag van Admiral Howe 1779 vlugtende", which appears on the reverse of the medal.

From these facts, I have always supposed the medal to have been struck in Holland, by some sympathizer with the Americans; and although he may have been a "Mr. Facing-Both-Ways", I still think he originally intended to compliment the Americans upon their successful retreat, and at the same time to ridicule the English in their inability to retain their possessions in Rhode Island.

This variety of the medals I have denominated my No. 1, and place it as far exceeding in rarity either of the others. Mr. Woodward fully agrees with me in this matter, as he says that he has never seen another of this variety.

On No. 2, the word "vlugtende" on the *reverse* has been removed, the marks of the graver being very discernible. This, I have thought, might have been done to remove the satire, and make the medal popular with English partisans; and having proved so, the scroll work on the *third* variety was substituted for the word. I am more strongly inclined to think this the correct reason, from the fact that parts of the letters *e*, *l* and *d* can be traced in the scroll work.

I have simply advanced these theories for the benefit of any interested in the matter, and you are at liberty to make any use of them that you may wish.

On the *obverse* of the medal will be found, under the lowest vessel, a small figure, which I suppose to be the "mint mark" or monogram of the engraver. Can Mr. Bushnell, or any of your correspondents who are familiar with Dutch medals or medalists, explain it?

Yours respectfully,

GEO. T. PAINE.

VARIA.

The mystic letters R F, on the Louisiana coppers, continue to engage the attention of the Rhode Island Numismatic Association, but no Daniel has as yet interpreted them convincingly. They may stand for "Royaume Français", or, as the legend is in Latin, for "Regnum Francorum", or "Regnum Franciæ." Any elucidation of their meaning will be thankfully received by Mr. John J. Meader, Secretary of the Association, Providence.—Mr. Samuel B. Ruggles, who has just returned from the International Monetary Convention at Paris, presented to the President, on Wednesday morning, Nov 27, the new proposed international twenty-five-franc five-dollar gold piece.—It was announced in a St. Petersburg paper of last June, that the Russian government intended to resumé the emission of Platinum coins.—Among the news from Shanghai, last August, was a statement that the Chinese merchants refuse to receive, as currency, Mexican dollars coined during the reign of the late emperor Maximilian.—We hear that Mr. E. D. Griffin, of Aurora, Ill., has a full set of American silver dollars, including the 1804, which last has been in his possession for twenty years. With regard to this piece, we may expect henceforward a "Lo, here!", and "Lo, there!", from many different quarters. Not so with the Double Eagle of 1849, struck in December of that year, of which the specimen in the Mint Cabinet is believed by Mr. Dubois to be the only one in existence.—A correspondent writes: "Would No. 1, Series A, of One Dollar greenbacks be worth any thing to any collector in your city? If so, please inform me".—From Mr. Dubois, of the U. S. Mint, we learn, that the Hill Die Machine, which is now in operation there, and "which seems to have a mind as well as a body", is working at present on the Medal of Cyrus Field.

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A M E R I C A N JOURNAL OF NUMISMATICS

AND

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Subscriptions, Advertisements, and Business Correspondence of any kind, must be addressed to

E. Y. TEN EYCK, 170 Broadway, cor. Maiden Lane.

A. N. F. F. O. P. P.

ON ROMAN COINS, THESE LETTERS STAND FOR

ANNUM NOVUM FAUSTUM FELICEM OPTIMO PRINCIPI PIO;

and signify: A Fortunate and Happy New Year to our Excellent Benignant Emperor. But on the first page of this January number of the AMERICAN JOURNAL OF NUMISMATICS for 1868, they stand for

ANNUM NOVUM FAUSTUM FELICEM OPTIMIS PATRONIS PIIS;

and signify: A New Year, Fortunate (in the acquisition of numismatic treasures) and Happy (in the contemplation of the same) to our Excellent Gentle Patrons; or, again, the A. N. may be taken to denote ANNUM NUMISMATICUM, and so forth.

Quite an ingenious conceit this, wherewith to initiate the first issue of the year! We have indeed always striven to amuse as well as to instruct our little public, like Horace,

“Lectorem delectando, pariterque monendo”;

and, if we have not succeeded, it has probably been somebody's fault, and we know no other reason for it. Neither do we purpose to indulge any further, while reviewing our brief career, in that self-praise which is proverbially no praise. The remarkably intelligent pagan, from whom we quote above, enjoins on us, in the same passage, to avoid prolixity:

“Quicquid præcipies, esto brevis”;

and since our Editorials, we are conscious, have never as yet possessed that merit, whatever other one they may have failed to exhibit, we intend to take advantage of the present Saturnalian season, and relax this time our efforts, O subscribers, in your behalf. Pleasant, and profitable, and plenteous, be to you the period till our globe again reach this point in her orbit; and if you will but take, in future, one tithe of the pains in enlarging the list of your fellow-subscribers, which we shall undoubtedly expend in your delectation and enlightenment, this JOURNAL will assuredly live and flourish as long as we hope you may.

GOETHE'S JUBILEE MEDAL.

At a recent Coin-sale in this city a Medal was sold which we proceed in the first place to describe, and in the second to illustrate by an extract. Our object is to shew how Numismatics illumine each department of History and derive light therefrom in return, making ever-present to the mind the facts and personages of Literary, Artistic, Scientific life, not less than those of Political or Military

interest. The Medal in question is of silver, size 26, and bears, Obv. A laureled Head, in profile, looking right; no legend: Rev. Two Heads, *jugata*, in profile, looking left, that in the foreground male and filleted, the other female with a frontlet; no legend; under shoulder of first bust, BRANDT F. On Edge, CARL AUGUST UND LUISE. GOETHE. ZUM VII NOVBR. MDCCCXXV. Now mark how a little research, extending no farther than to Lewes' standard Life of the great many-sided man, invests this work of art, in itself a fine one, with wonderful attraction, while it at the same time increases the charm of that fascinating biography, giving animation and reality, as the reader holds the medal in his hand, to one of the most impressive passages in the book.

"On the 7th of November, 1825, Goethe, who had a few weeks before prepared a Jubilee for the fiftieth anniversary of Karl August's reign, was in turn honored by a Jubilee celebrating the fiftieth anniversary of his arrival at Weimar. 'At dawn of day, when he opened the shutters of his bedroom, the first sound that met his ears was a morning song, sung by voices concealed in his garden. His first glance fell on the various tasteful gifts of neat-handed friends. At half-past eight all the carriages in the town were in motion; all persons of consideration in court and city were in pilgrimage to the poet's house. A party of musicians, and fourteen female friends, had assembled in his salon, to perform a morning ode written by Professor Riemer, and set to music by Eberwein. At nine, when Goethe was conducted from his study by a friend and his own son, the crowd in every room was so great that they were obliged to lead him unobserved by a side entrance. Scarcely was that honored head beheld than the music began, and heightened the emotion which beamed from all eyes. The nymphs of the Ilm greeted the golden day of their faithful poet, and sang his immortality. The whole throng of auditors was deeply affected. The tones melted away in solemn silence. With modest dignity, the venerable man turned to his friends and expressed his thanks by eloquent pressure of the hands and affectionate words. *Baron von Fritsch then stepped forward, and delivered the autograph letter of the Duke, and the golden medal which had been secretly struck in Berlin: it bore the likeness of Karl August and Luise on one side; on the other the laurel-crowned head of the poet; the names of Karl August and Luise were engraved on the rim.*

"Goethe, who expected some memorial worthy of the giver, held both for some time unopened in silent emotion. The various deputations now advanced. There were deputations from Jena, Weimar, Eisenach, and from the Lodge of Freemasons. The Jena students addressed him through two deputies.

"Shortly after ten, Karl August and Luise came to offer their congratulations. They remained with him an hour alone; when the hereditary Grand Duke and Grand Duchess, with their two Princesses, arrived. Meanwhile the ministers of state, the chiefs of the courts of justice, the most distinguished persons of the court, and the deputations had collected together; the principal ladies of Weimar, among whom were the daughters and grand-daughters of Wieland and Herder, assembled in an upper room. As soon as all the invited had arrived, they were conducted, two by two, into the great room in which were placed the statue of the Grand Duke and Rauch's bust of Goethe, on a handsome pedestal, with a laurel crown beside it. Just as the procession reached the centre of the hall, music was heard from the galleries. The effect of this harmony in the lofty and beautiful hall, decorated with the busts and portraits, was indescribable.

"At two o'clock a banquet was prepared for more than two hundred persons in the hall of the Stadthaus. In the evening *Iphigenia* was performed at the theatre. At the end of the third act, Goethe, warned by his physician, retired; and now a beautiful conclusion to this extraordinary day awaited him. A serenade was performed in front of his house, by the orchestral band of the Grand Ducal Chapel. Hummel had, with great feeling and taste, combined the triumphal March in Titus, Glück's overture to *Iphigenia*, and a masterly Adagio of his own, with an echo for horns. The opening expressed the triumphant glories of the day, while the melting tones of the Adagio seemed to invite to the tranquillity which follows the accomplishment of work.

"All the houses in the *Frauenplan*, where Goethe lived, were illuminated. A numerous company repaired to his house, where an elegant entertainment awaited them, and Goethe remained one hour with his guests before retiring for the night. This day was likewise celebrated at Leipsic and Frankfort. In Frankfort, the consul general Bethmann marked the day by placing in his museum a statue of Goethe, as large as life, which Rauch had executed for him".*

"LET US SEE"—SAYS THE BLIND MAN.

In the year 1712, in one of the Fellows' rooms at Christ's College, Cambridge, sat three learned men discussing a knotty point over the winter fire. Two of them were antiquaries as well as scholars; and on the table before them lay a small drawer of Roman coins, concerning some of which the battle waxed hot. Over one headless emperor, whose very name and date none but the initiated

* G. H. Lewes, *Life of Goethe*, Bost. 1856, II., 423-5.

could guess at from the coin before them, the discussion grew especially fierce. It had been purchased as a rare and matchless gem by the elder of the two collectors, who both agreed as to its extreme value, but differed as to its exact date. Their friend by the fire took no part in the discussion, but at last when the coin was handed to him for examination and judgment, his answer was prompt and decided enough. Strange to say, he did not glance at the medal, but having felt it over very carefully with the tips of his fingers, he next applied it to his tongue. This done, he quietly laid the headless Augustus down on the table, saying as he did so, "50 B. C., or 88 A. D., the thing isn't worth a shilling, I doubt very much its being gold, and I'm sure it isn't Roman", and the next day proved that he was in the right. The thing that had been shown to him and detected was a clever counterfeit, got up for the occasion of an antiquarian sale, just as Roman coins were dug up a year or two ago in making the Thames Embankment. Yet this keen judge was Nicholas Saunderson, a blind man, who had never set eyes on a coin, good, bad, or indifferent; having lost not only his eye-sight, but even his very eye-balls, by the small-pox in 1682, when but a twelvemonth old. He was now Lucasian Professor of Mathematics in the first University of the world, a friend of Whiston, Halley, and Sir Isaac Newton, whose "Principia" formed one chief subject of his public lectures.—*From the "Literary Churchman", Sat. Oct. 5, 1867.*

DESCRIPTION AND PEDIGREE OF THE UNIQUE LORD BALTIMORE COPPER.



OBV. Bust of Lord Baltimore, facing to the right as on his silver coins. Leg. CÆCILIVS : DÑS : TERRÆ MARIÆ : & C. M.M. On both sides a cross patée.

REV. Two flags issuing out of a ducal coronet; the crest of Lord Baltimore. Leg. DENARIVM : TERRÆ MARIÆ.

The earliest printed mention of this Coin occurred in 1819, when it was sold in the Collection of James Bindley, Esq. M. A., F. R. S. to Richard Miles, coin-dealer and agent for Wm. Dimsdale, at £12.10.0. In the year 1824, at the sale of Mr. Dimsdale's Collection, it was purchased for £9.9, by Matthew Young, Esq., the coin-dealer, as agent of Rev. Joseph Martin, of Keston, in Kent, Eng. In 1859, at the sale of this gentleman's Cabinet, it realized the sum of £75, and was purchased by William Webster, of London, who subsequently sold it at an advanced price to Frederick Lincoln, of London, who purchased it for Mr. Joseph J. Mickley, of Philadelphia. It continued in the Collection of the latter gentleman until the summer of 1867, when he sold his whole Cabinet to Mr. Wm. Elliot Woodward, of Roxbury, Mass. At the sale, by Mr. Woodward, of the Mickley Collection, in October following, this Coin was purchased by a Mr. Stevens, said to be an agent of the British Museum. On that occasion, this unique Coin brought the sum of \$370.

TRANSACTIONS OF SOCIETIES.

AMERICAN NUMISMATIC AND ARCHÆOLOGICAL SOCIETY.

NOTICE.—*The American Numismatic and Archæological Society will be at all times pleased to communicate with any individuals or Societies, on Numismatic or Archæological topics, to answer questions and give all information desired. Letters of inquiry addressed to "Prof. CHAS. E. ANTHON, Cor. Sec'y, College of the City of New York", will receive prompt attention.*

Dec. 12, 1867.—The extraordinary violence of the storm of wind and snow prevented the Regular Meeting from taking place.

Special Meeting, Dec. 23.—The President in the chair. In the absence of the Recording Secretary through illness, Mr. Parish was chosen to act *pro tem*.

The Lincoln Medal Committee made a Report of the state of its affairs, and, after a debate, the following Resolution was adopted:

Resolved: That the Lincoln Medal Committee be, and it is hereby, empowered, at its discretion, to endorse a Note for and in behalf of the Society, in payment of a Press for the striking of the Lincoln Medal; and the President of the Society is hereby empowered to endorse such Note in behalf of the Society when presented by said Committee.

Under suspension of the rules, Mr. Geo. W. Lovett was elected a Resident Member. Messrs. Joseph J. Mickley of Philadelphia, and Jeremiah Colburn of Boston, were elected Honorary Members.

Mr. Nexsen made a donation of nine Lincoln Coin Catalogues. The Corresponding Secretary read a letter from Ro. A. Brock, Esq. of Richmond, Va., accompanying a gift of a rubbing from an ancient Virginia silver medal (See Transactions of the Boston Numismatic), a blank Virginia bond, a blank Confederate bond, and specimens of Confederate paper-money and stamps; he also read a letter from Matthew A. Stickney, Esq. of Salem, with a donation of the Catalogue of the East India Marine Society dated 1821, and a certificate of the Essex Insurance Co. with the autograph signature of Dr. Nathaniel Bowditch. Mr. Stickney's letter possesses so much interest that it is here subjoined:

SALEM, MASS., Nov. 25, 1867.

Prof. CHARLES E. ANTHON, *New York*:

MY DEAR SIR:—I send by mail a Catalogue of the East India Marine Society for the Amer. Num. and Arch. Society. It contains, I believe, the first printed list of Coins, Medals, and Paper Money ever published in the United States, and though not then very extensive, it comprised many rare specimens of ancient and modern coins, a fine half-crown of Oliver Cromwell, and a five-shilling bill issued in 1690, of extreme rarity, it being the first year that paper-money was issued.

Since the publication of this Catalogue in 1821, numerous additions have been made to its collections, which are acknowledged in a Catalogue printed in 1831 and a supplement in 1837 (which I will endeavor to procure for you). Among others, from Admiral Sir Isaac Coffin, in 1823, of a case containing 111 Medals. John Pickering, LL.D., of Salem, son of Hon. Timothy Pickering, Secretary of State under Washington, bequeathed to them (1846) his valuable collection of ancient coins, which have been described by Prof. Folsom in a manuscript catalogue.

The East India Marine Society was founded by the intelligent merchants and navigators of Salem in 1799, and incorporated 1801. Among its members you will notice names of several distinguished persons, one Secretary of the Navy, Jacob Crowninshield, several Senators and Representatives in Congress, and that distinguished mathematician, Dr. Nathaniel Bowditch.

These men were the pioneers in the East India Trade and visited many places which had never before held intercourse with Europeans, and they brought home their curiosities and deposited them in this Museum, which became an unrivalled collection, and has been open without fee of admission to the public.

The East India Marine Hall and its Museum have now by the munificent gift of George Peabody, the London Banker, become incorporated with that of the Essex Institute, and their united collections will be displayed together.

I enclose two autographs of Dr. Nathaniel Bowditch, President of this Society, who also bequeathed to it \$1,000, one for yourself and one for the Society, and I remain, Yours Truly,

MATTHEW A. STICKNEY.

A letter was next read from Hon. Henry R. Linderman, Director of the Mint, enclosing, in accordance with the provisions of his recent Circular Letter, a Pattern of a Five-Cent piece, which will not go into the regular series till 1868. It was much admired, and considered to be a great improvement on the current type.

Mr. Nexsen exhibited a double ducat or pistole of Ferdinand and Isabella, and a silver penny of Charlemagne, both in fine condition.

On motion, adjourned to the second Thursday in January.

DANIEL PARISH, Jr.,

Recording Secretary pro tem.

NEW ENGLAND NUMISMATIC AND ARCHÆOLOGICAL SOCIETY.

At the Regular Meeting of the Society, on Thursday evening, December 19, 1867, Dr. Charles Clay, of Manchester, England, was unanimously elected a corresponding member of the Society.

A collection of forty-five silver dollars was exhibited by Mr. Child, together with some splendid specimens of the older dates of eagles and half eagles.

Mr. Crosby exhibited several fine Roman and Greek coins. Mr. Chaplin exhibited some curious and rare silver medals; after which the meeting adjourned.

S. H. CHADBOURNE, *Recording Secretary.*

BOSTON NUMISMATIC SOCIETY.

The Regular Monthly Meeting was held on Thursday, December 5, at 4 P. M. The Secretary read the report of the previous meeting, and a letter from Mr. R. A. Brock of Richmond, Virginia, enclosing a donation for the cabinet of the Society. Part of this donation is a "tracing of a silver medal formerly in the possession of the Va. Historical Society, supposed to have been a peace offering from the early settlers of this state to the aboriginal potentate to whom it is inscribed". It is of irregular shape, bears the inscription, "Ye King of Patomack", and has on each side a representation of a tobacco-plant. Mr. Charles H. Bell of Exeter, N. H., was elected a Corresponding Member of the Society, and Mr. G. W. Pratt was appointed auditor of the Treasurer's accounts for the present year.

Mr. Slafter exhibited a particularly good specimen of the gold stater of Alexander the Great of Macedon, and of the tetradrachm of Philip II, and a very large brass coin of one of the Ptolemies of Egypt. Dr. Green exhibited a copy of the French work, "Nouveaux Voyages de M. Le Baron de Lahontan dans l'Amérique Septentrionale, &c. &c., 1704". On one of the plates are represented both sides of a "Médaille des Tahuglahuk". The Baron gives a short account of it, which may be translated thus: "One of these four *Mozeemlek* with a medal hung from his neck of a kind of copper bordering on red, of the shape that you see on my plate: I had it melted by the *Arquebuzier* of M. de

Tonti of the Illinois, who had some knowledge of metals; but the material became heavier and the color deeper than before, and even a little tractable. I begged them to tell me something about this sort of medal. They said to me that the Tahuglank, who are their workmen, value them highly". The medal is six-sided in shape, and part of the design seems to be four sheep. It seems to have been a kind of ornament. The work was examined with interest, and afterwards the Society adjourned.

RHODE ISLAND NUMISMATIC ASSOCIATION.

Regular Meeting, Dec. 16, 1867.—The President in the chair. The records of the last meeting were read and approved. Mr. Hersey read an interesting essay on the "Wood's Halfpence". The remainder of the evening was passed in reading extracts from the "Drapier's Letters", and several of the Songs, Ballads, &c., written by Swift concerning these pieces. After a very pleasant meeting, on motion, the Association adjourned. The Annual Meeting of the Association will be held Monday evening, January 13th, 1868.

JOHN J. MEADER, *Secretary*.

NUMISMATIC AND ANTIQUARIAN SOCIETY OF MONTREAL.

At a Meeting held Wednesday, December 18, the President, Cabinet-keeper and Treasurer read their respective reports. The President, in reading his report for the year, shewed that a marked increase had taken place. The Society and its object have been brought before the public; the number of members has largely increased; many able papers have been read at the meetings; correspondence with sister societies and individuals has been commenced, both in America and Europe. The report of the Cabinet-keeper shewed that the number of coins and medals, in silver, copper and bronze, has largely increased; valuable books, pamphlets and other papers have been added during the year to the collection of the Society. The Treasurer's report shewed that, after the expenses of the year had been paid, there was still a balance left.

After the several reports were adopted, the election of office-bearers for the ensuing year was proceeded with, and resulted as follows:

President—Mr. J. L. Bronsdon (reëlected); *Vice-President*—Mr. W. V. B. Hall; *Secretary*—Mr. John Hennessey; *Assistant-Secretary*—Mr. Gerald E. Hart; *Cabinet-keeper*—Mr. Alfred Sandham; *Treasurer*—Mr. R. A. McLachlan (reëlected).

REVIEW.

Annual Report of the Director of the Mint, for the Fiscal Year ending June 30, 1867. Philadelphia: Ketterlinus, printer, 1867. 8vo, pp. 44.

We learn from this interesting and well-written Report that the extent of our National Coinage during the period mentioned above was as follows:

	PIECES.	VALUE.
Gold Coin, - - - - -	\$1,469,482	\$28,217,187 50
Unparted and Fine Gold Bars, - - - - -		11,621,691 32
Silver Coin, - - - - -	2,074,902	986,871 00
Bars, - - - - -		575,823 18
Nickel-Copper and Bronze, - - - - -	50,566,000	1,879,540 00

Pieces struck, \$54,110,384 Value of Coinage, \$43,281,113 00

Many facts of similar importance, both to the financier and the numismatist, present themselves to the reader's eye as it glances over these neat and lucid pages. Among numerous subjects connected with our monetary affairs, that of the "International Coinage" receives its share of attention, though with a full recognition of the difficulties of the project. With regard to his personal experience as incumbent of an office wherein a Rittenhouse, a De Saussure, and a Boudinot have preceded him, Director Linderman observes:

"When I assumed the duties of the Directorship, early in April last, the condition of the Mint was very unsatisfactory. Owing mainly to the immense amount of the lower coinage, and the somewhat refractory nature of the nickel-copper alloys used in pursuance of law, the machinery had become much worn, and unsuitable for the proper execution of the work. This is strikingly shown by a single fact, that in three months' operations, over eleven hundred working dies were used and broken. The Mint building was also in a condition to require repairs and renovation, some of the floors being decayed, and the walls and ceilings much soiled and blackened.

"The authority to rectify these matters having promptly been given by the Department, the work was taken in hand on the first of August, the regular operations being necessarily intermitted. The repairs were so far completed as to enable us to resume coinage on the first of October.

"Every department of the Mint is now believed to be in a satisfactory condition, except that some new machinery remains to be added. When this is done, we expect to be able to meet all present calls, and to be ready for any coinage, or re-coinage that may be necessary, whether on resumption of specie payments, or change of gold standard, or both. We also take some pride in an improved appearance of a representative structure of the United States".

This speaks well for the energy and administrative capacity of the Head of the Institution. We

are not unacquainted with his associate officers, and we know them to be men eminently fitted for their respective functions. It needs, however, an appreciative and sympathetic spirit on the part of the nation, blended with intelligent criticism and a patriotic regard for our artistic fame, to make our coinage all that it ought to be, and will yet become. We were, not many days ago, exhibiting to a friend a number of proof specimens of the gold of Holland, direct from the Mint of that kingdom. They were very beautiful, each bearing, by the way, its weight and fineness conspicuously and intelligibly expressed—an example worthy to be followed. "Aha!"—said a by-stander, mistaking the matter—"so they have to send out here to get their coins struck!" Now, while this blinding conceit prevails—and it does prevail—among Americans, we can hope for nothing satisfactory in the domain of Art. Every numismatic collector knows that, in at least one of its departments, we have no reason to covet a comparison with Europe; and the first step towards improvement will be announced by a candid acknowledgment of our inferiority.

MORE "ADMIRAL VERNON" MEDALS.

BY W. S. APPLETON.

Since writing the article which was printed in the *JOURNAL* for September, I have added to my own collection seventeen medals belonging to this series. Some of these are merely different dies of a type of medal already described, but several of them are entirely unlike any before mentioned, and it seems well to add a list of them all to that printed in the former number of the *JOURNAL*. I have numbered each medal so as to show the place it should have in a continuous series. I have been much gratified by the notice taken of my first article, and return my thanks to the gentlemen who have communicated descriptions, as well as to those who have kindly sent me additions to my collection. A woodcut of another medal of Vernon, quite different from any yet noticed, may be seen in Knight's Pictorial History of England, Vol. IV., p. 339.

MEDALS.

2a. Same inscription as No. 3, and same design, with slight differences. Rev. Same inscription as No. 3, but correctly written. Design very like No. 3, but the forts are still larger, and the ships are three and three. Brass, size 25.

3a. Obverse almost exactly that of No. 3. Rev. Nearly the same, but the forts are larger, and one ship sails in the opposite direction. Brass, size 23.

4a. Obverse almost identical with that of No. 4, except the ornament in the rim. Rev. Nearly the same as that of No. 2, except the ornament in exergue. Copper, size 23½.

7a. THE BRITISH GLORY REVIVD BY ADMIRAL VERNON; in field to left a VIEW OF FORT CHAGRE. The Admiral at full length, at three-quarter face to the left, with right hand extended, a baton in left, on the shore of the sea; before him is a fort, a ship behind. Rev. Inscription as No. 2a. Six ships (one, two and three) entering a harbor, with town and forts, as before, very rudely drawn; in the harbor are two small vessels. Brass, size 23½.

7b. Obverse as No. 8, with very slight difference. Rev. Inscription and design as No. 8, but much better in execution. Brass, size 23. (This would follow No. 8, but for the superior quality of the work).

9a. Obverse as No. 8, with very slight difference. Rev. Inscription as No. 8, without date. Similar design, but there is only one vessel in the harbor. Copper, size 23½.

9b. Obverse as No. 8, with slight difference. Rev. Almost exactly as No. 9a. Copper, size 23½.

10a. Same inscription. The Admiral as in No. 8. Rev. Very like that of No. 5, with who for HE, and no ornament in exergue. Copper, size 17.

12a. Inscription as No. 12. The Admiral nearly as in No. 8. Rev. As No. 23. Copper, size 24.

14a. ED VERNON ESQ VICE ADMIRAL OF THE BLUE; in field to left, HAVANAH. The Admiral at full length, facing the front, with a sword in right hand, the left on his hip, on a platform, on which before him is a cannon; in field before him a fort, a ship behind. Rev. Inscription as No. 2a. Six ships (one, two and three) before a harbor with town and forts, as before. Copper, size 23.

14b. Obverse as No. 15, with HON^{L^E} for HON, and a slight difference in design. Rev. As No. 15. Brass, size 24.

16a. THE HON EDWARD VERNON ESQ HATH ONCE MORE REVIVD THE BRITISH GLORY,* of which the first five words are in the exergue; in field to right FORT CHAGRE. Design very like No. 15. Rev. [BY THE] TAKEING OF PORTO BELLO WITH SIX SHIPS ONLY NOV THE 22 1739;* in exergue I. W. Six ships (one, two and three) before a harbor, on which is a large town, protected by three large forts, all rudely drawn; in the harbor are five small vessels, and a boat is between the ships and the central fort. Copper, size 25.

* The Ns are all reversed.

17a. THE PRIDE OF SPAIN HUMBLD BY AD VERNON; in field, DON BLASS. Design nearly as No. 18, with an ornament in exergue, in which is a lion's head. Rev. As No. 14a. Copper, size 24.

20a. Obverse, very like No. 20, but the faces are differently turned. Rev. THE TOOK PORTO BELLO WITH SIX SHIPS ONLY; in exergue NOV 22 1739. Design apparently the same as No. 13, but worn. Brass, size 23.

24a. The royal arms of Great Britain, with supporters, and crowned; on the crown is a lion between the letters G. R.; the motto reads EH DIEU ET MON DROIT MON; below is a profusion of ornament. Rev. Almost exactly that of No. 15, but reading NOV THE 22. Brass, size 24½.

27a. Obverse as No. 27. Rev. Inscription as No. 27. Design nearly identical with that of No. 28. Copper, size 23.

27b. Obverse as No. 18. Rev. Very like No. 28, with HE for THEY, and slight difference in design. Copper, size 21½.

QUERIES AND REPLIES.

Our editorial conscience is ill at ease in reference to a few applications for information which we have not been able to answer. We trust that we have given no deep offence thereby; but, if we have, we now, on the threshold of the year, entreat forgiveness and assure the slighted querists that our wishes are as large as they ought to be, though our ability may not correspond, and the space at our disposal must sometimes also be considered. If people *will* make coins and medals so enigmatic, thereby defeating the very purpose of these productions, why others must be puzzled, as it was intended they should be. Who, we should like to know, can extract any meaning out of this pretty invention, recently laid before us?—

Silver, size 22; Obv. Female figure in armor, trampling with the left foot on a club and a sword; in the left hand an oval shield bearing a castle; in the right a sword with two garlands on the blade; to the left a lighted candle on an altar; to the right a trophy of arms; in exergue, ALC MARIA VICTRIX; Rev. Within a wreath, two fasces crossed, and an even balance between, on a pedestal with a castle on its front; as supporters, two female figures with cornua copiae; letters S, left, and C, right; in exergue two wild animals crouching.

We have discovered however a clue, at least, to the interpretation of the following long unanswered letter:

NEW YORK, July 16, 1867.

Editor American Journal of Numismatics:

SIR: I have in my collection two coins, duplicates, the origin and nature of which are unknown to me. Can you throw some light on the subject, and oblige a puzzled numismatist? Description follows:

Obv. Young male or female head (probably intended for the latter) facing to the left, above the head AL. F., on the right and left of the head the legend SPECUL-ATOR.

Rev. Antique sort of head, copy of some Grecian deity, facing right, above the head AL. M., on the right and left of the head, SPEC-ULUM.

These coins are in the usual billon or miserably bad silver of the German small money, and were bought amongst a lot of German and Swedish billon money. Size about that of a small United States cent.

Very respectfully,

D. L. W.

In a German work on copper coins, we find the obverse of one with this legend and interpretation: AL.F. arnesius SPEC-ULATOR. Hence we have no doubt that the head on the obverse is intended for Alexander Farnese, prince and afterwards duke, of Parma, the great general of Philip II. in the Low Countries, at the close of the sixteenth century. He is represented as a gazer into a mirror (speculator), which mirror (speculum) is Alexander Magnus, thus flatteringly represented as his prototype or model. But here our line is drawn, and to other correspondents we must say: "Have patience with us, and we will pay you all."

RECENT WORKS OF NUMISMATIC ARTISTS.*—W. H. Key, of Philadelphia, has lately cut several dies, viz.:

A 2 in. Medal of Bishop Joshua Soule, D.D., LL.D.; Rev. a View of Randolph-Macon College, Va.; for sale by the College.

A small Political Medal of Gen. Peter Lyle, for sale by C. K. Warner.

A 2 in. Medal of J. J. Mickley, struck only in Bronze and Silver, for sale by A. B. Taylor, or C. K. Warner.

* Under this head, we purpose to communicate, from time to time—monthly, if possible—accounts of the undertakings on which our principal artists are employing their talents; and we invite them, in their own interest, as well as that of amateurs, to furnish us, when convenient, with the necessary material.

He is also now engaged in cutting a Medal of the late Chief-Engineer of the Philadelphia Fire Department, D. M. Lyle.

UNITED STATES INTERNAL REVENUE PAPER STAMPS.

HEAD OF WASHINGTON IN OVAL, DESIGNED DIFFERENTLY IN EACH DENOMINATION.

1c. <i>Red-Brown.</i> Express, Playing Cards, Proprietary, Telegraph.	Inland Exchange.	Passage Ticket, Power of Attorney, Probate of Will.
2c. <i>Blue. Orange.</i> Bank Check, Certificate, Express, Playing Cards, Proprietary, U. S. Int. Rev. only Orange.	20c. <i>Pale Red.</i> Foreign Exchange, Inland do.	\$1.30. <i>Orange.</i> Foreign Exchange.
3c. <i>Green.</i> Foreign Exchange, Inland do., Playing Cards, Proprietary, Telegraph.	25c. <i>Red.</i> Bond, Certificate, Entry of Goods, Insurance, Life Insurance, Power of Attorney, Protest, Warehouse Receipt.	\$1.50. <i>Blue.</i> Inland Exchange.
4c. <i>Purplish Brown to Blue.</i> Inland Exchange, Proprietary, Playing Cards.	30c. <i>Slate.</i> Foreign Exchange, Inland do.	\$1.60. <i>Green.</i> Foreign Exchange.
5c. <i>Pale Red.</i> Agreement, Certificate, Express, Foreign Exchange, Inland do., Playing Cards, Proprietary.	40c. <i>Brown.</i> Inland Exchange.	\$1.90. <i>Lilac.</i> Foreign Exchange.
6c. <i>Orange.</i> Inland Exchange.	50c. <i>Blue.</i> Conveyance, Entry of Goods, Foreign Exchange, Lease, Life Insurance, Lottery Ticket, Mortgage, Original Process, Passage Ticket, Probate of Will, Surety Bond.	\$2.00. <i>Red.</i> Conveyance, Mortgage, Probate of Will.
10c. <i>Blue.</i> Bill of Lading, Certificate, Contract, Foreign Exchange, Inland do., Insurance, Playing Cards, Power of Attorney, Proprietary.	60c. <i>Orange.</i> Inland Exchange.	\$2.50. <i>Purple.</i> Inland Exchange.
15c. <i>Brown.</i> Foreign Exchange,	70c. <i>Green.</i> Foreign Exchange.	\$3.00. <i>Green.</i> Charter Party, Manifest.
	\$1.00. <i>Red.</i> Charter Party, Conveyance, Entry of Goods, Foreign Exchange, Inland do., Lease, Life Insurance, Manifest, Mortgage,	\$3.50. <i>Blue.</i> Inland Exchange.
		\$5.00. <i>Red, Light and Dark.</i> Charter Party, Conveyance, Mortgage, Manifest, Probate of Will.
		\$10.00. <i>Green.</i> Charter Party, Conveyance, Mortgage, Probate of Will.
		\$15.00. <i>Blue.</i> Mortgage.
		\$20.00. <i>Orange.</i> Conveyance, Probate of Will.
		\$25.00. Mortgage.
		\$50.00. Conveyance.
		\$200.00. U. S. Int. Rev.

The above list of United States Internal Revenue Stamps, I feel confident, you will find correct, having all, with the exception of one or two, myself, and never having heard of any others.

J. W. SCOTT, of J. W. Scott & Co., Philatelists, 34 Liberty St., New York.

ERRATA.—The Meade medal, mentioned in the article on the Ownership and Preservation of Medal Dies, in our last number, was presented to the General by the Philadelphia Union League, not by the City. The impressions struck were limited, and not intended for sale.—In the second notice of the Mickley Sale, in the same number, the cent of 1798, from which that gentleman's collection germinated, is wrongly said to have been lot 1973. It formed lot 1972, and was bought by Mr. Cogan for Mr. Winsor, at \$17.

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A M E R I C A N JOURNAL OF NUMISMATICS

A N D

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CHAS. E. ANTHON, College of the City of New York, Lexington Av. and 23d St.

Subscriptions, Advertisements, and Business Correspondence of any kind, must be addressed to

E. Y. TEN EYCK, 170 Broadway, cor. Maiden Lane.

COINS UNDER CORNER-STONES.

The origin of the custom of placing Coins under the Corner-Stone of an edifice is worthy of investigation; and we felt interested in reading of late, in Merivale's "History of the Romans under the Empire",* the following account of such a ceremony as it took place in the first century of our Era. This is the only description of the kind, as far as we know, which has been transmitted from antiquity. The great Temple of Jupiter on the Capitoline having been destroyed in the conflict between the partisans of Vitellius and those of Vespasian, it became incumbent on the latter emperor, immediately after his accession to restore the structure with every attention to form and happy omen. It was done accordingly, though not by Vespasian in person, in the first year of his reign, 70 A. D. But let us hear Merivale:

"With the return of abundance and tranquillity, the first care of the senate was to commence the restoration of the Capitol; for while the temple of Jupiter lay in ruins the fortunes of the empire seemed to suffer an eclipse. This pious work was entrusted, according to ancient precedent, to one of the most respected of the citizens, by name L. Vestinus, who, though only of knightly family, was equal in personal repute to any of the senators. The Haruspices, whom he consulted, demanded that the ruins of the fallen building should be conveyed away, and cast into the lowest places of the city, and the new temple erected precisely on the old foundations; for the gods, they declared, would have no change made in the form of their familiar dwelling. On the 20th of June, being a fair and cloudless day, the area of the temple precincts was surrounded with a string of fillets and chaplets. Soldiers, chosen for their auspicious names, were marched into it, bearing boughs of the most auspicious trees; and the Vestals, attended by a troop of boys and girls, both whose parents were living, sprinkled it with water drawn from bubbling founts or running streamlets. Then, preceded by the pontiffs, the prætor Helvidius, stalking round, sanctified the space with the mystical washing of sows', sheep's and bulls' blood, and placed their entrails on a grassy altar. This done, he invoked Jove, Juno, and Minerva, and all the patrons of the empire, to prosper the undertaking, and raise by divine assistance their temple, founded by the piety of men. Then he touched with his hand the connected fillets, and the magistrates, the priests, the senators, the knights, with a number of the people, lent their strength to draw a great stone to the spot where the building was to commence. *Beneath it they laid pieces of gold and silver money, minted for the occasion, as well as of unwrought metal; for the Haruspices forbade either stone or metal to be used which had been employed before for profane purposes*".

The passage in the *Historiæ* of Tacitus,† on which the words in Italics are based, reads in the original: "passimque iniectæ fundamentis argenti aurique stipes et metallorum primitiæ nullis fornacibus victæ, sed ut gignuntur"; and it is translated by the great antiquarian Montfaucon with literal accuracy thus‡: "Into the foundations were thrown several little coins of gold and silver, and pieces of metal which had not yet passed through the crucible, and as they had issued from the mine". The authori-

* N. Y., 1865, VI., 378-9.

† Lib. IV., Cap. LIII.

‡ *Antiquité Expliquée*, Vol. II., Pt. 1, p. 57.

ties adduced by the commentator Ruperti, in the edition of Tacitus before us, make it manifest that the proceeding had the nature of a religious and sacrificial ceremony, and was not, like our similar custom, chronological, or intended to transmit to posterity the date of the erection. Such too is the opinion of our learned friend Prof. Drisler, of Columbia College, who informs us that it was usual to place coins and pieces of silver in the "cellae" connected with the temples of the gods. As the existing practice of burying a chronologic memento, where it can never be seen till the destruction of the building, is simply absurd, it is evidently, like many others, a rite of the ancient faith, which has descended to modern times, and lost its significance on the way.

NUMISMATIC EXTRACTS.

I was much interested in the editorial in the November number of the JOURNAL, on the "Numismatics of Poetry"; and when my attention was called to the subject, was struck with the infrequent use which has been made by poetical writers, of these familiar and interesting tokens, either in the way of narrative or illustration.

That a happy use may be made of them for purposes of illustration, Burns has shown us in his celebrated lines:

"The rank is but the guinea stamp;
The man's the gowd for a' that".

And I beg the editor's leave to suggest a slight exception to his remarks on Milton, who makes use of the following numismatic simile, where Comus, endeavoring to overcome the constancy of the benighted lady, employs this specious argument:

"Beauty is Nature's coin, must not be hoarded,
But must be current, for the good thereof
Consists in mutual and partaken bliss".

We find, perhaps, in Chaucer, the father of English poetry, more frequent mention of the different forms of coin, both foreign and domestic, current in his day, than in any of his successors. In the Prologue to the Canterbury Tales, he says of the merchant:

"Wel coude he in eschaunge sheldes sell",

alluding to the French crowns, which were so called in England, from the shield they bore on the reverse. In different Tales he mentions the "mite", the "farthing", the "peny" and "half-peny", the "grote" and "franke". In the "Rime of Sir Thopas" it is said,

**"His robe was of cheklatoun
That coste many a jane",**

described in the old glossary as a "halfpence of Janua", or Genoa. The Parson affirms of the avaricious man, that "for certes, every Florein in his cofer is his maumet", or idol.

Gower, the cotemporary of Chaucer, in his "Confessio Amantis", charges a heavy material responsibility on the same coin, as follows:

**"For this a man maie fynde writte,
To fore the time, er golde was smitte
In coygne, that men the floren knewe,
There was wel nighe no man untrewe.
Tho was there shelde ne speare,
Ne deadly wepen for to beare.
Tho was the towne withouten walle,
Whiche now is closed ober alle, &c.,
So maye men knowe, how the floreyn
Was moder first of malegin".**

In Spenser, as might be expected, we find slight reference to the product of the die in any form. The shadowy and allegorical personages with whom he peopled Arcadia and the realms of Fairy Land, lived and roved in regions where money was a superfluity. This is the only form of wealth

which will not be found scattered with lavish hand through his pages, and even this is not wholly wanting, as witness the following description of the surroundings of Mammon, in the "Fairy Queen":

"Around about him lay on every side
Great heapes of gold that never could be spent:
Of which, some were rude ower, not purifide
Of Mulciber's devouring element,
Some others were new driven and distent
Into great ingots, and to wedges square;
Some in round plates, withouten moniment;
But most were stamp't, and in their metall bare
The antique shapes of kings and kesars straunge and rare".

But if we turn our attention to the prose writers of England, we find them, in numerous instances, dwelling on the charms or usefulness of numismatic research; and several of them were well known to have been collectors and loving students of coins and medals. Every lover of numismatics must be proud that the genial Addison broke so gallant a lance in honor of this charming hobby. The varied and artistic series of Greece and Rome appealed strongly to his love of the classic and esthetic; and his "Dialogues on the Usefulness of Medals" was verily a labor of love, as it is assuredly one of his most pleasing works. Evelyn was an enthusiastic and life-long lover of numismatics; and not the least important of his works was his "Treatise on Medals". In a letter to Pepys, he calls his attention strongly to the charms of this favorite pursuit, and urges him to begin the formation of a cabinet. In the advice he gives in regard to the obtaining and choosing of choice and genuine medals, we find that in those days they had no obliging Cogan to facilitate their search, for he says: "If they can be purchased together, as occasionally they may, it will save you a greate deale of paines, and enrich you at once. But otherwise they are likeliest met withal amongst the goldsmiths, and casuall as one walkes the streetes on foot, and passes by the stalls".

Quaint old Robert Burton, in his "Anatomy of Melancholy", instead of classing this pursuit amongst the symptoms of an unsound mind, commends it as a healthful exercise for a mind diseased, "to peruse old Coyns of several sorts in a fair Gallery".

But without stopping to dwell on such distinguished names as Sir Robert Cotton, Selden, Lord Clarendon, and Sir Isaac Newton, who either themselves were collectors, or testified in their writings to the importance of numismatic research; or Gibbon, who has left a "Dissertation on the Allegorical Beings found on the Reverses of Medals"; I will bring this over-long string of quotations to a close with Dr. Johnson's summing up of the advantages of this pursuit, in the fifty-sixth paper of the *Idler*:

"The pride or the pleasure of making collections, if it be restrained by prudence and morality, produces a pleasing remission after more laborious studies; furnishes an amusement not wholly useless for that part of life, the greater part of many lives, which would otherwise be lost in idleness or vice; it produces an useful traffick between the industry of indigence and the curiosity of wealth; it brings many things to notice that would be neglected; and, by fixing the thoughts on intellectual pleasures, resists the natural encroachments of sensuality, and maintains the mind in her lawful superiority".

A. C. R.

NEWBY COPPERS.

These were what are known to Numismatologists as St. Patrick's Half-pence. Mark Newby, one of the first settlers of New Jersey, brought out a quantity of them with him from Ireland, and they were used for a while as a currency.

In the year 1672 a law was passed by the Governor, Council and Assembly of New Jersey, directing that, for the more convenient payment of small sums of money, these coppers should pass as half-pence, current pay, provided, however, that Mr. Newby gave security to the Speaker, for the use of the General Assembly, for the time being, that he, Newby, his executors, and administrators, would change them on demand, and that no person should be compelled to receive more than five shillings' worth of them in one payment. They did not continue as a currency in New Jersey for any length of time.

These half-pence bear upon the obverse the figure of a king crowned, who, in a kneeling position, is playing on a harp. Above the harp is the imperial crown of England, struck upon a different metal from the piece—that is, brass upon copper, or copper upon brass. The obverse legend is "*Floreat Rex*". On the reverse is the figure of St. Patrick, mitred, and standing, with a crosier in his right hand. In his left hand he holds a trefoil, which he is exhibiting to the people around him. On his left side is a shield, upon which are three castles, being the arms of the city of Dublin. The legend on the reverse is "*Ecce Grex*". Some of the specimens have a star for a mint mark, while in other specimens it is wanting.

These half-pence were struck, it is believed, in or about the year 1643, in honor of St. Patrick, and of the new order of Irish knighthood. They usually weigh about five pennyweights and a half each.

C. I. B.

TRANSACTIONS OF SOCIETIES.

AMERICAN NUMISMATIC AND ARCHÆOLOGICAL SOCIETY.

NOTICE.—*The American Numismatic and Archæological Society will be at all times pleased to communicate with any individuals or Societies, on Numismatic or Archæological topics, to answer questions and give all information desired. Letters of inquiry addressed to "Prof. CHAS. E. ANTHON, Cor. Sec'y, College of the City of New York," will receive prompt attention.*

Regular Meeting, Jan. 9, 1868.—Dr. Perine, First Vice-president, in the chair. Letters, of a complimentary and gratifying nature, were read from several gentlemen in regard to their election to membership in the Society. The Corresponding Secretary was empowered to obtain from the Mint, for the Society's cabinet, a set of proof coins of the present year. Donations were received, consisting of ten pieces of paper money from Mr. Levick; and a volume from Gen. De Peyster, its author, on the Decisive Battles of the late Rebellion. The Corresponding Secretary exhibited, from his collection, the following interesting specimens:

1. Ruble of Peter the Great. Bust with LEG. Czar Peter Alexiewitz, autocrat of all Russia. REV. Russian Eagle and LEG. Moneta Dobra Zena Rubel; good money, one Ruble, 1704. *Mad.* 2476.

2. Medal on the Victory over the Swedes at Pultawa. Portrait of the Czarjin armor, laureate; from the left shoulder to the right side the ribbon and cross of the order of St. Andrew; LEG. Czar Peter the First, autocrat of all Russia; under the arm, COVIN F. REV. Battle with LEG. Sa Poltawskuju Bataliu; For the Battle of Pultawa. In Exergue: 1709, the 27th of June. Every soldier who was in the action received such a medal as a gift, and wore it afterwards on his neck, as a badge of honor, which he was not to part with under penalty of death. Hence they have now become quite rare. *Madai. Thaler-Cabinet.* 1765. 52.

3. Gnat or Wasp Dollar. HENRICUS · JULIUS · D · G · P·ostulatus E·piscopus HA·lberstadiensis D·ux B·runsvicensis E·t L·uneburgensis *99. (=1599) P. P. C* (*Pro Patria Consumor*). Twelve coats-of-arms, framed in laurel, and set rose-wise. REV. A Lion sitting, and with his fore-feet disturbing a wasp's nest, out of which, on one side six, on the other four, Wasps fly at him, to sting him. He is however lovingly shined on by the sun, and crowned with laurel by an eagle, who hovers over him and protects him. An emblematic dollar, signifying that ten noble families rebelled against the Duke; but that he conquered them, after the Emperor had interposed and punished them. *Mad.* 1113.

4. Gadfly Dollar of Lubeck, 1537. The Gad-fly (Brömse), between CIVITATIS and LUBECÆ, is the sign of Nicholas von Brömse, Burgomaster of Lubeck. OBV. Emperor Charles the Fifth, with pointed beard, cloak, a barett on his head, and the golden fleece on his neck. This is a coin of extreme rarity. *Mad.* 2265. He who possesses the Lubeck Gadfly Dollar, says the eccentric Gudenus, is justly to be congratulated; "dem ist billig zu gratuliren". *Uncialæum Selectum*, p. 119. The piece is perfect and brilliant, but has evidently been re-silvered.

Special Meeting, Jan. 16.—At the house of Dr. Perine. President Ten Eyck in the chair. On motion of Dr. Perine a Committee was appointed to wait on Rev. W. W. Seymour and request him to read, at some convenient time, a Paper before the Society and such friends as the members may invite to be present. A Dealer's Priced Catalogue, in Swedish, of coins for sale, was received from the house thus advertising, Selling & Sahlström, at Göteborg. The book is entitled "Förteckning öfver Mynt och Medaljer" &c. The prices have a formidable appearance, till we reflect that the Riksdaler, by which they are estimated, is but 26½ cts. of our money. Judged by this standard, they are not high. A donation of leather money of Alaska was received from Mr. Geo. Hodgdon.

Regular Meeting, Jan. 23.—President Ten Eyck in the chair. The proceedings were confined to matters of business, which, not having been brought to a definite conclusion, are reserved for future publication, as not possessing, in their present shape, sufficient interest for the readers of the JOURNAL.

DANIEL PARISH, JR., *Secretary pro tem.*

NEW ENGLAND NUMISMATIC AND ARCHÆOLOGICAL SOCIETY.

The regular meeting of this Society was called to order at 7½ P. M., Jan. 16, 1868. Vice-President Fellows in the chair.

The receipt of two pattern five-cent pieces of 1867 from H. R. Linderman, Director of the U. S. Mint, was acknowledged. An Annapolis three-pence in proof condition was exhibited by Mr. Crosby, a proof half-dime of 1796 by Mr. Chaplin, and several miscellaneous pieces by Mr. Bond, after which the meeting adjourned.

S. H. CHADBOURNE, *Rec. Sec'y.*

BOSTON NUMISMATIC SOCIETY.

The Annual Meeting was held on Thursday, Jan. 2. The Secretary read the report of the previous meeting, a letter from Charles H. Bell, accepting Corresponding Membership, and a letter from the Director of the U. S. Mint, enclosing a pattern of a five-cent piece for the cabinet of the Society. The Treasurer presented his annual report, showing the finances of the Society to be in good condition. Mr. Pratt was appointed to nominate officers for the present year, and in accordance with his report the old Board was unanimously reelected. The Secretary nominated for Honorary Membership Prof. C. E. Anthon of New York; under a suspension of the sixth By-Law he was immediately elected. Mr. Seavey presented to the Society five bronze medals of the Mint series; a proof set of the silver of 1862, except the dollar; and several specimens of Southern paper-money of the rebellion; he also exhibited a curious variety of the Rosa Americana penny in some soft metal. The Society adjourned at about 4½ P. M. WM. S. APPLETON, *Secretary*.

RHODE ISLAND NUMISMATIC ASSOCIATION.

Annual Meeting, Jan. 13, 1868.—The President in the chair.

The Records of the last meeting were read and approved.

The Secretary announced a donation, from the Director of the Mint, of an experimental five-cent piece, and was directed to acknowledge the receipt of the same, with the thanks of the Association.

The following letter from Prof. Charles E. Anthon, relative to the R. F., was then read, and further consideration of the subject postponed till the February meeting:

COLLEGE OF THE CITY OF NEW YORK, *Cor. Lexington Av. and 23d Street,*
NEW YORK, Dec. 20, 1867.

MY DEAR SIR: You will have observed that, in the JOURNAL for November, under the head VARIA, I call attention to the letters R F, on the so-called Louisiana coppers. In a subsequent interview with Mr. Bushnell, that surprisingly well-informed and accurate numismatist told me that he thought they stood for "République Française". I doubted the correctness of this opinion extremely at the moment, for the simple and apparently sufficient reason that the date of these pieces is 1767, whereas the French Republic did not begin to exist till 1792. But any supposition of that eminent antiquarian possesses weight, and has a *primâ facie* likelihood of being well-founded; and I am now convinced that in the present case he was perfectly right. I have, since that conversation, obtained, by importation from Europe, a German work, published at Berlin, 1855, by F. G. A. Schlickeysen, entitled "Explanation of the Abbreviations on Coins, of Ancient, Mediæval, and Modern Times"; wherein I find that R F, "stamped on Coins of the French Colonies, in order to destroy the then detested Lillies", signifies "République Française". Now since, in point of fact, the R F, on those coppers which do exhibit it, is so impressed as to obliterate the three Fleurs-de-Lis which are seen on the other specimens, no one, I think, can hesitate to admit this explanation as thoroughly satisfactory.

But it follows from the investigations into which the subject has led me, that this coin does not belong to Louisiana at all. I am sorry to diminish the number of our pieces reputed to belong to the Colonial period of the United States: nevertheless facts must prevail over fancy. Let us look at the facts. At the close of the Seven Years' War, called in America the "French and Indian" War, France ceded to England Louisiana as far westward as the Mississippi, excepting New Orleans, and to Spain all Louisiana west of the Mississippi, together with New Orleans. No coin therefore struck in 1767 (four years afterwards) by France, could have been current, save as a foreign one, in Louisiana. When, in 1792 and thereafter, the French Republic, providing no substitute for the old copper currency of 1767, merely stamped it with the R F, this measure must have had reference to Guadaloupe, Martinique, her portion of St. Domingo, and her other possessions in America. We must also include in this list such scanty settlements as France still retained in the East Indies—for there is no special mention of America in the legend—but not Louisiana, for, neither in 1767 nor in 1792, did it belong to France.

But, it will be urged, France certainly sold Louisiana to the United States in 1803; and, if she sold the country, she surely owned it. True: but only in form, without occupation, and but for an instant. Napoleon, having erected in Italy a Kingdom of Etruria, in favor of a daughter and son-in-law of Charles IV., King of Spain, demanded and received in return (Treaty of San Ildefonso, Oct. 1, 1800, confirmed by Treaty of Madrid, March 21, 1801.) Louisiana to the same extent wherein the French had formerly possessed it. But the terms of sale to the United States had been arranged (Treaty of April 30, 1803.) before the transfer to France was actually effected; and, only a few days after that transfer, the United States were invested with the title to New Orleans and its vicinity, the Spaniards still clinging with a lingering grasp to the remainder of the eastern bank, which they had conquered from England during the War of American Independence. These last boundary-relations are complicated, and may not be stated with perfect correctness; but that does not affect the main point at issue.

At no time, accordingly, subsequent to 1763, except the very brief interval mentioned above, and then only nominally, did Louisiana, or any part thereof, belong to France; and consequently no French coinage of any year succeeding that one can be justly considered as appertaining to Louisiana.

I regard the whole matter of the "Louisiana Coppers" as now cleared up; and, anticipating that the Association will concur in my views, respectfully submit this paper to their consideration, and remain

Very sincerely, your friend and obedient servant,

JOHN J. MEADER, ESQ., *Secretary Rhode Island Numismatic Association.*

CHAS. E. ANTHON.

The Reports of the Cabinet Keeper, Treasurer, and Secretary were read, accepted, and ordered to be placed on file.

Prof. Charles E. Anthon, of New York, was unanimously elected an Honorary Member of the Association.

The Society then proceeded to ballot for officers for the ensuing year, with the following result: President, John J. Meader; Vice-President, Albert V. Jenks; Secretary, George D. Hersey; Treasurer, Charles T. Metcalf; Cabinet Keeper, George T. Paine. Executive Committee, The President, *ex officio*, George T. Paine, Charles Gorton. Committee on Debates, The President, *ex officio*, Robert B. Chambers, George T. Paine.

The Executive Committee were authorized to purchase a cabinet for the use of the Association.

Mr. Gorton exhibited several rare colonials in fine condition; and Mr. Winsor an oval medal of Robespierre, interesting because having on the Rev. the initials "R. F."

On motion, the Association adjourned.

GEORGE D. HERSEY, *Secretary*.

THE NUMISMATIC AND ANTIQUARIAN SOCIETY OF PHILADELPHIA.

PHILADELPHIA, 524 WALNUT ST., Jan. 8, 1868.

Editor AMERICAN JOURNAL OF NUMISMATICS:

DEAR SIR: I am directed by the Numismatic and Antiquarian Society of Philadelphia to send for insertion in your valuable JOURNAL the enclosed list of its officers for the year 1868. With great respect, I am

Your obedient servant, HENRY PHILLIPS, Jr., Cor. Secretary.

OFFICERS FOR 1868.—*President*—Eli K. Price. *Vice-Presidents*—William P. Chandler, William S. Vaux, William Duane, John Farnum.

Honorary Vice-Presidents—Maine, Hon. William Willis, of Portland; New Hampshire, Hon. James W. Patterson, of Hanover; Massachusetts, Hon. Robert C. Winthrop, of Boston; Rhode Island, Hon. Samuel Greene Arnold, of Providence; Connecticut, Hon. William A. Buckingham, of Norwich; New York, J. Carson Brevoort, Esq., of Brooklyn; New Jersey, Hon. Richard S. Field, of Princeton; Maryland, Hon. Reverdy Johnson, of Baltimore; District of Columbia, Prof. Joseph Henry, of Washington; Wisconsin, Hon. Increase A. Lapham, of Milwaukee; California, Rt. Rev. William Ingraham Kip, D.D., of San Francisco.

Corresponding Secretary—Henry Phillips, Jr., 524 Walnut street.

Recording Secretary—Alfred B. Taylor.

Treasurer—Thomas E. McElroy.

Historiographer—Charles H. Hart.

Curator of Numismatics—William J. Jenks.

Curator of Antiquities—Daniel G. Brinton, M.D.

Librarian—William T. Taylor, M.D.

Committees—Committee on Hall: C. Percy La Roche, M.D., Samuel L. Taylor, Silas W. Pettit. Committee on Library: Samuel H. Fulton, Samuel L. Smedley, William T. Taylor, M.D. Committee on Publication: William S. Vaux, William H. Welsh, Alfred B. Taylor. Committee on Numismatics: Henry Phillips, Jr., Anthony C. Paquet, William J. Jenks. Committee on Antiquities: Joseph A. Clay, J. Grier Ralston, D.D., Daniel G. Brinton, M.D. Committee on Genealogy: William P. Chandler, Henry E. Keene, Charles H. Hart. Committee on Finance: William Duane, Henry Ducommun, Thomas E. McElroy.

Hall of the Society, 524 Walnut street; open every Thursday evening. Regular Meetings, first Thursday evening in the month. Annual Meeting, first Thursday evening in January.

INTERNATIONAL COINAGE.

The Faculty of THE COLLEGE OF THE CITY OF NEW YORK adopted, at a recent meeting, the following interesting RESOLUTIONS, which were signed by the Professors individually; by their President, Horace Webster, LL.D.; and their Secretary, Gerardus B. Docharty, LL.D.; and transmitted to Senator Morgan:

"COLLEGE OF THE CITY OF NEW YORK, January 23, 1868.

"Hon. Edwin D. Morgan, U. S. Senator from the State of New York:

"SIR: At a meeting of the Faculty, held this day, the following Resolutions were unanimously adopted:

"1. The Faculty of the College of the City of New York, taking a deep interest in the project of the 'International Coinage', and regarding it as an improvement of essential value to Commercial Intercourse, and as an important step towards that 'Federation of the World' which is the ultimate hope of the Philanthropist and the goal of Christian Civilization, respectfully express to their Senator

in Congress, Hon. E. D. Morgan, as chiefly having this matter in charge, their conviction of its desirableness, and their wish to sustain and aid him in his endeavors to accomplish the object in view.

"2. Fully recognizing the difficulties in the way, as set forth by the Director of the Mint, in his Annual Report for the year ending June 30, 1867, they are nevertheless of the opinion that, if the British Government can be induced to promise that reduction of two pence in the sovereign which will bring it into accord with the proposed French twenty-five franc piece, then the United States ought to make a serious effort to overcome whatever obstacles may interpose against providing by law for that cutting down of our own gold coin by $3\frac{1}{2}$ per cent, which would bring the three great monetary systems of mankind into perfect parallelism.

"3. Regarding the name to be assigned to the contemplated uniform coin as of no moment, and as a point on which each nation may, and will, choose for itself, they nevertheless consider that the French franc, or one of its multiples, being founded on an invariable natural basis, ought to be adopted by every intelligent people for its financial unit, as it has been already by Belgium, Switzerland, and Italy.

"4. Deeming it within their province, as a learned and scientific body, to attempt to strengthen the hands of their Representative, in a measure of great public utility, the members of this Faculty respectfully submit this Memorial to their Senator, and request him to make use of it in any way which may contribute to the success of his undertaking."

REMARKABLE CONFEDERATE MEDALS.

Dr. Thomas Addis Emmet, of this city, one department of whose rich collections, that which comprises relics and memorials of the late rebellion, is probably unapproached by any similar private cabinet among us, possesses two highly interesting medallic monuments of those evil days. The first, commemorative of the redoubted Stonewall Jackson, is in all likelihood unique; and the second, which is in honor of Beauregard and his victory at Bull Run, is extremely rare. We proceed to describe these Medals:—

1. Tin, size 32. *Obv.* Profile head of Jackson to observer's left, beneath it CAQUÉ F; *Leg.* LIEUT. GÉNÉRAL T. J. JACKSON, STONEWALL, BORN 1821, DIED 1863. *Rev.* In a wreath of corn, right, and tobacco, left, surmounted by a five-pointed star, and issuing from a trophy of cannon, swords, bayonets, &c., which is behind a shield with the motto DEO VINDICI, the wreath being entwined with a band whereon are inscribed BULL RUN, CHANTILLY, MARTINSBURG, ANTIETAM, THE WILDERNESS, FREDERICKSBURG, SHEPHARDSTOWN, HARPER'S FERRY, SUDLEY, is the following inscription in eight lines: KERNSTOWN, FRONT ROYAL, MIDDLETOWN, WINCHESTER, STRASBURG, HARRISONBURG, PORT REPUBLIC, MECHANICSVILLE, COLD HARBOUR, WHITE-OAK SWAMP, MALVERN HILL, CEDAR MOUNTAIN, MANASSAS.

2. Silver, size 12. *Obv.* Profile head of Beauregard to observer's left. *Leg.* G. T. BEAUREGARD. *BrG. GEN. CSA.* *Rev.* In a wreath of laurel, MANASSAS. 21 JULY. 1861.

The French origin of the first medal is manifest. It was found by a negro, after the fire which took place on the capture of Richmond, and given by him to Dr. Higginbotham for his "children to play with". The Doctor, who had heard of the medal's being ordered, for the purpose of distribution among the officers of Stonewall's brigade, but did not know of its having arrived, gave it to its present owner. At the same time, an impression in lead came into the possession of Chas. G. Barney, M. D. of Richmond. It is believed that this latter was a first proof from the dies, that Dr. Emmet's, which was in a glazed gutta-percha case, was a second proof, and that the dies themselves, which had been procured from France, were destroyed in the fire.

The Beauregard medal, which has the original red ribbon still attached to it, was sold by a Confederate soldier in New York. It is one of a number presented by the city of New Orleans immediately after the first battle of Bull Run.

NOTES, QUERIES AND REPLIES.

Editor JOURNAL OF NUMISMATICS:

What is the state of opinion among numismatists at present in regard to the origin of the Washington Cents of 1791? We who are in the charmed circle of a Society—except through its publications—lack those advantages which arise from a free interchange of opinion, and a frequent exhibition of specimens, and which often determine minor points, such as are not thought worthy of being discussed in the pages of your JOURNAL.

Dickeson asserts, confidently, that the dies for the Washington Cents were made by a Mr. John Harper, of Philadelphia, while Mr. Prime thinks it evident, from their character, that they were made in England.

A piece has lately come into my possession, which seems to furnish conclusive proof of their foreign origin. It is an English token of the last century; and, as I have seen it occasionally mentioned in catalogues, presume it is of no great rarity. Copper, size 18 $\frac{1}{2}$.

Obv. Bust to right; hair in queue. *Inscription*, John Wilkinson. Iron Master.

Rev. Man working at a forge. *Exergue*, 1790.

Inscription on Edge, BRADLEY WILLEY SNEDSHILL BERSHAM.

By turning to page 88 of Prime's "Coins, Medals and Seals", it will be seen that the inscription on the edge is identical with that on a specimen of the large Eagle Washington Cent in his cabinet, thus leaving no doubt of the fact that the dies for both were executed by the same hand.

J. G. B.

CHICAGO, Nov. 27, 1867.

REPLY.—The Dies of the Washington Cents of 1791, both those with the large eagle and those with the small, are believed to have been made in England. The piece adduced by our correspondent confirms this view, and leads to the inference that all three were the work of Hancock, to whom the "John Wilkinson" is ascribed. The Dies of the Washington coins of 1792, on the contrary, with "G. Washington, President. I." were made in Philadelphia by Peter Getz of Lancaster, who may have been in the employ of Harper. According to a letter written in 1843 by Dr. McClintock, then Chief Refiner of the U. S. Mint, on the authority of Adam Eckfeldt, who supervised the construction of the press used to strike the Washington pieces of 1792, the impressions from all three pairs of the Washington Dies were taken in Philadelphia. Historical Magazine, I, 302-5. Our conclusion therefore is that while Dies of 1791, with the circumscription "United States of America" on the collar, were furnished by Hancock, others were retained by him in England and used there, with the words "Bradley Willey Snedshill Bersham" in that position.

To the Editor of the AMERICAN JOURNAL OF NUMISMATICS:

DEAR SIR: The December number of the JOURNAL suggests to me one or two things, which are perhaps worth putting in the form of a note to you. First, I am the fortunate possessor of a *Gedenkthaler* with the figure of Fanny Janaschek, as well as of the double-thaler with the portrait, said to be that of Rothschild's mistress. I have also a silver medal with the same obverse, but the reverse bears the following inscription: *Zur Erinnerung an die 25 jährige Wirksamkeit der Zollverwaltung in Frankfurt A. M. 1836 + 1861*. It is of size 26, and the head, which seems certainly to be a portrait, represents one worthy to be the mistress of a Rothschild at least. A. v. Nordheim I take to be the name of the artist who designed it. I have read with interest Mr. Paine's letter on the Rhode Island medal, to which I will only add that I have a specimen of the first variety. I am surprised that any person can feel doubt as to the meaning of "R. F." on the French colonial coppers. I supposed they were generally acknowledged to stand for "République Française," for which there is a sufficient cause. What reason can ever have existed for stamping the coins with letters to represent "Royaume Français"?

Yours truly,

W. S. APPLETON.

Mr. Sandham writes to us from Montreal, under date of Oct. 9: "I was much surprised to find your correspondent E. G. appeal to me for further information on Canadian Coins. I do not consider myself the best authority on the subject. Nevertheless, such information as I have, I freely give unto him. For the purpose of making proper answers to the Queries put, I shall take them up as we do the consideration of By-Laws, i. e. clause by clause.—1. *Rebellion Token*. This was engraved and struck off by a French artist in Montreal, about the year 1838, for the 'Banque du Peuple'. It was the year of the 'Canadian Rebellion'; and the small star, and head with Swiss liberty-cap (to right and left of wreath on reverse), had reference to American annexation and liberty. This coin is very scarce in good condition, but is often met with in poor order.—2. *Bank of Montreal, Side-view Penny*. There is such a coin, but it is extremely rare. It is the same in design as the halfpenny of 1838. I have met with but one in the market, and the price asked was about \$10. Some of our collectors possess specimens, but would not sell.—3. *Bank Token ½ Penny Montreal*, with bunch of plants (*Bouquet* we call it). I would feel obliged if your correspondent E. G. would send me a rubbing of the coin, as I recollect none exactly corresponding with his description.—4. *Un Sou*. Your friend E. G. has 36 varieties. He has been fortunate in his efforts to collect Canadian sous. There are about 40 distinct varieties. But I must say that a German-silver specimen is one that I have never seen, or heard of before. Is it not a cast?—5. *Stein, Brown & Co.* is not Canadian. We have a similar one, issued by Molson of Montreal, and it is extremely scarce.—6. Do we class *Wellingtons* as Canadian? We generally do, but it is very doubtful whether this ought to be. I think that they are English, and must have been imported by some of our merchants. This opinion may however be open to objection.—7. *North-West Trading Company*. I do not think that there is a specimen of it in Canada. We are securing all attainable information about it, to be published in our 'Canadian Coins and Medals'.—8. *Marriage Medal*. I cannot say anything about it, but would be obliged if E. G. will send me a rubbing of it; and I will endeavor at some time to return him the compliment".

RECENT WORKS OF NUMISMATIC ARTISTS.—Mr. Geo. H. Lovett, 131 Fulton St., New York, has recently cut dies for the following medals:

1. Size 26. Between two branches of palm a shield from the top of which issue diverging rays and a small Maltese cross between colons, bearing in its first quarter, a Latin cross; second, an open book; third, an even balance; fourth, a serpent entwining a wand. Leg., within an inner ring, DEO · FAVENTE · HAUD · PLURIBUS · IMPAR; outside of the ring, UNIVERSITÉ LAVAL QUÉBEC. Rev. A laurel wreath; at its summit between two palm branches, a shield bearing an open volume. Leg., PRIX DE POÉSIE FRANÇAISE.

2. Size 26. Two ships at the close of a combat on an open sea, the victor bearing the American flag at the main. Leg., "WE HAVE MET THE ENEMY, AND THEY ARE OURS." Exergue, LAKE ERIE, SEP. 10TH 1813. Rev. Between a branch of oak and one of laurel, Leg., To
BY RESOLUTION OF THE KENTUCKY LEGISLATURE FEB. 11TH 1860. For sale by Mr. Lovett, in the various metals.

Mr. Wm. H. Key, U. S. Mint, Philadelphia, is engaged in modelling a bust of Elisha Riggs, Esq., for the obverse of the Gold Medals for English Composition, awarded annually, in the College of the City of New York, from the interest of the Thousand Dollar Fund established there by that gentleman a few years ago. It is the intention of Mr. Riggs to add these Dies to his former liberal donation.

The Artists of the National Academy of Design, in this city, are now preparing, on invitation of the Director of the Mint, devices for the gold and silver coinage of the United States.

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AND

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CHAS. E. ANTHON, College of the City of New York, Lexington Av. and 23d St.

THE OLD COUNTRY-SEATS OF NEW YORK ISLAND.

PART FIRST.

In the last May number of this JOURNAL, we announced our intention to cultivate in its pages the Archæology of New York City, and invited aid in illustrating that subject. There was propriety in the plan, because our Society is not merely a Numismatic one; yet little attempt has thus far been made to carry it out, and it remains a "cadre" to be filled up in the future.

In the second article of the same number, we commented on the unparalleled destruction of edifices, public and private, which, from the necessities of commerce and the narrowness of the locality, has long been taking place on our island, to the despair of the antiquary. A particular class of buildings, and that not the least interesting, the once numerous and elegant suburban mansions of the wealthy, now generally demolished or converted to base uses, may deserve the reader's attention, if associated with some unfamiliar facts and with our personal reminiscences of more than a third of a century.

The opulent merchants of our city, remarkable, as they were from the first, for a luxurious and self-indulgent life, invariably possessed, in times before watering-places became fashionable, each one his summer residence within a few miles' distance of the town. It was always known as the proprietor's "Place", a word of Dutch origin in this sense, and one of the few local terms from that source which have escaped the researches of Bartlett in his "Dictionary of Americanisms".

The charming homes and pleasure-grounds on the banks of the East River, which were first made distasteful to their owners by the establishment of the penal institutions on Blackwell's Island, and are now entirely abandoned, as dwellings, by their former occupants, have been immortalized by Diedrich Knickerbocker in the veracious chronicle which he gave to the world on the day of St. Nicholas (Dec. 6), 1809. He speaks of the domains of the "great Hardenbroeck",

"which embraced the whole chain of Apulian mountains that stretched along the gulf of Kip's Bay, and from part of which his descendants have been expelled in latter ages by the powerful clans of the Joneses and Schermerhorns". *

In the poetic prose wherewith he commemorates the voyage of the heroes of Communipaw to Hell-Gate, he contrasts two aspects of the scene, unaware that the latter would be even more transitory than the former.

"Wherever the voyagers turned their eyes, a new creation seemed to bloom around. No signs of human thrift appeared to check the delicious wildness of nature, who here revelled in all her luxuriant variety. Those hills, now bristled, like the fretful porcupine, with rows of poplars, (vain, upstart plants! minions of wealth and fashion!) were then adorned with the vigorous natives of the soil; the lordly oak, the generous chestnut, the graceful elm—while here and there the tulip-tree reared its majestic head, the giant of the forest. Where now are seen the gay retreats of luxury—villas half buried in twilight bowers, whence the amorous flute oft breathes the sighing of some city swain—there the fish-hawk built his solitary nest, on some dry tree that overlooked his watery domain. The timid deer fed undisturbed along those shores now hallowed by the lover's moonlight walk, and printed by the slender foot of beauty; and a savage solitude extended over those happy regions, where now are reared the stately towers of the Joneses, the Schermerhorns, and the Rhinelanders." †

From the Coster house, still standing above Bellevue, a long succession of these delightful places stretched to the salt meadows at Hell-Gate. Here dwelt, or rusticated, besides the families which Irving mentions, those of Beekman, Pearsall, Le Roy, Buchanan, Cruger, Astor, Prime, and Gracie, of Gracie's point, so called "from the fair castle which, like an elephant, it carries upon its back". ‡ But we turn from them to the less numerous residences which existed, and in one or two instances, still exist, on the western or Hudson margin of the island. These were in general more remarkable for their architecture than the others, and we happen to be better acquainted, personally, with them and their history.

* Hist. N. Y., B. II., Ch. VIII. † Id., B. II., Ch. IV. ‡ Ibid.

After glancing for a moment at the Richmond Hill house, which stood at the corner of Varick Street and Charlton, and was once occupied by Abraham Mortier, paymaster-general of the royal forces, and afterwards by John Adams and by Aaron Burr—a building of much elegance, in which, when enlarged into a theatre, we remember to have attended a performance by the second Italian operatic troupe which ever visited New York, but to whose well-known history we have nothing new to add—let us commence an imaginary northward journey from the present Union Square. Immediately above its destined location, and on the Eastern side of Broadway, was the handsome brick and brown stone structure of the Bank; for, in those times of epidemic yellow fever, Banks too had their “places”, as well as bankers. In Dr. Mitchell’s “Picture of New York”, 1807, it is called the *new* building for the Manhattan company, “intended to accommodate all those who do business with the bank, in case sickness should cause the inhabitants to quit the lower wards of the city”. Off to the left lay Greenwich, a populous summer-colony of the prosperous and prudent townsmen. “In this place”—says Mitchell—“the bank of New York and the Branch bank have buildings ready to receive their officers and ministers in cases of alarm from distemper. And many of the citizens have houses and places of business, to serve turn, while the sickness lasts”. These annual flittings, it thus appears, were a necessity of New York life till after the last visitation of the pestilence, in 1822, in which year, we may be pardoned for observing, the writer of these lines became one of the city’s infant denizens.

As the wayfarer of those days pursued his journey along the Bloomingdale road, he saw on its river side, at Forty-third street between Eighth avenue and Ninth, the “Hermitage”, the fine mansion of the Nortons, situated on a lane which led to Norton’s cove. This latter spot was the resort of the boys of our time from the distance of miles, for the purpose of bathing, crowded, as it always was, with rafts, which afforded them both convenience and sport. We have Mr. Dawson’s authority for the statement that the property had previously belonged to John Morin Scott, one of the most learned members of the New York bar, and an early “Son of Liberty”.* He mentions also that it afterwards became a “Temple of Health”, and we well remember the title as painted in staring characters on the side towards the main road, and indicating, probably, that some quackery was going on there. There is an interesting lithographic view of this house in the “Manual of the Corporation” for 1858. The four Ionic columns of the portico, tall and lank, and divided—of course against all rule—by the balcony of the second story, are nevertheless made to harmonize with the mass of the exterior in a sort of Anglo-Italian symmetry and proportion, of which the secret seems now to be lost. But the force of early association perhaps warps our taste. In its last days, before its recent demolition, this goodly mansion, almost enclosed in the interior of a block which had grown up around it, presented a forlorn yet still imposing appearance. Its site is now a coal-yard.

Between the river and the road, where Tenth avenue and Seventieth street cross it, was the country residence of Jacob Barker, the unpopular financier. His house is still there, a small and plain frame edifice, intended as a makeshift only till he could erect a finer one on the water-front of his land. This purpose was never carried out. But a beautiful terraced garden with flights of stone steps, and a stone dairy through which ran a natural stream which was then dammed up by a massive semi-circular wall and formed a fish-pond, gave evidence of the extent of his original designs. Now the material of all these constructions, which was chiefly brown sand-stone, was derived, as we were most credibly informed while living close by, from the Government House at the Bowling Green. This residence of the Governors of the State, as it was during George Clinton’s administration and that of John Jay, was removed in 1815; and the seven brick dwellings, now all converted into places of business, which extend from Whitehall street to State, and look up Broadway, were erected on its site. The “nouveaux riches”, who lived in them and gave occasion to the sneering name “Mushroom Row”, are already—such are the rapid transformation-scenes of American social life—regarded as patricians, and founders of noble lines.

Hurrying by another frame house, one of awkward and uncouth appearance, which still remains, at the intersection of Seventy-second street, once owned by Lieut. Gov. Broome, afterwards by the family of Boggs, and where, on the authority as before of neighboring tradition, we record that Talleyrand once sojourned, though whether as owner, tenant, or lodger, we are unable to depose, we will rest at Burnham’s once famous hostelry, on the corner of Seventy-ninth street. If perhaps we be charged with maundering somewhat thus far, we have here, we think, what will arouse and interest the reader, and repay him for our companionship. Let him read this extract which we have made from a city paper of Dec. 1, 1777:

“On Wednesday Morning, the 26th of November, a Party of Rebel Troops landed at Bloomendale, about Six Miles from this City, near Brigadier General De Lancey’s, robbed and plundered his House of the most valuable Furniture and Money, set the House on Fire before Mrs. De Lancey, her two Daughters, and two other young Ladies could remove out of it, which was effected through the Flames in only their Bed-Dresses; when they were most cruelly insulted, beat, and abused, and what Money they had, taken from them; an Infant Grandchild in a most barbarous Manner thrown on the Ground; at

* Introduction to “New York City during the American Revolution”, p. 29.

last in their Fright and Distress they ran different Ways in the Woods, where they remained till Day-Light, exposed to every Inclemency. Five White Men were made Prisoners, and two Infant Children consumed in the Flames. The whole exhibited such a Scene of Savage Barbarity as is scarcely to be met with in History or Romance.

"The Rebels who committed the above Outrage, we hear, were a Party of about twenty Continental Troops, sent from Connecticut, for no other purpose than to destroy General De Lancey's House, with Promise of great Rewards should they complete the Work. They retreated by Way of Secacus, called at a poor Man's House there, and robbed him of all the Family Cloathing, Blankets, &c., &c."*

This little incident belongs to a series of eccentricities which we have been as yet too tender of the reputation of our brave revolutionary patriots, fully to investigate. We have been a little too prone to make demigods of them; and would have done so, but for the printing-press, which is too matter-of-fact for us. The De Lanceys were probably, all things considered, the most prominent and influential family in the province of New York in the years just previous to the war, and their name has still a certain prestige among us, though they chose the losing side in the struggle, and saw their great possessions confiscated at its close. Oliver, the Brigadier General, was brother of James, the celebrated Chief-Justice and Lieutenant-Governor, who died in 1760; and he was himself the Senior Loyalist Officer in commission during the contest with England. From Sabine's "Loyalists", where much information is contained about all the De Lanceys, we derive a few more facts in regard to the destruction of the General's house. The marauders were, it seems, "a small party of the Whig 'advanced water-guard'", who passed the British ships in the night. "Mrs. De Lancey, who was very deaf, hid herself in a dog-kennel, and came near being burned there. Her daughter Charlotte, and Elizabeth, daughter of Richard Floyd (who married John Peter De Lancey, and was the mother of the wife of Cooper, the great American novelist) wandered about in the woods, for hours, barefooted, and in their night-clothes."

This "raid" of the rebels of the time is surely a notable occurrence in the annals of our city, and we wonder that neither is it remembered nor the scene of it known. After considerable unavailing research and inquiry, we were informed by the late Dr. Abraham V. Williams, a man of much intelligence, and at one time President of the Board of Education, who practised his profession at Bloomingdale for more than twenty-five years, that the house stood on the site of Burnham's subsequent hotel. We are confident that he was correct, and also that the walls, which are substantially constructed of stone, are those of the original building. The earliest occupant, of whom we have any personal knowledge, was a Mr., or Baron, Vandenheuevel, who may have been its restorer after the conflagration.

We have exhausted only about half of our materials, yet perhaps the entire patience of the reader. We confess to a peculiar feeling of interest in our few ancient country mansions, a feeling which it would be difficult and tedious thoroughly to analyze; and we may, therefore, at some future time, venture on a second Part of these slight notes; particularly in case we receive any intimation of sympathy with that warming of the imagination which we are wont to experience when prying into the mystery of some venerable homestead, suggestive as it is and yet so mute. Of such a spot may be said in the delicate wording of the poet,

"The place is silent and aware
It has had its scenes, its joys and crimes,
But that is its own affair."†

THE CAROLINA MEDAL.

[Read before the American Numismatic and Archæological Society, Thursday evening, Feb. 27, 1868.]

In a sale of Coins and Medals, the property of William A. Lillien Dahl, which took place at the rooms of Bangs, Merwin & Co., Dec. 15, 16, and 17, 1863, the attention of amateurs was for the first time directed to the so-called Carolina Medal. The Catalogue, which is one of the most copious and careful productions of William H. Strobbridge, mentions it, at page 44, in the following words:

"753. Medal struck by order of the Legislature of North-Carolina, to commemorate the separation of the Province into North and South-Carolina, in 1736. Obv. GROWING ARTS ADORN EMPIRE; in the exergue, CAROLINE PROTECTING 1736. A very beautiful figure of the Queen, wearing a crown and holding a sceptre; she is represented as watering a plantation of young palmettos. On the rev. King George II., in the character and costume of Pallas, is standing amidst emblems of glory, art, and industry, with the inscription BOTH HANDS FILLED FOR BRITAIN; in the exergue, GEORGE REIGNING. A longer account of this medal may be found in 'Johnson's Traditions and Reminiscences', page 4. A very beautiful medal in silver; size 24".

The sum which it brought on that occasion was Sixteen Dollars, and the result was that many others have since been brought to light, so that it can now be obtained, in silver, for from three to

* *Gaine's New York Gazette*, Monday, Dec. 1, 1777.

† Robert Browning. "By the Fireside." *St. 20.*

five dollars, according to condition. We extract from "Traditions and Reminiscences, chiefly of the American Revolution in the South", by Joseph Johnson, M. D., of Charleston, S. C., the passage referred to above by Mr. Strobridge:

"The separation of North from South-Carolina is an era in their history. This separation was officially ordered in 1729, but not effected until 1732. The line was not run until 1735, and then very incorrectly executed. In 1763, instructions were received from the King for a re-survey, which, when completed, gave South-Carolina several of her best districts. These, previous to their being sub-divided, were known only by the aggregate name of 'new acquisition'. Chester District was certainly a part of it. After the revolution, another error was discovered, and repeatedly discussed with some warmth by the Governors of the two States. The tax collectors of both States contended for the right to extend each his warrants over the disputed portion of country, and the inhabitants refused to pay either, until the doubt was settled. It was finally adjusted about the year 1801, during the first administration of Gov. John Drayton.

"To commemorate the separation of the northern from the southern part of the Province, a silver medal was struck in the year 1736, by order of the North-Carolina Legislature, only one of which is now known to us. This was found in a neglected cabinet in Philadelphia, in the year 1845, and a copy of it obtained in type metal by Dr. Blanding, late of Camden, South-Carolina, and sent to his nephew, Captain William Blanding, of Charleston.*

"The obverse represents Caroline, Queen of George II., with a sceptre in her right hand; watering, with her left, a grove of young palmettos. Her figure divides these palmettos into two parts, representing the two Carolinas. The exergue is 'Caroline protecting', 1736, and over all, the words, 'Growing Arts Adorn Empire'. The reverse represents George II., in the costume of Minerva—goddess of all the liberal arts and sciences—leaning on a spear in his right hand, at the foot of which are grounded the implements of war—as the shield, helmet, sword, quiver, lance, standard, &c., over which the laurel waves, emblematic of victory. In his left hand, the palm leaf (the emblem of constancy, faithfulness, patience and triumph), waving over the emblem of the arts, represented by a globe, scroll, pallet and brushes, volumes, bust, &c., crowned with an olive branch. Exergue, 'GEORGE REIGNING'. And over all, in the border, BOTH HANDS FILLED FOR BRITAIN".†

The idea of George II. "in the costume of Minerva" is amusing enough, and Mr. Strobridge's "in the character and costume of Pallas" is equally so, though more in accordance with fact. The personage is most decidedly feminine, and we never read that even Elagabalus could transform himself into a woman, anatomically, such as this one is; or that art ever represented a king as a goddess.

But the real puzzle in regard to this Medal is yet to be mentioned. In the Catalogue of the Collection of Dr. Richard Mead, published in 1755, for the gift of a copy of which we are indebted to our excellent friend Mr. Cogan, occurs on page 202 the following singular description:

"BOTH HANDS FILLED FOR BRITAIN. GEORGE REIGNING. Rev., GROWING ARTS ADORN EMPIRE. CAROLINE PROTECTING, 1736. This is Mr. Jernagan's Silver Medal or Ticket for the Sale of his famous Cistern".

Who was Jernagan? What was his Cistern? Mr. Bushnell, from whom Mr. Strobridge, through Mr. Bishop, derived his reference to Johnson's "Traditions and Reminiscences", explored the whole matter, in days gone by, but without success. He even wrote on the subject to the late Henry Cureton, Keeper of the British Museum, who replied that he knew nothing about it, except that the piece was always known in England as the "Cistern Medal". It seems certain, therefore, that it was *not* struck by order of the North-Carolina Legislature, though the division of the Carolinas, being an event of the day, was with propriety made use of by Jernagan as a device for his ticket. Was the "Cistern" a Vase, or other large piece of plate, which he could not otherwise dispose of? This is our conjecture, but it may be quite erroneous. The letter T appears in the lower right hand portion of each face, and may perhaps serve as a clew to the secret.

We know of at least two impressions of this Medal in Copper, and Mr. Bushnell has met with an English Catalogue which names one in Gold.

TRANSACTIONS OF SOCIETIES.

AMERICAN NUMISMATIC AND ARCHÆOLOGICAL SOCIETY.

NOTICE.—*The American Numismatic and Archæological Society will be at all times pleased to communicate with any individuals or Societies, on Numismatic or Archæological topics, to answer questions and give all information desired. Letters of inquiry addressed to "Prof. CHAS. E. ANTHON, Cor. Sec'y, College of the City of New York," will receive prompt attention.*

Regular Meeting, Feb. 13th, 1868.—President Ten Eyck in the chair.

A Report of the Lincoln Medal Committee was received and adopted, and the Committee was instructed to sign the following

MEMORANDUM OF AGREEMENT,

Made the 17th day of February, 1868, between EMIL SIGEL, of New York City, and THE AMERICAN NUMISMATIC AND ARCHÆOLOGICAL SOCIETY of the City of New York.

WHEREAS, heretofore said Sigel cut for said Society a set of Dies of a "Lincoln Memorial Medal", and, after some

* Here is inserted a very poor and inaccurate wood-cut of the medal.

† Traditions and Reminiscences, &c., Charleston, 1851, pp. 4-5.

medals were struck off therefrom, said Dies cracked, and it was thereupon agreed that the Society might have and own said cracked set at one-half the original price therefor; when Mr. Sigel made new Dies, but no new Medals therefrom, and for which new set of Dies he charged \$600, included in a bill he has recently rendered to said Society; and there are some questions between them, now agreed to be adjusted as herein provided:—Now THEREFORE, in consideration of the premises, and of one dollar, each to the other paid, the parties mutually agree as follows, to wit:

Mr. Sigel shall and will pay or allow to said Society as herein mentioned, the sum of \$720 for and on account of said matters and their expenses, deducting therefrom \$ for tin medals already received by them, and said Society will take, and Mr. Sigel will make and deliver to them, without delay, as many and all medal impressions from said old or new dies, in copper bronzed or tin, as they shall order or desire, at five dollars each for copper bronzed, and one dollar each for tin, until the demand of said Society therefor shall be fully satisfied.

And, for the security of said Society, it is agreed by Mr. Sigel that until said sum of \$720, or the balance thereof, is fully paid and satisfied as aforesaid, said Society is to be deemed to have a first and unincumbered lien upon said old and new Dies, including collar and hub, and the same are hereby granted and pledged to said Society as security for the payment of said \$720, or the balance thereof as aforesaid, although continuing in the possession of said Sigel as aforesaid.

And Mr. Sigel further agrees with said Society, that he will not strike off, or make, or permit or expose to be made, from said old or new dies, any copies or impressions thereof for any person or persons, or Societies, other than the Society named, until said Society shall notify him that their demand therefor is fully satisfied: and this agreement shall be deemed, and is an adjustment of Mr. Sigel's said bill rendered to said Society.

And, after all the terms of this agreement shall have been duly fulfilled, then the sole right and title to the aforesaid dies, old and new, shall be in the said Sigel, and in no other person or Society.

Witness the hands of the two parties the day and year first above written; on the part of said Society by one or more officers or an authorized Committee thereof.

(Signed),

Witness, C. KUNZE.

EMIL SIGEL.

E. Y. TEN EYCK, } Members of Lincoln Medal Committee,
CHAS. E. ANTHON, } for and in behalf of Society.

The following gentlemen were elected Corresponding Members: Alfred B. Taylor, Robert C. Davis, Emil Kauffman, and H. H. Furniss, all of Philadelphia; E. B. Wynn, of Watertown, N. Y.; C. Wyllys Betts, of New Haven, Conn.; Francis Lepère, of St. Louis, Mo.; F. C. Day, Robert Downing, and Thomas Cleneay, of Cincinnati, Ohio. Chas. I. Bushnell, of New York, was proposed for Honorary Membership; and, under suspension of the rules, he was immediately elected. Messrs. J. Carson Brevoort and Benjamin Betts, both of Brooklyn, were proposed as Resident Members, and their election was laid over, under the rules.

Letters were read from Messrs. Bramhall of Washington, Moore of Trenton Falls, Stickney of Salem, and others.

A vote of thanks was unanimously and gratefully tendered to Mr. Geo. H. Lovett, for his gift to the Society of its Corporate Seal, cut by himself.

Dr. A. B. Taylor, of Philadelphia, presented, through Mr. Levick, an impression of the Medal struck in honor of Mr. J. J. Mickley. Several photographs of distinguished numismatists were presented for the Society's Album.

Mr. Sanford exhibited a Quarter-Dollar of 1823, a Half-Dime of 1802, and a Half-Cent of 1796, all from the Mickley Sale, in very fine condition, and extremely rare.

Mr. Perkins, Corresponding Member from Wisconsin, exhibited a Martha Washington Half-Dime, considered the finest specimen known of this interesting coin; also, from the Mickley Collection, a Lord Baltimore Sixpence and Groat, in nearly proof condition, and undoubtedly surpassed by none in this country; from the same source, a set of Chalmers money, the best that has ever been sold at auction. He likewise shewed a Quarter-Eagle of 1796, obtained by him many years ago in Milwaukee, where it had long been in the possession of an old lady; an Oak-tree Twopence; and a Granby or Higley Copper—all in very good condition.

On motion, adjourned.

DANIEL PARISH, JR., *Recording Secretary, pro tem.*

Regular Meeting, Feb. 27th, 1868.—Vice-President Perine in the chair.

The Lincoln Medal Committee having reported that the Agreement with Mr. Sigel had been signed, it was

Resolved: That, with a view to the liquidation of the affairs of the Medal, all such persons as may have impressions of the first Dies in their possession, not paid for or presented, be, and are hereby, requested to return the same immediately to the Society, through Mr. E. Y. Ten Eyck, Chairman of the Committee.

The following letter was received from Mr. Chas. I. Bushnell, and ordered on file:

NEW YORK, Feb. 17th, 1868.

J. N. T. Levick, Esq.:

DEAR SIR: Yours of the 14th, informing me of my election as an honorary member of your Society has been received.

While I fully appreciate the compliment conferred upon me by the Society, among whose members are many of my esteemed personal friends, yet I must, for private reasons, respectfully decline the proffered honor.

In doing this, however, my interest in your proceedings and your success shall in no degree abate. On the contrary, I shall

always take great pleasure in seeing you grow stronger as you grow older, and if, among your sister Societies, you shall some day stand preëminent, no one than I will look upon you with more heartfelt pride and satisfaction.

I will, moreover, assure you, that in the efforts which you may make from time to time, towards the elucidation and development of the beautiful and fascinating science which we all have so much at heart, you will always, as far as my time and humble resources may admit, find in me a faithful ally and a friend.

I tender to the Society, through you, my grateful acknowledgments for their kindly feelings towards me, and my thanks, sir, to you individually, for the very courteous manner in which you have expressed them.

With high respect, I am, sir,

Your obed't servant,

CHAS. I. BUSHNELL.

Letters were read from Messrs. Finotti, of Brookline, Mass.; Nichols, of Springfield, Mass.; Ely, of Elyria, Ohio; C. E. Barnard, Utica, N. Y.; W. S. Appleton, Boston, Mass.; Samuel Heaton, Platt Kill, N. Y.; and several other gentlemen, many of which inclosed a photograph of the writer.

Prof. Anthon read a Paper on the "Carolina Medal", and was requested to publish it in the JOURNAL.

Messrs. J. Carson Brevoort, and Benjamin Betts, of Brooklyn, were unanimously elected Resident Members.

Mr. John F. McCoy nominated for Corresponding Membership, Mr. John A. Rice, of Chicago, Ill.; and Mr. Levick nominated, for the same, Mr. S. W. Chubbneil, of Utica, N. Y.; Col. M. J. Cohen, of Baltimore, Md.; Messrs. A. B. Engstrom, Burlington, N. J., and Eben Richards, Jr., St. Louis, Mo.

A great number of remarkable pieces was exhibited by members of the Society. Major C. P. Nichols, of Springfield, transmitted for inspection, through Mr. Levick, a particularly interesting selection from his cabinet, including

1. A gold "Ecu à la Couronne" of Chas. VI. (1380-1422.)

2. A gold "Angel" of Henry VIII. (1509-1547.)

3. A very curious "*Klippe*," or square piece, of silver, bearing obv., a boy riding a stick with the head and fore legs of a horse; in the field to his right 16, to his left 50; *leg.* FRIEDEN GEDÄCHTNUS. IN NURNB: (Remembrance of Peace in Nuremberg); *rev.*, the imperial eagle, and beneath, in five lines: VIVAT FERDINAND, III: ROM: IMP: VIVAT.

As the briefest and most effectual way of conveying to our readers a knowledge of this quaint "*Steckn-Reuther-Pfennig*", Stick-Rider, or Hobby-horse, Penny, as it is called, we here translate a page from Kundmann's "*Nummi Singulares*", published at Breslau and Leipsic, 1731:

"After it had pleased the Most High God to rejoice, with the Peace concluded, 1648, at Munster and Osnaburg, Germany, almost totally ruined by the 'Thirty Years' War, a Convention was held in 1650, at Nuremberg, and therein it was deliberated and resolved how best to evacuate and free the cities and places still possessed by the Swedes. At this was present the Imperial Lieutenant-General, Octavius Piccolomini, Duke of Amalfi, as the Emperor's principal Plenipotentiary. Since now through this assembly the Peace first reached its actual consummation, therefore all in Nuremberg, man and woman, old and young, were full of joy; especially, however, a certain wag, who conceived the idea of reporting among the children, that my lord Plenipotentiary had determined to present every child which on the following day, a Sunday, should appear before his house, riding on a stick-horse, a silver Remembrance-Penny. This was rapidly circulated among the youth, and on the morrow an exceedingly great multitude of such hobby-riders gathered before the Duke's house, frisking and leaping, and as their horses could not neigh, supplying the deficiency with their own mouths. Piccolomini wondered what this squadron of cavalry wanted or signified; but when he learned the cause, he laughed at it, and bade them return in a week, equipped in the same manner. Meanwhile he had these four-cornered silver-pennies, each of which weighs about a drachm, struck; and on the appointed day, when the hobby-riders appeared in greater numbers than before, he distributed them among the crowd, founding thereby a lasting memorial of this peaceful and joyful Hobby-ride."

4. A silver medal, on the marriage of Philip Reinhard, Count of Hanau, with Caroline Wilhelmina, Princess of Saxony, 1705; bearing, *obv.*, their busts facing; and, *rev.*, the city of Hanau.

5. A silver medal, dated June 12, 1761, on the fiftieth, or jubilee, celebration of the wedding-day of one of the Von Meinertzhagen family in Cologne, with the two busts, and an emblematic reverse. It is remarkable that Jacob, the father of this Meinertzhagen, whose name was Gerhard, had also commemorated his "*Goldene Hochzeit*", in 1724, in the same manner, by striking two Medals, of different sizes. They were great bankers in Cologne.* And here we would call attention to this elegant and permanent mode of celebrating a "Golden Wedding". It was adopted by Robert and Louisa Gilmore, of Baltimore, as long ago as 1821, and their beautiful Medal, by Faulkner, is highly prized by collectors. Since then, however, the idea appears to have remained dormant.

6. A silver medal of Christian VIII., King of Denmark, with a fine statuesque reverse by Thorvaldsen.

7. Six Medalets in copper, recently cut by Bolen, viz.: Washington; Jefferson; Jackson; Webster; Lincoln; and himself, with a reduced "*Libertas Americana*" as a reverse.

On motion, adjourned.

DANIEL PARISH, JR., *Recording Secretary, pro tem.*

BOSTON NUMISMATIC SOCIETY.

The regular meeting was held on Thursday, February 6, at the usual hour. The Secretary read the report of the previous meeting and a letter from Prof. C. E. Anthon, accepting Honorary Membership in the Society. Dr. Green presented to the Society a catalogue of the collection of coins

* Cassell, "*Sammlung etlicher Jubelhochzeit-Münzen*". Bremen, 1759, *Zuschrift*, and p. 31.

belonging to Yale College, with a supplement issued since. The Secretary exhibited again the rubbing of a curious Indian silver medal mentioned in the report of the December meeting, and called the attention of members to a printed account of a similar piece. It is found in Willis's "Current Notes" for 1852, as follows:—"THE KING OF PAMUNKIE. I enclose you an accurate drawing, two-thirds of the actual size, of a silver plate, or badge, which came into my possession some time since with a number of medals. It is but a trifling affair, but should you think it worthy a place in your interesting 'Current Notes', perhaps some of your numerous readers may be able to throw some light as to the whereabouts of the dominions of so august a personage as '*Ye King of Pamunkie*'. From the engraving being apparently of the time of Queen Anne, I have thought it probable that it may have been worn by the President or Chairman of one of the numerous coffee-house clubs of that period. 2 *Tavistock street*. B. R. TAYLOR."—The drawing is almost identical in design with the rubbing communicated by Mr. Brock, except that the latter reads '*Patomacke*'. The origin of both is entirely unknown. Mr. Pratt exhibited about twenty gold coins, taken out of a large lot sold for weight; some of them were interesting and uncommon. The Secretary showed four pieces lately added to his collection. The first is the dollar of 1804, from the Mickley sale; the second is the Washington half-dollar of the regular type, in silver, from the same source; the third is the "Sommer Islands" copper, also from Mr. Mickley's collection; the fourth is a Washington, in silver, which is exceedingly rare in that metal, though not in copper; in which, however, it is far from common. It is that variety of the patterns of 1792, which has a curved row of twelve stars over the head of the eagle on the reverse; this specimen is in beautiful condition. These pieces were examined with great interest and admiration. The Society adjourned at about 4 $\frac{1}{4}$ P. M.

WM. S. APPLETON, *Secretary*.

At the Annual Meeting of this Society on Thursday, Jan. 2, the following gentlemen were elected officers for the ensuing year:

President—Jeremiah Colburn.

Treasurer—Henry Davenport.

Vice-President—John Phelps Putnam.

Secretary—William Sumner Appleton.

Regular meetings of the Society are held on the first Thursday of each month, at 4 P. M.

RHODE ISLAND NUMISMATIC ASSOCIATION.

Regular Meeting, Feb. 22, 1868.—Meeting called to order at the usual time, the President in the chair. It was expected that the "RF" question would be decided at this meeting; but as several members who have taken great interest in the matter were necessarily absent, the case was again postponed; being so amended as to include the explanation of the double L on the Louisiana coppers of 1721-22.

The President exhibited several rare Washington pieces; including the large and small eagle cents of 1791, and two varieties of the "Success to the United States" medal, the smaller one in splendid condition.

Mr. C. T. Metcalf exhibited a fine set of U. S. cents; and a collection of Colonials and Washington pieces, which were greatly admired; especially an uncirculated 1820 cent, stamped on the obverse with the head of Washington, and on the reverse with that of Lafayette, a fine specimen of the *Libertas Americana* in white metal, and a Chalmers Shilling in very fine condition.

At the meeting in March, there will be an exhibition of United States cents.

G. D. HERSEY, *Secretary*.

THE NUMISMATIC AND ANTIQUARIAN SOCIETY OF PHILADELPHIA.

A stated meeting of this society was held at its hall, last Thursday evening, President Eli K. Price in the chair.

The usual routine of business was transacted. Letters were read from Mrs. Sparks; the British Museum; the London Society of Antiquaries; John Evans, Esq., England; and others.

A number of valuable donations were received, among which were:

1. A Map of Philadelphia, by John Read, in three sections, published somewhere about 1734, from Abraham L. Pennock, to whom, on motion, the thanks of the society were tendered for his valuable present.

2. From B. B. Comegys, Esq., on behalf of the Philadelphia National Bank, a number of specimens of the bills of the Philadelphia Bank prior to its becoming a national bank.

3. From Dr. Linderman, Director of the United States Mint, a pattern five cent piece, which was considered by the society a great improvement upon the present issue.

4. From John Evans, Esq., Nash Mills, Herniel Hempstead, England, his work on the coins of the ancient Britons.

5. From Wenderoth, Taylor & Brown, imperial photographs of Washington and Lincoln.

6. From William Duane, Esq., a copy in plaster, of a unique clay medallion, in his possession, of Benjamin Franklin, made during the Doctor's sojourn in France.

Mr. Henry Phillips, A. M., the corresponding secretary of the society, then read a paper on Cozumel.

Dr. Brinton still further elucidated the same subject in some valuable remarks.

Messrs. Lovett, Warner, Key, and Paquet, were requested to furnish the society lists of the dies severally cut by them.

The chairman announced that Dr. Brinton had consented to read, at the next meeting, a paper on the Aztec Calendar, and requested a full attendance of the members.

Several nominations were made and new members elected, after which, on motion, the meeting adjourned.

HENRY PHILLIPS, JR., *Corresponding Secretary.*

A LETTER FROM MR. COGAN.

BROOKLYN, 299 STATE STREET, Feb. 18th., 1868.

MY DEAR SIR: In my first letter, on the subject of the Coin Trade, I was tempted to address the Editor of the JOURNAL, for the purpose of making a few remarks, in consequence of my name having been mentioned in two articles, which I felt called upon to notice, and not with the most remote idea, of troubling your readers with a second, and still less a third communication: and if any friend had told me a year ago, that I should ever be induced to write a *single* article in the JOURNAL, I should most unquestionably have advised him to ascertain the *shortest* road to the *nearest* Lunatic Asylum in New York City. Having, however, been induced already to write two articles on the Coin question, some of my too partial friends have urged me to write a third, and as you have had the temerity of paying me the compliment, to back their request, I confess I am not altogether unwilling to consent; and especially as I have long had a secret wish to say something on the cause of the late and present prices of Coins. I now submit the following, for your perusal, which, if, on any occasion, when you are short of more interesting matter, you think proper to publish, you can do so. At the same time you have the most unqualified authority to alter or abridge in any way—and I shall not feel at all hurt, if you should deem the most appropriate place for them—your waste basket. The high prices that Coins, and more especially American Coins, have brought within the last few years, have appeared to many, perfectly incomprehensible, to many more, equally ridiculous, while others have ignored the fact altogether, even in the face of the publication, in the daily papers, of the prices which they have brought at public auction. My present object therefore is to show, not only, that there is nothing at all extraordinary in the matter, but on the contrary, that it is perfectly natural. With the two first classes above referred to, I apprehend very little, if any difficulty; but as for these confounded Doubters, I despair of and care very little about convincing them, as I believe them to belong to a class of persons, who almost doubt "truth to be a liar"; and yet I *may* be able to show in the course of my remarks, that they are not perfectly invulnerable. Before, however, I make this attempt, I shall have to go back to the period of the first regular issue of the United States Coinage, say to 1793—and begin by stating, what has always to me appeared much more extraordinary than the prices of Coins, and it is, that the Mint authorities did not think it a matter of the slightest moment, to put away, from the commencement, a specimen of each Coin of every denomination, as it came from the Die; and many I have no doubt will be surprised to learn that such has not been the case, but that, up to as late a period as about the year 1824, many of the Coins in the Mint are such as the best Collectors would not put into their Cabinets. It would appear as if it had suddenly occurred to somebody in the Mint establishment that it might be as well, if not important, to have a perfect series of Coins as issued every year; and of course at this time they have been compelled to take them generally from what had been returned to the establishment, the exception being many that had never left the Mint. These are therefore in unexceptionable condition. It still remains an unaccountable fact that no attempt has been made to make the series complete; as, up to the present moment, I believe I am correct in stating, that they have no 1797 half dollars, 1823 quarter, or 1796 half cent in their collection, and have refused, within the last five or six years, to make an exchange for a 1797 half dollar, and have allowed two 1823 quarters to be taken out of old silver that had been returned to be melted down. The cents and half cents have been better selected than the silver, but some few are very poor; for instance the 1799 cent is such a miserable specimen that no good Collector would have it, unless it was as evidence of how little the Mint authorities, in that day, cared about having a fine impression. These observations are not made with any disrespect to the Directors of the Mint of that time or the present; although I do not think it would be an undesirable thing to have the series made complete even now—as it could be done at no great cost and with about as little trouble. For instance, I could myself have supplied the three pieces above mentioned in satisfactory condition within the last two months. It is evident therefore, that up to somewhere about the time stated, there was no general interest manifested in collecting, and I presume it is doubtful, whether more than twenty or thirty persons could have been found, previous to 1820, who collected with any numismatic interest. Some names that occur to me at the moment I will mention: Mickley, Bushnell, Cohen, Stickney, Jewett, Chilton, Allen, Muhlenberg, Neff, Wynn, Shurtleff, Colburn, Roper, Hall, and some few possibly whose names I have never heard. There were doubtless many who would put away any piece that they had taken in circulation, that was either very fine, or that appeared odd and curious, and simply, because they were fine or curious, and not from any real numismatic interest; and hence every now and then, say once in a Blue Moon, which I will take the liberty of interpreting into once in every two or three years, fine and rare Coins startle the Collectors by making their appearance and startle the owners of them as much, by their receiving a very high price for them.

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A M E R I C A N JOURNAL OF NUMISMATICS,

AND

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Contributions and Communications of any description are to be addressed to

CHAS. E. ANTHON, College of the City of New York, Lexington Av. and 23d St.

TO SUBSCRIBERS AND NUMISMATISTS.

The appearance of this, the last, Number of our second Volume, seems to call for some remarks on the condition and prospects of the publication. On referring to the "Salutatory" with which in the month of May, 1867, we commenced our editorial duties, we cannot reproach ourselves with having failed in any particular to fulfil the engagements therein undertaken. From readers qualified by education, judgment and taste, to form opinions deserving attention, we have accordingly received cheering expressions of approval and encouragement, a meed such as one who labors gratuitously is apt to expect but does not always obtain. Every cent paid into the treasury of this JOURNAL is expended on its own improvement. It pays no salaries; yields no pecuniary profit to the Society, or to any individual; and its only expenses are those of the printing-office. Should it fail, under these circumstances, to be adequately, nay abundantly, supported, and in dimensions much greater than the eight pages of its present issue, the phenomenon would be a strange one. The circulation of the JOURNAL, when we assumed its direction, was less than one hundred; and the Society made good a deficit of over two hundred dollars on the first year's cost. The circulation is at present two hundred, and the subscription-money, *if all paid up*, would entirely defray the expenses of the past year's publication. We touch here on a difficulty which we were far from anticipating. The dilatoriness of subscribers in meeting these little obligations seems likely to involve us in great embarrassment. It is our city-friends chiefly who are thus in default, and WE EARNESTLY REQUEST THEM TO TRANSMIT AT ONCE THE AMOUNT OF THEIR INDEBTEDNESS, that we may wipe off the old score of our patient publisher, and begin a new year with a "*tabula rasa*".

To Numismatists generally we would say that if the JOURNAL has been to them in any degree a source of recreation and instruction, and has tended, in their opinion, to give a higher tone to their pursuits, then it is both their duty and their best policy to rally to its support, and, by subscribing and procuring subscriptions, to increase the circle of its influence. We have, all of us, Collections, which must, in the natural course of events, be some day brought to the hammer, or otherwise disposed of; and while one is pleased, as long as one owns a Cabinet, to have as many as possible sympathize with one's tastes; so when the amateur or his executor comes to offer a choice assortment of rarities in the auction-room, it will make a vast difference to him whether there be present an appreciative crowd, kept on the *qui vive* by a JOURNAL like this, or a throng whom even a genuine Otho would fail to move. In the interest of the whole fraternity also, this JOURNAL shall henceforward aim, to a greater extent than hitherto, at the exposure of those forged and fictitious pieces which disgrace American Numismatics.

Should our subscription-list increase sufficiently to justify the outlay, we engage, as a first improvement, to furnish an Illustration in each issue ; as a second, to increase the number of pages to twelve ; and, as a third, to sixteen. These, with a corresponding progress in the character and variety of our matter, are the objects of ambition which we set before us. To see them realized we need more efficient, or rather, more extensive, aid from contributors. The few choice spirits, who have stood by us thus in the year gone by, are entitled to our heartiest thanks, and have them. We trust that they will all continue to lend us their assistance, and that many more will join them in laboring with their pens for the good cause of Rational Numismatics, elevating it by historical, antiquarian, or literary research, and recording their own names at the same time as those of the initiated and discerning.

We look forward to a third annual round of monthly numbers for our Periodical with a well-grounded hope that its success and permanency will ere long be assured ; and we see at present nothing which tends to overshadow or obstruct the prospect, except a failure to remit on the part of subscribers, which if continued, must of course render all our plans abortive, and defeat an undertaking, which neither our Society, nor any other, will be at all likely to resume.

ON THE HISTORIC MATERIAL OF CERTAIN COINS AND MEDALS.

In describing the silver doors of the palace of the Sun, Ovid, at the beginning of the second Book of his "Metamorphoses", employs in regard to the exquisite handiwork of Vulcan, with which they were adorned, the phrase now hackneyed from its aptness : "*materiem superabat opus*". This superiority of the elaboration to the substance is characteristic of the productions of the numismatic art also, be their merit ever so little, in so far as it indicates mind controlling means. There exist however not a few such works, the very metal of which is in itself interesting, giving to coins and medals a peculiar value, not indeed artistic, but fitted to enhance their artistic impression, and making them in fact, at one and the same time, æsthetic, historic, and tangible, monuments of events. We in no case perhaps can justly say of them : *opus superat materies* ; yet we may sometimes be inclined to exclaim : *materies operi adæquat*, and that without any reference to preciousness, or weight, or the state of the gold-market.

We have been led to these considerations by reviewing some pieces of this description in our own cabinet ; and to them we purpose to confine our further remarks, both as wishing to keep within bounds, and as having them actually beneath our eyes. Observing the chronological order, we notice, *First*, A Shilling of Philip and Mary, without date, and a Sixpence, date 1554, struck, according to Humphreys,* from the treasure brought over by Philip, and sent with ostentation to the Tower. Hence they are probably of American silver. *Secondly*, a Crown, Shilling, and two Sixpences of Queen Anne, all dated 1703, and each with the word VIGO under the queen's bust. Coins so distinguished are trophies of the victory won by the combined Dutch and English forces, in the Gallician harbor of that name, October, 1702, over the Spanish Plate-fleet ; and the silver of which they are made was a part of the seven millions of pieces of eight which were the conquerors' booty. *Thirdly*, a Crown and Half-Crown of George II., 1746, with the word LIMA beneath the bust. This addition implies that they were "minted from the silver captured either by Lord Anson, in the great Acapulco galleon, or, as some think, by the 'Prince Frederic', and 'The Duke' privateers".†

From that time forward, and indeed down to the present moment, we have no specimen indicative of a following of these early examples of their own, on the part of the English. The French, on the other hand, during their Revolution, as well as some of the nations who were involved with them in that convulsion, adopted the practice extensively, though not with the same intention, the suppression of religious establishments affording abundant supplies of historic bell-metal to commemorate events or be converted into money. Accordingly, the *Sous*, from the year 1791, are generally composed of this material, the National Assembly having resolved, on the fourteenth of January in that year, that the bells of abolished churches should be used for the purpose. That this was done—says our authority‡—is shown by the *bubbly edges* of such coins, and we remark this peculiarity in a siege-piece of Mayence also, date 1793, in our possession, hence doubtless made from the cathedral-bells of that ancient town. *Fourthly*, then, from this troubled period of the French Revolution, we

* "Coinage of the British Empire". Lond. and Glasgow, 1861, p. 106. † Humphreys. "Coinage" &c. p. 159.

‡ Reinhardt. "Kupfer-Kabinet." Vol. I, p. 91.

have a fine dollar of the city of Frankfort, 1796, with the suggestive legend : *AUS DEN GEFÄSSEN DER KIRCHEN UND BURGER*, Out of the Plate of the Churches and Citizens. More interesting still are *Fifthly*, two pieces, of one Baiocco, and two Baiocchi, respectively, and of the first Roman Republic, 1798. They were coined from the metal of the great bell of the Capitol, and were so diligently sought after by the knowing ones, on account of their containing precious metals, that they are now considered rarities even in Rome.* *Sixthly*, to illustrate the close of the wars growing out of this great crisis in the affairs of men, we have the small bronze medal given by Frederic William III., of Prussia, to his soldiers, in acknowledgment of service performed in the years 1813 and 1814, inscribed on the edge : *AUS EROBERTEM GESCHÜTZ*, Out of Captured Artillery. *Seventhly*, our last and most modern specimen is of a kind altogether different from the foregoing, being a copper medal, size 18, presenting on one side a fine old Minster with a lofty spire, on the other the ponderous ruins of the same edifice, as "Destroyed on the 7th of May, 1842"; and, on its edge, the information that it was "Struck from the Copper of the Tower of St. Peter's Church at Hamburg". It is a relic as well as a memorial, therefore, of the great conflagration which in that year ravaged, for nearly one hundred consecutive hours, our sister emporium.

It seems to us that additions to this list, such as most of our readers will be able to furnish from their private collections, will possess much interest and value; and we trust that we shall hear from them, either on this subject or on others, very frequently during the next year. Only through such co-operation can our pages be made to exhibit their proper abundance of topic and variety of style, and give complete satisfaction to our party-colored fraternity with their different tastes and fancies.

A NUMISMATIC POEM.

NEW YORK, *St. Patrick's Day*, 1868.

EDITOR AMERICAN JOURNAL OF NUMISMATICS:

DEAR SIR: As the termination of your year of editorship approaches, permit me to express the sentiments which I know that many of your subscribers entertain in common with myself, and to congratulate you most warmly on your success in making the *JOURNAL* interesting to us, while you have given increased respectability to the study of Numismatics and Antiquities. With your copious historical, literary, and linguistic resources, you have shown us how to make the former pursuit a liberal one, and to keep it from degenerating into either a childish heaping up of toys on the one hand, or an ignoble speculation for the sake of profit on the other. I have been particularly pleased with the editorial in the November number, entitled "Numismatics in Poetry", and Mr. Roberts's sequel thereto, the "Numismatic Extracts", in that for February. Being desirous to add my mite to the produce of these researches, I referred to Dryden's poem called "The Medal", written to check the popular adulation of the Earl of Shaftesbury, after his acquittal by the grand jury of Middlesex, on a charge of high-treason, Nov. 24, 1681. The Earl's partizans wore at their breasts Medals, by William Bower, representing OBV: his Bust; LEG: ANTONIO COMITI DE SHAFTESBURY; REV: London, the sun dispersing a cloud; LEG: Lætamur; Ex: 24 Nov. 1681. The Medal, which is pictured in Scott's Dryden, Vol. IX., p. 430, and in Prime's "Coins, Medals, and Seals", Plate LIX., must be a most interesting acquisition for a collector; but the poet, almost as much as Philips in his "Splendid Shilling", drops the subject immediately after stating it, and devotes himself to the base character of Shaftesbury. Yet the medal is described at least, the sketch being introduced thus:

"Never did art so well with nature strive,
Nor ever idol seemed so much alive;
So like the man, so golden to the sight,
So base within, so counterfeit and light."

The transition to the character of the Earl is thus managed:

"Oh, could the style that copied every grace,
And plowed such furrows for an eunuch face,
Could it have formed his ever-changing will,
The various piece had tired the graver's skill!
A martial hero first," &c.

Happening to enjoy access to a friend's library which contains Charles Johnston's "Chrysal; or the Adventures of a Guinea: by an Adept", I borrowed it and read it anew, in order to ascertain whether this once famous work of genius may not be considered a "numismatic novel". So slender,

however, and in fact minute, is the filament of Guinea gold by which this satirist's remarks on men and manners are kept together, that it has even less pretension to a place in the Belles-Lettres of Numismatics than Dryden's "Medal" or Philips's "Splendid Shilling". In the hope, therefore, that I might still give my communication sufficient importance to entitle it to admittance within your pages, I had recourse to a well-remembered favorite of former years, a poem which may, with more justice, be denominated "numismatic"; and, having frequently met with it in newspapers, misquoted and mispunctuated, I searched it out in the "Poetical Remains" of its author, and made the correct transcript which follows:

"ODE TO AN INDIAN GOLD COIN.

WRITTEN IN CHÉRICÁL, MALABAR.

'Slave of the dark and dirty mine!
What vanity has brought thee here?
How can I love to see thee shine
So bright, whom I have bought so dear?—
The tent-ropes flapping lone I hear
For twilight-converse, arm in arm;
The jackal's shriek bursts on mine ear
When mirth and music wont to charm.

'By Chéricál's dark wandering streams,
Where cane-tufts shadow all the wild,
Sweet visions haunt my waking dreams
Of Teviot lov'd while still a child,
Of castled rocks stupendous pil'd
By Esk or Eden's classic wave,
Where loves of youth and friendship smil'd,
Uncurs'd by thee, vile yellow slave!

'Fade, day-dreams sweet, from memory fade!—
The perish'd bliss of youth's first prime,
That once so bright on fancy play'd,
Revives no more in after-time.
Far from my sacred natal clime,
I haste to an untimely grave;
The daring thoughts that soar'd sublime
Are sunk in ocean's southern wave.

'Slave of the mine! thy yellow light
Gleams baleful as the tomb-fire drear,—
A gentle vision comes by night
My lonely widow'd heart to cheer;
Her eyes are dim with many a tear,
That once were guiding stars to mine:
Her fond heart throbs with many a fear!—
I cannot bear to see thee shine.

'For thee, for thee, vile yellow slave,
I left a heart that lov'd me true!
I cross'd the tedious ocean-wave,
To roam in climes unkind and new.
The cold wind of the stranger blew
Chill on my widow'd heart:—the grave,
Dark and untimely, met my view—
And all for thee, vile yellow slave!

'Ha! com'st thou now so late to mock
A wanderer's banished heart forlorn,
Now that his frame the lightning shock
Of sun-rays tipt with death has borne?
From love, from friendship, country, torn,
To memory's fond regrets the prey,
Vile slave, thy yellow dross I scorn!—
Go mix thee with thy kindred clay!"*

The chief of the English poets of the day has, in his "Locksley Hall", the sarcastic sentiment that "the jingling of the guinea helps the hurt that Honor feels"; but my remembrance, like your own, fails to supply a single instance in which an American bard of fame has mentioned a coin. The "dollar-worshippers" cannot be so very devout after all, if their high-priests are thus silent.

Very sincerely your well-wisher,

BEN. TIVOGLIO.

TRANSACTIONS OF SOCIETIES.

AMERICAN NUMISMATIC AND ARCHÆOLOGICAL SOCIETY.

NOTICE.—*The American Numismatic and Archæological Society will be at all times pleased to communicate with any individuals or Societies, on Numismatic or Archæological topics, to answer questions and give all information desired. Letters of inquiry addressed to "ROBERT HEWITT, JR., 93 Wall St., Cor. Sec'y," will receive prompt attention.*

Regular Meeting, March 12th, 1868.—Vice-President Perine in the chair.

The Special Committee on the "Form of Acknowledgment of Donations" reported that they had fulfilled their instructions, and had caused proper blank forms to be prepared, with the new Seal of the Society engraved on them, to be used by the Corresponding Secretary for the purpose. They were examined and much approved.

On nomination by Prof. Anthon, Geo. T. Paine, of Providence, R. I., was elected Corresponding Member. James Hill, of Madison, Wisconsin, was also elected Corresponding Member.

* "The Poetical Remains of the late Dr. John Leyden, with Memoirs of his Life, by the Rev. James Morton". Lond. 1819, pp. 163-5.

ERRATA. In the proceedings of Feb. 27, for "Mr. S. W. Chubbnetl," read, "Mr. S. W. Chubbuck," and add to the paragraph: "All these gentlemen were unanimously elected."

The Recording Secretary, *pro tem.*, exhibited the following pieces:

1. Size 22, Copper bronzed, Building with portico of six columns, and eagle and shield in pediment; *leg.* THE. THEATRE. AT. NEW. YORK. *Exerg.* JACOBS AMERICA. REV.: Cornucopia, two ships, keg, box, anchor, bale; *leg.* MAY. COMMERCE. FLOURISH. *Edge:* I PROMISE TO PAY ON DEMAND THE BEARER ONE PENNY *

This rare and interesting English token represents the Park Theatre, destroyed by fire, May 25, 1820, but afterwards rebuilt in a style somewhat different from that of the building exhibited on the coin.

2. Size 27, Silver, A woody region, with a single house, and mountains in the back-ground, *leg.* GOTT RUFET DEM DAS NICHT IST, DASS ES SEY. RÖM. 4 V. 17. *Exerg.* HERRNHUT D. 17 JUNY 1822. REV.: A cultivated landscape with many buildings, *leg.* DER HERR HAT GROSSES AN UNS GETHAN, DESS SIND WIR FROEHLICH. Ps. 126 V. 3. *Exerg.* DRESDEN. A. THOMAS. F., and, lower, HERRNHUT D. 17 JUNY 1822.

3. Size 28, Silver, A wild landscape, five persons, of whom two are felling a tree; in rt. lower corner H., *leg.* * GOTT SPRACH: ES WERDE * HERRNHUT WARD ZU BAUEN ANGEFANGEN D. 17 JUNY 1722. REV.: A spreading Tree, on whose trunk is inscribed LUC. 13, in a field near a flourishing settlement; beneath it: DIE ERNEUERTE BRÜDER-KIRCHE. *Leg.* UND ES WARD HEUTE SIEHT MAN ES IN IUBEL PRANGEN D. 17. JUNY 1822.

These two fine Medals commemorate the Centennial Anniversary of the founding in Eastern Saxony, at Herrnhut, of the establishment of the renewed "Church of the Brethren," which proved the parent of Bethlehem, Nazareth, and other interesting Moravian settlements in America. As the legends are chiefly Bible-texts, with their references, we think it unnecessary to translate them.

On motion, adjourned.

DANIEL PARISH, JR., *Recording Secretary, pro tem.*

Regular Meeting, March 26th.—President Ten Eyck in the chair.

Wm. E. Dubois, of the U. S. Mint, Phil., nominated at the last meeting by Prof. Anthon, was elected an Honorary Member.

Geo. E. Phillips, of Dayton, Ohio, was elected a Corresponding Member.

The Annual Election being then held, it resulted in the choice of the following Board of Officers for the ensuing year, Mr. Ten Eyck declining to be a candidate for re-election:

President—Chas. E. Anthon,

Librarian—Daniel Parish, Jr.,

First Vice-President—Geo. H. Perine,

Treasurer—J. N. T. Levick,

Second Vice-President—Chas. H. Homer,

Recording Secretary—James Oliver,

Curator—Edward Groh,

Corresponding Secretary—Robert Hewitt, Jr.

Mr. Levick expressed his opinion that the Elton token or card, mentioned in *Mason's Magazine* for March, 1868, was a fictitious piece. He exhibited his probably unique Hoboken or Stevens Token, of which the following is a description:

Size 19, copper gilt; within a wreath of, lft., olive, and, rt., oak, in four lines: ONE DOLLAR PAYABLE IN SPECIE; below the tie of the wreath: WRIGHT & BALE: REV., in eleven lines, PAY THE BEARER ON DEMAND ONE DOLLAR AND CHARGE THE SAME TO JOHN STEVENS HOBOKEN JUNE 20 1829 TO JOHN V. BOSKERCK FERRY MASTER W. & B.

This piece was originally obtained by A. Ramsay McCoy, from Mrs. Bale or Mrs. Wright, having been comprised among the effects of the former firm of Wright & Bale, by whom the dies were cut. Hence it appears that the token was never in circulation, but had been in the collection of the die-sinkers ever since it was struck for John Stevens, probably as an experimental piece, which he did not see fit to adopt. The presumed uniqueness of this specimen may also be accounted for on the theory of the destruction of the others, in the way of business, in order to cancel the obligation which they certified. Mr. Levick also exhibited, likewise from his own collection, the following relic of New-York recreation in past days:

Oval, long diameter 33, short diam. 19, pewter; CASTLE GARDEN, above a representation of the Fort and part of the Battery in front, as they then existed; below it, THESTED: REV. Eagle flying, bearing scroll inscribed E PLURIBUS UNUM; *leg.* * JONATHAN RATHBONE & FRANCIS B. FITCH. PROPRIETORS * 1825

We think these pewter tokens served as Season-Tickets, and, unless our memory be very treacherous, we recollect being taken, as a child, by authority of one of them, within the old castle, to enjoy with other children, and grown persons too, the sea-breezes which fanned the spot, then so delightful and attractive to the wealthy inhabitants of the vicinity.

On motion, adjourned.

DANIEL PARISH, JR., *Recording Secretary, pro tem.*

BOSTON NUMISMATIC SOCIETY.

The regular monthly meeting was held on Thursday, March 5, at the appointed hour. The Secretary read the report of the previous meeting, and a letter from Charles H. Bell, of Exeter, N. H., a corresponding member, enclosing a donation of some paper money of New Hampshire and

Massachusetts; some of the former are originals, and some have lately been printed from the old plates. The Massachusetts bill for thirty-six shillings, of the sword-in-hand series, is thought to be a counterfeit of the period. The thanks of the Society were voted for this gift. Mr. Putnam exhibited the medal presented to him as a Commissioner to visit the U. S. Mint this year. It is of aluminium, of size 21: on one side is a standing figure of Peace, holding an olive branch, and applying a torch to a pile of military implements, and the inscription, "MINT OF THE UNITED STATES, PHILAD."; on the reverse, in a wreath of oak and olive, is the inscription, "ANNUAL ASSAY 1868." Interesting conversation followed, principally on the subject of the Coins and Medals of the United States; and at 4½ P. M., the meeting adjourned.

RHODE ISLAND NUMISMATIC ASSOCIATION.

Regular Meeting, March 16th, 1868.—The President in the chair.

The records of the last meeting were read and accepted. The discussion of the "RF" was resumed, and an interesting debate ensued. On motion of Mr. Gorton, seconded by Mr. Chambers, the Association unanimously concurred in the views expressed by Prof. C. E. Anthon, in his letter of Dec. 20th, 1867.

No satisfactory interpretation of the monogram on the Louisiana coins of 1721-22 was presented, and the subject was postponed for further research.

The chief attraction of the evening was the exhibition of United States Cents. Nearly every member present showed a complete set, in fine condition. Mr. Winsor's collection deserved especial notice; also President Meader's, which contained seven varieties of the issue of 1793.

Mr. Chambers exhibited two Washington Half Dollars, and Mr. Smith a very fine collection of Continental and Confederate currency.

After the transaction of business, the Association adjourned to April 20th.

G. D. HERSEY, *Secretary.*

REVIEW.

Collection de Monnaies et Médailles de l'Amérique du Nord de 1652 à 1858.

Our acquaintance with the contents of this work of M. Alexandre Vattemare, is entirely derived from Mr. Appleton, who possesses the only copy which we know to be in the United States. That gentleman informs us, in a letter from Boston, that the book was printed in Paris, 1861, "avec l'autorisation de Son Exc. le Ministre d'Etat, par les soins et aux frais de l'Administration de la Bibliothèque Impériale: ce volume n'est pas dans le commerce." He thinks that he obtained his from M. Rollin, Rue Vivienne, one of the French dealers and numismatic publishers.

Mr. Appleton is of opinion that there would hardly be any propriety in reviewing the book at large, since nearly every piece mentioned in it is familiar to collectors. He has had the kindness, however, to send a *Note* to add to the one which Mr. Colburn recently furnished to the *JOURNAL* from the same source, and suggested, like that, by a Medal of a curious character. "I have not thought it worth while"—writes Mr. Appleton—"to add anything after the description of my piece, as it would be wholly conjecture, and I should hardly know even what to conjecture. Some other correspondent of the *JOURNAL* may reply with a suggestion."

TWO CURIOUS INDIAN MEDALS.—In the catalogue of the collection of American coins and medals, formed by M. Alex. Vattemare, and now in the Bibliothèque Impériale at Paris, we find the following account of a peace-medal: "Schoolcraft, dans son *Histoire des tribus indiennes* (Philadelphia, 1851, page 79 et planche 20), donne la description d'une de ces médailles, grossière d'exécution, communiquée par les enfants du chef qui l'avait reçue. Elle porte la tête laurée de Georges III. Lég. Georgius III D. G. M. Bri. Fran. et Hib. Rex. F. D.—R. Un sauvage, tenant un calumet, assis près d'un officier anglais sur des rouleaux de tabac; dans le fond, la ville et le havre de New York.—Leg. Happy while united (Heureux tant qu'ils seront unis).—Ex. 1764.—Au-dessus de la médaille, formant l'anneau destiné à recevoir le cordon de suspension, un calumet et une aile d'oiseau; c'étaient et ce sont encore les présents qu'en signe d'amitié les chefs indiens envoient à leur grand-père le président." The reference here is to Schoolcraft's great work on the Indians, where we find nothing worth quoting in addition to the words of M. Vattemare, who has almost literally translated the passage.

I do not know where this medal now is, and have never heard of another like it. There is, however, in my cabinet a curious copper medal with almost the same reverse, which has never been described, and seems quite worthy of notice. Obv. REBELLION TO TYRANTS IS OBEDIENCE TO GOD.

On a label in the upper part of the field, VIRGINIA. The arms of the State, a woman in armor, with a sword in right hand and in left a spear, presses her right foot on a man lying prostrate, and with her left foot secures a chain, which he tries to raise with his left hand; on the ground is a crown. REV. HAPPY WHILE UNITED; in exergue, 1780. At the right is a strange sort of tree, under which an Indian and a white officer are seated; the Indian holds a pipe; at the left is an open sea, on which are three vessels. It has a loop, formed of a pipe and a bird's wing. Copper, size 45.

W. S. APPLETON.

MR. COGAN'S LETTER.—(CONCLUDED.)

Starting, therefore, upon the assumed fact that there was but mighty little interest in collecting up to about 1823, and no general interest up to about 1858, I will now return to the cause of the high prices of Coins. It must be clear to anybody, relying upon the preceding facts, that when the desire first commenced to obtain a collection of cents and half cents, one of the very *early dates especially*, there could be but comparatively few specimens to select from; and, from my own experience, I can state that the great object at that time was to secure a *date* of each year, almost entirely without reference to the *condition* of the piece. As, however, Coin collecting became more popular, and in fact almost at one time a mania, the desire for procuring finer impressions than those they had already been able to secure, obtained possession of the more enthusiastic portion of the Collectors, and the consequence was that those who were fortunate enough, at that time, to be holders, of some fine uncirculated Coins, held on to them with the greatest tenacity, and could only be tempted, by what then appeared to be a very high price, to part with them. As the demand continued to increase, and the difficulty of procuring very fine pieces kept pace with it, the only result followed that could follow under such circumstances, namely, an increased price. If I have not already stated sufficient to prove that there is nothing at all mysterious about the price of Coins, I will simply sum up the cause in the assertion that the demand has been greater than the supply; and I should like to have a good and sufficient reason given to show why Coins should not feel the influence of this principle as well as every other merchantable commodity. That some Coins have brought exceedingly high, nay even almost fabulous prices, is not only a fact, but one easily explained. When any person has a hobby, and there are few that have *not* one in some shape or other, and is desirous, in carrying out his ideas, of obtaining certain things that are acknowledged, from their rarity, to be very difficult to meet with, the enthusiast, if he can afford to purchase them, is bound to have them, cost what they may. This is the general rule in such cases, and Coins certainly form no exception to it.

If I have failed to convince my friends, the Doubters, I can only say that if any of them will bring to me an uncirculated impression of the Cent of 1799 or 1804, I will stake my reputation on their being converted to the truth of my assertion, and in less time than it has taken to assert that they will be so. The scepticism of the gentlemen will probably, however, be considerably weakened by my informing them that, within the few past weeks, I purchased a Silver Dollar of 1804 for part Cash and part in Exchange, the Cash part of which was \$675,—say *six hundred and seventy-five Dollars!* The reason of this Dollar's being so extremely valuable is, that only four specimens of this date are at the present moment known to collectors to exist.

In regard to the present prices of Coins but little need be said, as it is well known, to all those interested in the matter, that while there does not exist the same wild enthusiasm that there was some three or four years since, fine, uncirculated, and rare specimens of each series still command good and in some cases very high prices, and will continue to do so in the absence of any unexpected supply. I have made no remarks about the Gold Coins, as there are so few who collect this series, and those who do are tolerably well posted on those dates and varieties which are at all rare. I avail myself of this opportunity to correct a very erroneous opinion in regard to the Mint Coinage, and one that has found its way into the different Numismatic Manuals. The writers of these works have adopted the Tabular statement of the Mint Coinage, from the commencement of its operations, as a guide to ascertain the different Coins issued in each year. In this respect, however, it is perfectly useless, as the accounts are made up at the Mint annually—from June to June—and, consequently, it is utterly impossible to determine how many of any series were struck in any one year; and although this information would doubtless be very interesting to Collectors, I doubt, very much, whether it would now be possible to obtain it even from the Authorities at the Mint.

It will be interesting to Collectors to know that the 1804 Dollar purchased at the Sale of the Coins lately owned by Mr. Mickley, of Philadelphia, is now in the possession of my friend Mr. W. S. Appleton, of Boston, together with the Washington Half-Dollar of 1792, and the Bermuda or Sommer Islands piece purchased by myself at the same sale. These three Coins I exchanged with Mr. Appleton for a large and valuable assortment of other Coins, from duplicates out of collections which he had purchased, at various times, to secure certain specimens that he wanted to assist or complete a series, and which he could not, at the moment, procure in any other way. There is little or no doubt that Mr. Appleton has now the largest and most valuable collection of American and foreign Coins in the United States. In regard to his duplicates—of which I have now by far the greater portion, I will simply state that they are never purchased with any idea of making money out of them, and unless a collection offered to him contained something that would be of importance, either in the shape of addition or improvement to his Cabinet, it would be of no interest to him whatever, and he could not be tempted to purchase it at any price.

I will now relate two cases in which I have obtained valuable Coins from gentlemen who did not believe in the reported value of them. Some years before I left Philadelphia, one of my best friends, who was always serving or trying to serve me (and I will mention a circumstance presently that will prove how sincere a friend he was to me), was spending the evening at the house of a neighbor, when the conversation happened to turn on the subject of Coins, and my friend asked the gentleman if he had any collection. He replied that he had not, but he had a few pieces—principally Cents of the date of 1793—worth nothing beyond their face value. My friend asked to see them, and after examining them he asked if he would sell them. He said “certainly, if I can get anything for them”, and, upon being told that they would probably bring him \$12 or \$15, he thought it was impossible. Just as my friend was leaving, he asked him where he was going to take them. He told him to his friend, Mr. Cogan. “Oh! said the gentleman, I have heard of him, and I wish you would ask Mr. C. to put against each piece what he is willing to give for it, and take his money, whatever it is”. When they were brought to me I did as requested, and although I cannot now state exactly what I gave for the other pieces, I shall never forget the price I put upon the last Coin he showed me, for it was the *now celebrated* 1793 AMERI Cent, which I valued at \$12.50, making a total of \$25.25. “Give us your money”, said my friend, which I did, and immediately hurried with this Cent to my

friend Mr. Mickley, who was quite delighted to obtain such a beautiful impression of this rare type, and he gave me other Coins in exchange for it, which produced me the same day \$54. This is the Cent that I purchased for my friend Mr. Mackenzie, at the sale of the Mickley collection in October last, for \$110. I will only add that the gentleman who sold these Coins was a convert from that moment. On a still later occasion a gentleman requested I would call at his house and examine a collection of Coins he wished to dispose of, stating that he believed that *two* of them were rather scarce, but that the rest were merely worth the face value of them. I went, according to arrangement, in the evening, and the first Coins I was shown were the pieces he had been informed were rare. I told him they *were so*, and that they had brought from \$30 to \$40 each at public Auction, but that they would not be worth anything like that to me as a Dealer. "Well", he said, "what are they worth to you?" I replied "\$25 the pair". At that time I did not know, so well as I do now, where to place rare Coins. I shall not soon forget the way in which the gentleman replied to my offer: "Mr. Cogan, if you are going to treat me in that way, I must beg of you to buy my whole Collection, for these pieces only cost me \$1.50, and the others little if anything beyond their actual value, and the Cabinet \$12". We valued them together, and I purchased the Cabinet with its contents for \$80. Had this gentleman had a spark more confidence in the reported value of Coins, *he* would have fared somewhat better, but your humble servant not quite so well. The two pieces alluded to were a fine Proof 1836 Dollar, with the name of Gobrecht in the field, and one of the rare Pattern half-dollars, of which I bought one in the Mickley sale for nearly \$25 less than it has been ever sold for before. And now I fancy you will ask what I got for these two Coins. Well, I will tell you. The very next morning one of the Collectors, whom I had never seen but once before, happened to call in at the store, and, upon showing him this piece, he immediately purchased it, and before ten o'clock I had in my possession the full value of my entire purchase. Good—yes—*very good*—but what was still better, I got just as much for the Cabinet and the other Coins. Now for the story I promised, and I have done. The friend I alluded to above, is the one whom I mentioned in my letter attached to my priced catalogue of the 1st November, 1858, who waived his interest in my favor, in that collection, when he found I could make a good profit out of it; afterwards, somewhat to my surprise, he began to collect again, and in a short time had purchased a very nice assortment, together with a Cabinet, amounting altogether to somewhere about \$150. Some months afterwards, upon paying me his daily visit, he, after short chat, said to me! "Well, old friend, how is your stock?" "Rather short of fine pieces", I replied; and he immediately said, "What will you give me for my collection?" I hesitated, but he insisted upon my naming a price, and a very *low* one. At last I said "\$80". "Take them", he rejoined, "and pay for them when you like". I began paying when convenient, and on one occasion I received in a letter from a Collector some \$40 or \$50 while he was present, and I was going to pay him, when he took the money in his hand, and selecting a certain sum, he threw down the rest, saying, "I am satisfied in full"; deducting in this way some \$10 from the balance due to him. He then said, "I only bought these Coins for you, thinking you would be some day short of good specimens". This was a very delicate way of helping a friend, and such disinterested kindness is so seldom met with that I feel the readers of the JOURNAL will readily pardon the relation of this case; and should this ever meet the eye of my friend, he will know that I still bear in grateful remembrance his many generous acts, and am pleased thus to be allowed the opportunity of expressing it in a public manner. And now, my dear sir, having taken up a much larger space in the JOURNAL than I ought to have done, I fancy you and many of the readers will say, with my favorite Cowper, "I hate long arguments" (and query *Stories*), "verbosely spun", and make my bow to you and them. I think you will be tolerably careful in future not to offer me encouragement to write any more articles for the JOURNAL. Believe me,

Yours faithfully,

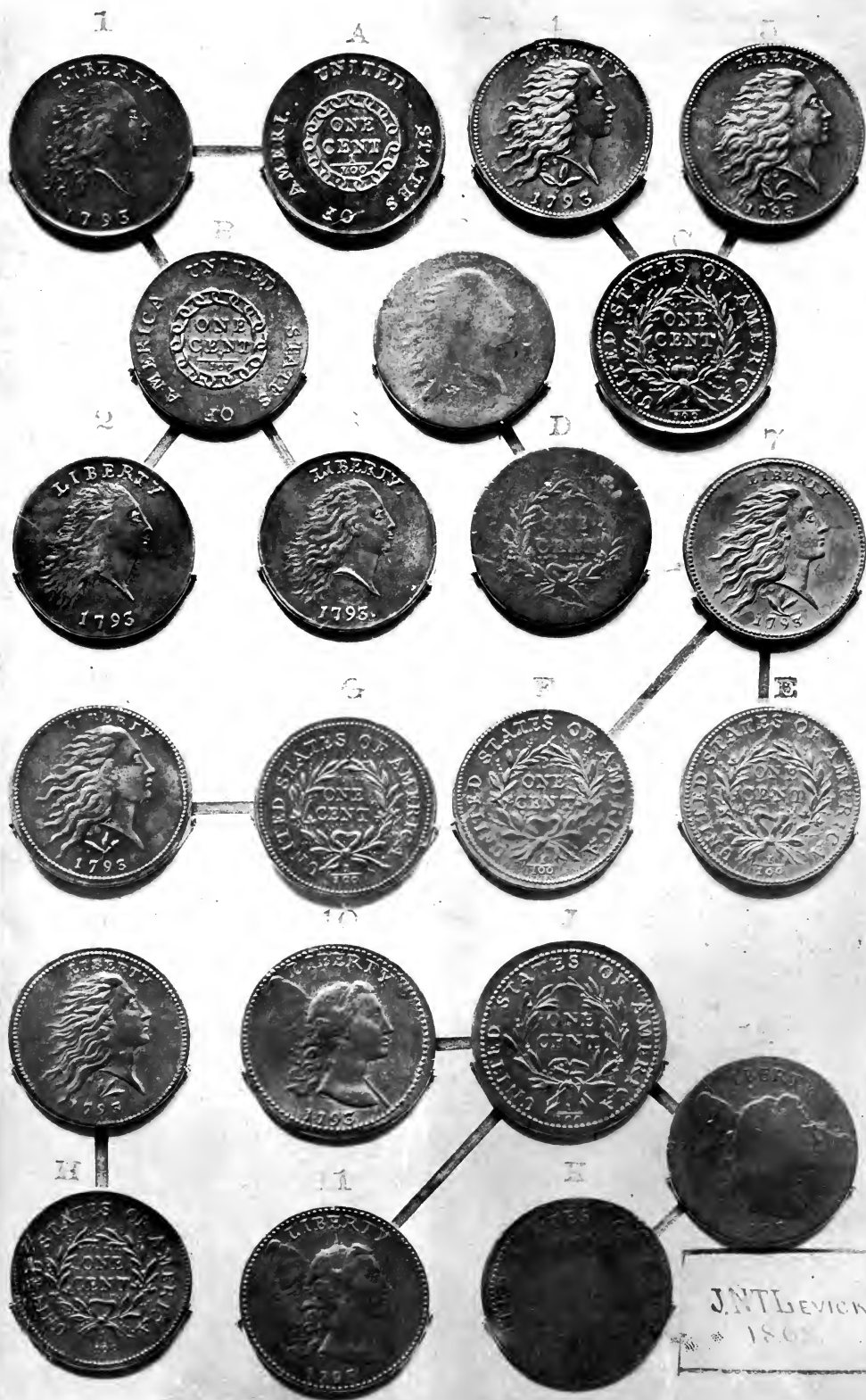
To Dr. CHAS. E. ANTHON, Editor of the Numismatic Journal, New York.

EDWARD COGAN.

VARIA.

The enigmatical Medal, mentioned on page 87, was forthwith interpreted to us by Mr. Appleton, though we have not till now had space for its explanation. It celebrates, according to our respected contributor, the defence of Alkmar, in Holland, against the Spaniards, in 1573. Mr. Appleton cites, as his authority, "Appel's Repertorium", Vol. IV., and hopes that we can refer to the book, adding, that it is certainly one which we ought to have. On his recommendation, we shall lie in wait for it. —The Stonewall Jackson Medal, described in the February number of the Journal, is *not* unique. Major C. P. Nichols writes to us, from Springfield, that he met with one in Buffalo about two years ago; and we have ourselves lately seen not fewer than three in the possession of Chas. I. Bushnell.

From the *Edinburgh Review* for January, 1868, p. 84, n., we take the following excerpt: "It is said that, till the reign of Francis I., no copper or bronzed coins were struck in France; and small payments, when not made in kind, were paid with Roman pieces; they long continued in use, and the cabinet of the antiquarian is still replenished from the hoards of small tradesmen in remote districts. Within the last thirty years, a collector of these things saw a peasant pay the toll on the bridge of Lyons with two so-called *liards* of Constantine the Great".—The *Quarterly Review* of the same date has some interesting facts in regard to the Numismatic portion of the British Museum. From 1857 to 1866, there were added to it 33,526 Coins and Medals (p. 154), including "the English medals collected by Mr. Hawkins; a selection of rare Greek coins from Lord Northwick's sale; the valuable donation of Roman and Swiss coins by Mr. John de Salis; another, no less important, of Roman gold coins, presented by Mr. Wigan, valued at 3200*l.*; a collection of Greek and other coins, 7700 in number, deposited by the Bank of England; and the coins and medals of the Blacas Collection" (p. 155). "But as regards these classes of diminutive objects, they cannot be said to be exhibited at all. They are kept in custody, and nothing more; and even that with great difficulty and inconvenience". * * * * "As to the coins and medals they might as well, liberal as private individuals now are, be in a private house. If particularly asked for, presupposing a visitor to have found his way to so distant a region, they are most courteously shown; but the public, as such, may pass through all the open rooms in the institution without suspecting that such things exist" (p. 153).—



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EDITORS:

CHARLES E. ANTHON,

President of the Society, Honorary Member of the Boston Numismatic Society, and of the
Rhode Island Numismatic Association,

AND

JOSEPH N. T. LEVICK,

Treasurer of the Society.

GENERAL AGENT,

EDWARD COGAN, 100 William Street.

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A M E R I C A N JOURNAL OF NUMISMATICS,

AND

Bulletin of the American Numismatic and Archæological Society.

VOL. III.

NEW YORK, MAY, 1868.

No. 1.

DUCATS.

"How now! a rat? Dead, for a ducat, dead."

Hamlet, Act III., Sc. IV.

The writer of the Article "Numismatics in Poetry", in last November's Number of the JOURNAL, seems to have forgotten altogether Shakespeare's frequent mention of the "Ducat". Independently of the *striking passage* quoted as our motto, the whole plot of "The Merchant of Venice" turns on the "three thousand ducats" which Antonio, the Merchant, borrows from Shylock. They are therefore repeatedly mentioned in the play. Jessica too gives a ducat to the "merry devil" Launcelot, and robs her father of his ducats, who thereupon bewails his loss most tragico-comically:

"My daughter!—O my ducats!—O my daughter!
Fled with a Christian?—O my Christian ducats!—
Justice! the law! my ducats and my daughter!
A sealed bag, two sealed bags of ducats,
Of double ducats, stol'n from me by my daughter!"

Act II., Sc. VIII.

The Ducats of Venice, however, were always called "Sequins" (*Zecchini*), a name, some say, derived from "*Zecca*", a Mint. But this etymology is quite incorrect, indeed an example of "hus-teron-proteron", or what is called in Anglo-Saxon English "putting the Cart before the Horse". The word "*Zecchino*" is a corruption of "*Cyzicenus*", meaning "a gold coin of Cyzicus". This Mysian city, situated on the Propontis, or Sea of Marmora, was famous in antiquity for its gold "*stateres*", which circulated widely under the name of "*Cyziceni*". There is a wood-cut of one of them in that indispensable companion of the numismatist, Dr. Wm. Smith's "Dictionary of Greek and Roman Geography". Hence the "*Zecca*" was so called from the "*Zecchino*", first struck by the Venetians in 1280, as a substitute for the Cyzicene gold coin, and not the "*Zecchino*" from the "*Zecca*". Edmund Flagg, in his interesting "Venice; the City of the Sea",* gives the same explanation. But the "Ducat" proper had begun to be issued in another part of Italy more than a century before. Roger II., king of Sicily (1101-1154), in his capacity of Duke of Apulia, had caused it to be coined as early as 1140. It bore the figure of Christ, together with a legend which was transferred to the Sequins of Venice, was continued on them down to the extinction of her independence under the doge Ludovico Manin in 1797, and was even adopted by the cynical Austrians till they ceased, in 1822, the emission of the piece. This legend, which, on the reverse of the Sequins, surrounds a Saint encompassed by stars in an oval, is: "*Sit tibi Christe datus quem tu regis iste ducatus*", To thee, O Christ, be given this duchy which thou rulest. The obverse of the Sequins, or Venetian Ducats, represents St. Mark delivering to the kneeling doge the standard of the cross. While the name given to these latter indicates the intimate commercial relations of the great north-Italian port with the Byzantine empire, the appellation "Ducat", attributed to a similar piece of money by the southern Italians, was simply derived from the last word in the inscription which it bore.

The origin of the Ducat has been traced by others to Longinus, exarch of Ravenna in the sixth century (568-584), who was the first of a series of such viceroys sent out from Constantinople while the greater part of Italy was possessed by the Lombards.† However this may be, it was the adoption of these coins by the republic of Venice which brought them into general favor, and the Genoese and the Hungarians imitated them from the Venetians. In the legend, as above cited, may

* Vol. I., p. 100, n.

† *L'Art de Vérifier les Dates*, Pt. II., Vol. IV., p. 372.

be detected, we think, a hypocritical appeal, on the part of princes who were legally but delegates of the Eastern Emperor, to a higher law—the government of Christ—as a cloak to their covert, but ultimately open and successful, assumption of independent authority. This ambiguity of meaning would have been, on that theory, acceptable alike to the exarch of Ravenna, the duke of Apulia, and the doge of Venice.

In modern days the Ducats of Holland have been, and are still, the best known to the mercantile world. They bear, on the obverse, a knight erect, in armor, holding in his right hand a drawn sword, and, in his left, a bundle of seven arrows, typifying the seven United Provinces. The legend is *CONCORDIA RES PARVAE CRESCUNT*. The inscription on the reverse: *MO. neta AUR. ea REG. ni BELGII AD LEGEM IMPERII*, "Gold Coin of the Kingdom of Belgium, according to the Law of the Empire", requires explanation.

The law of the German Empire referred to was enacted at a Diet in Augsburg, 1559, and prescribed that the standard of fineness should be 23 $\frac{3}{4}$ Carats, or 986 thousandths, and that from a Mark of such gold were to be coined 67 Ducats of 53.87 Troy grains each.* The piece thus authorized gradually supplanted the "*gold-gulden*", or golden florin, previously in vogue; and, as the period of Holland's commercial supremacy immediately ensued, it was natural for that country to adopt this favorite denomination of money. Not that she was politically connected with the Empire. This had ceased to be in any sense true after the abdication of Charles V. in 1556; and when, in 1815, the appellation of "Kingdom" was first given to the united Belgic and Batavian provinces, the old "Holy Roman Empire" was no more. The popularity of the Ducat continuing down to our own day, it is still, in spite of the secession of Belgium in 1830, coined under the Belgian name by the Dutch government, not as a constituent part of their regular series, but as an article of commerce largely exported.†

In the unsuccessful insurrection of the Poles in 1830–1, that heroic people issued gold pieces of this same description, and only distinguishable from the Dutch through the mint-marks. These, in the Polish, are an Eagle, the glorious white eagle of that now extinguished monarchy, and a Torch; in the Dutch they are the Caduceus, or wand of Mercury, and a Dagger.

The remarkable *fineness* of the Ducat is worthy of attention. While .900 only is the usual "*titre*" of the gold coins of the present day, this one exceeds that limit by many thousandths. "Dukaten-gold" and "Or de Ducat" are synonymous, in German and French respectively, with "very fine gold". Our learned and obliging friend Mr. Dubois writes to us from the Mint at Philadelphia: "Ducat-gold, like sequin-gold, was no doubt originally supposed to be absolutely pure; at any rate, as good as the *aureus* and *bezant* of earlier times. They were probably not able to make it better than 984 to 990, and so settled on the former as a standard. It is quite too flexible". From the highly instructive, and now very scarce, work already referred to, produced by Messrs. Dubois and Eckfeldt as collaborators, we are enabled to give the value of the Ducat in U. S. coin as \$2.26.‡

In times like these, one can hardly be expected to be able to exhibit many specimens of a *gold* coin, even though so moderate in metallic worth. We can however illustrate our observations by the accompanying examples from our Cabinet:§

1. A "Gold-gulden" of the Emperor Maximilian I. (MAXIMILIANVS. ROMA. REX.) and the city of Frankfort. The date 1496, on this primitive form of Ducat, is interesting from the peculiar archaic form of the 4, as used on the first introduction of the Arabic numerals, and resembling the Greek Omega.

2. A double Ducat of Ferdinand and Isabella, with their busts facing, and, on the reverse, two Ts as a mint-mark, indicating Toledo as the place of its origin.

3. A Ducat of John Casimir, King of Poland, and the city of Dantzic, 1660.

4. A Coronation-Ducat of Augustus II., King of Poland and Elector of Saxony, 1697, representing him on horseback in Polish costume.

5. A *square* Ducat of Nuremberg, celebrating the completion of the Seventeenth Century.

6. A Venetian Sequin of Doge Louis Manin.

7 & 8. A Ducat, 1849, and a double Ducat, 1854, of Holland, both splendid proofs.

9. A Polish Ducat of 1831, with the Eagle explained above.

10. A Hungarian, or Kremnitz, Ducat of 1848, with the emperor Ferdinand I. (who resigned in that year in favor of his nephew the present emperor Francis Joseph), at full length, and, on the reverse, "Saint Mary, Mother of God, Patroness of Hungary".

* Eckfeldt and Du Bois, *Manual of Gold and Silver Coins*, p. 58. According to this calculation the "Mark" would be about 7.52 oz. Troy.

† Eckfeldt and Du Bois, *op. cit.* p. 91. The money of the United Provinces, or Republic of Holland, is however inscribed as belonging to the *Belgie*, a designation at variance with correct ethnology, and leading to much confusion in the classification of coins. See, for instance, the Mickley Catalogue, in which a number of Dutch pieces are placed under the head "Coins of Belgium".

‡ *Manual*, &c. p. 195.

§ This Paper was read before the Society, and the Pieces were shown, Thursday, April 23.

TRANSACTIONS OF SOCIETIES.

AMERICAN NUMISMATIC AND ARCHÆOLOGICAL SOCIETY.

NOTICE.—*The American Numismatic and Archæological Society will be at all times pleased to communicate with any individuals or Societies, on Numismatic or Archæological topics, to answer questions and give all information desired. Letters of inquiry addressed to "ROBERT HEWITT, JR., 93 Wall St., Cor. Sec'y," will receive prompt attention.*

Regular Meeting, April 9, 1868.—President Ten Eyck in the chair.

The Annual Report of the Corresponding Secretary, that of the Curator, and that of the Librarian, were read and ordered on file.

The Treasurer's Report was accepted and referred to the Finance Committee.

The Lincoln Medal Committee presented a Report, which was accepted and ordered on file.

The Editorial Committee asked leave to defer handing in their Report on the Journal till the next Meeting, which was granted.

President Ten Eyck, on vacating the chair, addressed the Society, and appointed Messrs. Parish and Groh a Committee to conduct Mr. Anthon, President Elect, to the chair. On taking the chair President Anthon read the following

INAUGURAL ADDRESS.

"Brethren of The American Numismatic and Archæological Society:—I assume the office of your President, with thanks to you for your suffrages, and with an entire willingness to grapple with its difficulties for the ensuing year. I do so, however, after having expressed in the first instance, great reluctance to be considered a candidate, a reluctance which was in no degree affected; and I should not have consented ultimately, had I not failed to induce others, fitter than myself, to allow themselves to be nominated. The President of a Society like ours, in a Metropolis like this, ought, in my opinion, to be a man of wealth, and consequent social position, the proprietor of a library, gallery, and collections of various kinds; he should be a man of hospitable spirit, so as occasionally to gather the Society beneath his own roof, and, at all times, be ready to entertain distinguished numismatists and antiquarians from other parts of our country or from foreign lands, thereby worthily representing us, and obtaining for himself an honorable distinction. I have, of course, no reference to mere feasting and baitqueting, but rather to intellectual intercourse and a refined sociality. If, for instance, we have among our citizens, at the present moment, a man like the late Philip Hone, it is to him that we have to address ourselves, and to urge him, while taking the Society under his fostering care, to derive therefrom no small accession of honor to himself. To a gentleman of commanding influence in the community it may be matter of just pride to stand at the head of an association founded for liberal researches and elegant pursuits; but an individual of humbler grade, like myself, is better employed in more laborious and less conspicuous functions. Having mentioned that eminent citizen, Mr. Hone, it may not be uninteresting to recall a few incidents of his career, while presenting for your inspection the autograph Catalogue of his Numismatic Cabinet, consisting chiefly of fine foreign medals. They were gathered together at a time when a Collection of this sort, or of any sort, was an extremely unusual thing; and they were sold and dispersed after their proprietor's death, which occurred in May, 1851. The printed Catalogue for this auction is one of the very rarest known. It is valued at \$10.00 by Mr. Woodward, according to whom only three are ascertained to exist. In Dr. Francis's "Old New York", pp. 293–299, is a highly pleasing sketch of Mr. Hone's life and services. Retiring from business with a fortune then considered very great, and which he might have indefinitely increased by persisting in accumulation, he preferred to devote himself to the promotion of important public enterprises and the patronage of the arts. As Mayor of the city in the year 1826, and as Founder of the Mercantile Library, his name will never be forgotten in New York; but it should also be remembered that, though of humble parentage, and scanty original education, he had, at the close of his career, through a natural refinement and nobility of character, not only collected an admirable gallery of paintings, a cabinet of medals, and an extensive library, but had also been long acknowledged as the leader and representative of the best elements of New York society.*

I shall make it my task to find out such men, if they are still to be met within our community, and to solicit them to enter our Society, hoping, as I do, to renovate it thoroughly and make it correspond to the ideal which I have formed. If from among such new members we shall be able to select one of character and accomplishments such as I have described, I shall be content and desirous, with your permission, to retire to my former office of Corresponding Secretary, which is the one that suits me best and to which I am best suited. But we need, at the same time, in our ranks, men of learning such

* In the New York Tribune of Saturday, April 18, appeared an article in relation to the "Hone House", corner of Great Jones St. and Broadway, Mr. Hone's property and residence from October, 1837, and the place of his death. The article also communicates interesting information in regard to the fine mansion previously occupied by him, No. 235 Broadway, opposite the Park. We have been assured, on the best authority, that the statements made therein are entirely correct, which is far from being always the case with newspaper antiquarianism. From the same unquestionable authority we are enabled to add one or two facts not generally known. Honesdale, Pa., now a town of more than 6000 inhabitants, was so called after Philip Hone. He was President of the Delaware and Hudson Canal Co., and intimately connected with its early history and struggles. He presented to the Episcopal Church there a marble font, carved by Ball Hughes, a gift in harmony with his delicate taste. For almost a quarter of a century this intelligent and observant gentleman, associating, as he did, familiarly, with those who were most worth knowing in American social life, kept a Diary, which fills 31 MS. volumes. Beginning it in 1827, he continued it faithfully, and made the last entry in a tremulous hand and in touching allusion to his consciousness of the change which was impending, on the 30th of April 1851, four days before he died. Should it ever be published, it will present a photograph of men and manners now fast receding into oblivion, and testify to the character of the old American merchant as exemplified in its author. Dr. Francis remarks with truth that Mr. Hone's "personal appearance was of an elegant and commanding order". The fine engraving by Durand from a portrait by Peale, contained in Colden's "Memoir" of the New York Canal Celebration, published by the Corporation of the City, 1825, fully substantiates this assertion. The original painting is in the possession of Mr. Hone's son, Robert S. Hone, Esq., to whom his father bequeathed the Diary above mentioned. There is also in the Mercantile Library a marble bust by Clevinger which was subscribed for by certain merchants of the city and presented by them.

as our brotherhood cannot yet boast; we want men well versed in the less familiar languages, in the Arabic, Persian, and other Oriental tongues; we want some profound inquirers into the pre-historic history of man, the new and fascinating study of our day; and we want antiquarians, not merely local, but world-wide in their researches. In regard to Numismatists, we must in every way invite, urge, entreat, or, if we can, compel them to come in and be active members. The present moment is one of much excitement and energy in this attractive pursuit, both at home and abroad, and we see no reason to suppose that this enthusiasm is soon going to abate. Under all the circumstances, and with the germs of vigorous growth already putting forth, we may anticipate for this Society a career of success which may be compared eventually with that of our sister "Historical Society"; for the purport of these remarks is not to discourage, but rather, by pointing out candidly the particulars in which improvement is to be aimed at, to lead to intelligent effort for the accomplishment of that result.

One means must be the making of our semi-monthly meetings as interesting as possible. Let it be our determination that no member or guest shall ever attend one without carrying away information, both numismatic and antiquarian, which he probably could not at all, and certainly could not with such ease, have otherwise obtained. To this end, no member should ever appear without bringing some selections from his cabinet. The principle "Do ut Des," I give that you may give, or, more briefly, "Give and Take," is here the right one. "To him that hath shall be given" should be our motto in regard to the communication of knowledge. It is my intention, therefore while continually presenting to your notice whatever remarkable specimens I may be able to furnish from my own collection, to provide also for the reading of original papers as frequently as possible, and also to adopt the plan, devised and pursued with success in the Rhode Island Numismatic Association, of appointing at each meeting a topic to be discussed at the next one. I therefore announce, as the subject of discussion for the next regular meeting, "The United States Cents of 1793, their History and Varieties," and I invite all our members to exhibit, on that occasion such specimens as they may possess, and to communicate, for our common instruction, such information as they may have been able to acquire. From these discussions if the most valuable facts and opinions be recorded by the Secretary or some other person, and published in the JOURNAL, will arise in time a most important series of numismatic memoranda, affording material to subsequent writers and tending to fulness and accuracy on various subjects comprised within our province.

With this sketch or intimation of the principles that shall actuate me during my term of office, I appeal to your kind indulgence to overlook any errors which I may commit through excess of interest in the Society's welfare, or from any other cause, and confidently anticipate your support and your counsel whenever I shall be laboring with faithfulness for the general good."

The Recording Secretary presented, as a Donation, a Roman bronze vase found in London, a fine specimen of an Indian flint arrow-head, and the iron point of a flag-staff found at the scene of Braddock's surprise by the Indians in 1755.

Mr. Nexsen exhibited a remarkably fine series of English Crowns and Half Crowns from Edward VI. to Victoria.

The President exhibited some foreign Masonic medals of interest; among them a silver one of the Lodge "DES AMIS DE LA PAIX" struck at Paris "22^e J.^r. Du 4^e Mois 5789", April 22, 1789, a few days before the outbreak of the French Revolution; another in silver, weight 2½ oz., of Baron de Stassart, by Hart, reverse a star, in the interior of which, encompassed by a serpent, are a flaming altar and various masonic signs; also a bronze impression of a medal presented by the Grand Lodge of the Netherlands to their Grand-master Prince Frederic, on his marriage to Princess Louisa of Prussia, in 1825. The peculiarity of this latter is that the legends are in the quadrate cipher, or square-shaped secret writing of the strict observance. They are in Latin and may be found interpreted in the "*Numotheca Numismatica Latomorum*" of Zacharias, V., IV., and in Merzdorf's work on Masonic medals, p. 101.

Mr. William Anderson was proposed as Resident Member by Mr. Levick.

Letters were read from Messrs. J. Carson Brevoort, Brooklyn; J. H. Applegate, San Francisco, Cal.; M. J. Cohen, Baltimore; Maj. C. P. Nichols, Springfield, Mass.; W. E. Dubois, of the U. S. Mint, Phila.; A. B. Engstrom, Burlington, N. J.; J. K. Wiggins, Boston, Mass.; and Geo. L. Phillips, Dayton, Ohio.

JAMES OLIVER, Recording Secretary.

Regular Meeting April 23, 1868.—President Anthon in the chair.

The Editorial Committee made a verbal Report, which was accepted as a provisional one.

The following Standing Committees were appointed for the ensuing year: *American Coins and Medals*—Messrs. Jno. F. McCoy, Hewitt, Mackenzie; *Foreign Coins and Medals*—J. A. Nexsen, Oliver, Defendorf; *American Archaeology*—J. Carson Brevoort, Prime, Perine; *Foreign Archaeology*—Rev. Wm. Wood Seymour, Roberts, H. Groh; *Library and Transactions*—Daniel Parish, Jr., Wood, Sanford; *Autographs and MSS.*—E. Y. Ten Eyck, Burns, Hanna; *Paper Money*—E. Groh, Smith, Earle; *Finance*—Dr. Geo. H. Perine, Hanna, Levick.

On motion by Mr. Edward Groh, it was resolved that the JOURNAL be published another year, and that the Editorial Committee for the year consist of the President and Treasurer.

Donations:—Fifty-six American Consular Seals from all parts of the world, presented by Mr. Chas. L. Sauer; Twenty-six Copperhead Tokens from Mr. F. A. Wood; A silver Medal of Genl. Melgarejo and a small East India coin from Mr. J. H. Applegate, San Francisco; Seventeen Political and War Medalets, by True, from Mr. Cleneay, Cincinnati; Twenty-three Postal and Revenue Stamps of Canada, illustrating the modifications introduced on the first of last April, from Mr. A.

Sandham, of Montreal; for all of which the Corresponding Secretary was directed to return the thanks of the Society.

Mr. William Anderson was elected as Resident Member.

Mr. Geo. Leonhardt, Augusta, Ga., was elected a Corresponding Member, on nomination by Mr. E. Groh.

The President read a Paper on "Ducats" illustrated by specimens from his cabinet.

Through want of time, the discussion of the Cents of 1793 was postponed to the next meeting.

The following specimens were exhibited:

1. From the Cabinet of Mr. Jas. Parker, of Springfield, Mass.

A fine silver Medal on the death of Frederic the Great, with bust, and, in REV., a group of trophies, an eagle soaring towards heaven from a smoking urn, and the motto: *RESTABAT ALIVD NIHIL*; an impression, in copper, of the Powell Jubilee Marriage Medal, mentioned in this Journal, Vol. II, pp. 60 and 96; "National Jubilee", 1826, white metal; and others.

2. From the Cabinet of Maj. C. P. Nichols, Springfield, Mass.

An exceedingly fine Set of Silver of the English Commonwealth, seven pieces, from the Crown down to the Halfpenny; an impression, in brass, of the De Witt medal, with the portraits of the brothers facing each other, and on the REV. their massacre at the Hague, in 1672, by the mob, typified as various fierce and stupid animals—pictured and described in Bizot, "*Histoire Métallique de la Repub. de Hollande*" p. 280 ff.—; a great number of the rarest and most beautiful of the English tokens of the close of last century, among which we can only particularize Conder's Ipswich Token of Cardinal Wolsey, and the Hereford Token and London Token of John Milton, both marked with his name: together with many others.

3. Through the kindness of Dr. Thos. Addis Emmet, the President was enabled to exhibit:

A specimen of the Japanese ingot of silver known to the English traders from its peculiar form as a shoe, this one weighing between four and five pounds: also the great gold coin called "Obang", equivalent to about ninety-four dollars in coin, used only for imperial presents, and not suffered to go out of the country unless in very exceptional cases. These specimens, both the silver and the gold, are commonly supposed to be pure or nearly so. But this may be questioned. In regard to the latter one, our mentor, Mr. Dubois, writes to us from the Mint: "You ask about the Japanese *oban*. We have had one about six years, exported at the risk of life in that day. It appears to be a mere show-piece or *honorarium*, weighs over 5 oz., spreads out hugely, is largely mixed with silver, and richly pickled, about 667 fine, and worth 75 dollars specie.

JAMES OLIVER, *Recording Secretary*.

NEW ENGLAND NUMISMATIC AND ARCHÆOLOGICAL SOCIETY.

The Annual Meeting of this Society was held at its rooms, on Thursday evening, March 19th, 1868, Vice-President C. S. Fellows in the chair. After the reading of the Annual Reports of the officers and committees, the following officers were chosen for the ensuing year:

President, Dr. N. B. Shurtleff; *Vice-President for Maine*, Mr. T. L. Stanton; *Vice-President for New Hampshire*, Mr. H. G. Nutter; *Vice-President for Vermont*, Mr. S. Williams; *Vice-President for Rhode Island*, Mr. J. T. Meader; *Vice-President for Massachusetts*, Mr. T. E. Bond; *Recording Secretary*, Mr. D. R. Child; *Corresponding Secretary*, Mr. C. Chaplin; *Treasurer*, Mr. H. Cook; *Curator*, Mr. S. S. Crosby; *Librarian*, Mr. C. S. Fellows.

After the appointment of Standing Committees and the transaction of other business, the meeting adjourned.

Regular Meeting, Thursday, April 16,—Vice-President T. E. Bond occupying the chair.

After the transaction of the regular business, a letter was read by one of the members from a distinguished European numismatist, in which was described a beautiful and rare piece of Colonial coinage, which has recently been discovered and is believed to be unique—a "Baltimore Copper"—not the penny figured in Ruding and sold in Mickley's late sale, but an original strike or trial piece in fine copper, and from the original die of the "Baltimore Shilling," with the same obverse and reverse. It is very clear and sharp, and not a modern fac-simile, but indisputably a trial piece. It is considered one of the gems of the collection in which it belongs, and should form an object of notoriety among American collectors.

There were also exhibited by various members the following interesting specimens: A gold "Angel" of Henry VII, in very fine condition; a rare silver one franc piece of Napoleon I., dated 1806, proof; a silver one franc piece of Henry V. of France, dated 1831, which is very rare, from the fact that, although heir to the throne, he never occupied it; a Massachusetts and California 5 dollar piece dated 1849, struck in silver, having the coat of arms of California on the obverse; a fine collection of "copperhead" shop cards, consisting of 423 pieces, all different; several specimens of American and a lot of 17 English and Turkish war medals; also a unique medallion of Washington.

An animated discussion on several numismatic subjects was carried on among the members, which was only brought to a close by the lateness of the hour, when the meeting adjourned.

BOSTON NUMISMATIC SOCIETY.

The monthly meeting was held on Thursday, April 9, at the regular hour. The report of the previous meeting was read and accepted. The resignation of Mr. Nourse was communicated by the Treasurer, and by vote of the Society was accepted. Mr. Davenport presented some ancient silver coins, and on behalf of Mr. W. Munroe four plates of Venetian coins. Mr. Davenport also exhibited a specimen of the Samaritan shekel, and a gold Washington mourning medal with funeral urn. Mr. Pratt exhibited another shekel of a type quite different from that just mentioned, and fifty bronze medals lately received from Berlin. These medals commemorate a great variety of events and persons, and present an equal variety of design, almost always however such as to claim admiration; they were examined with attention and interest, and received the praise they deserved. The Secretary showed the bronze medal lately struck in honor of Joseph J. Mickley, President of the Numismatic and Antiquarian Society of Philadelphia, and a proof set of the coins of Queen Victoria of 1839, which includes the rare five-pound piece with the design of Una and the lion, and to which the pattern florin and Gothic crown have been added. The Society adjourned just before 5 P. M.

RHODE ISLAND NUMISMATIC ASSOCIATION.

Regular Meeting, April 20th, 1868.

The meeting was called to order at the usual hour, the President in the chair. The Secretary's report of the last meeting was accepted.

Letters were read from Messrs. W. E. Woodward, of Roxbury, Mass., and Desmond Fitzgerald, of Indianapolis, Ind.

The President, Secretary, and Mr. Gorton, exhibited a number of Jackson medals and tokens, including several rare varieties in very fine condition.

After an interesting conversation concerning the origin and growth of some of the principal American numismatic collections, the Association adjourned to May 18th.

G. D. HERSEY, *Secretary.*

A LETTER FROM MR. STICKNEY.

Prof. CHARLES E. ANTHON,

SALEM, APRIL 30, 1868.

Dear Sir:—You notice in your last Journal (No. 24) a piece of money of the siege of Mayence. I find I have in my cabinet, the one, two and five Sol pieces, which the French issued during the siege of Mayence, said to have been struck from the bells of its Cathedral.

The French, until near the close of the siege, made their payments in the gold and silver coins of their country; but when the town was invested by the Prussians, and their supply of the precious metals failed, they had recourse to stamped paper and bell metal, which had no value but what was agreed to be given them. Both were, on the capitulation, called in and destroyed; and the agent of the French Republic gave orders payable to the bearer at Paris for the debts of the French army. Este, an English tourist, states that he was one of the first to enter the city after its capitulation, and that he could not obtain at his banker's, or elsewhere, specimens of either. Those in my possession bear on the Obv. "Republique Francaise 1793 L'An 2^e." Roman fasces surmounted by a Liberty Cap.

Rev. "Monoye De Siege De Mayence" "5 Sols." Size 19.

The inscriptions on the others are the same, excepting the value: the "2 Sols." size 15½, and "1 Sol." size 14.

The King of Prussia, during the siege, struck Crowns, Louis D'Ors and double Louis, dated 1788, with the head of the King of France, but of less weight.

I add to the above a few other obsoildon Coins:

Corsica, Pascal Paoli, born in Genoa, died 1807 in London, England. Obv. between two mermaids, Paoli's head in Roman dress. Rev. between two palm leaves "4 soldi 1765", Copper, size 13½.

Lille, Obv. The coat of arms of the Marshal of Bouffleurs with six French standards and two marshal's sticks.

Rev. XX S. (Sous) Pro Defensione Vrbis. Et. Patriæ. 1708. Copper, size 19.

Limerick, a rare siege piece struck after the battle of the Boyne, by the adherents of James II. Obv. 'Jacobus II. Dei Gratia' with the impression of his head. Rev. "Hibernia 1691", Ireland represented by a woman sitting, and resting upon a harp, and holding up a cross in her right hand. Gun and Bell metal, size 17, See Ruding, Vol. 2, p. 28; and Simon, No. LXXXVIII of Appendix.

Tyrol, Coined in the time of the revolution in 1809, under Andreas Hofer, who was executed by the French on the 21st of November, 1809, in Milan. Obv. "Gefurstete Grafschaft Tirol" Eagle—Rev. "Ein Kreuzer 1809" Copper, size 15.

Galizien and Lodomirien, formerly part of Poland, Obv. "Monet Aer Exercit Caes Reg." The Double Eagle with six Ensigns. Rev. "III Grossi Pol. 1794" Copper, size 17. Also the "1 Grossvs Pol. 1794," Copper, size 14. Both coined in the time of Kosciusko.

I have used the scale of the Num. Society of Phila. I could give descriptions of others, but do not know whether they would be new to your subscribers, or worthy of notice in your Journal.

Yours truly,

M. A. STICKNEY.

ANOTHER "FOUR" DOLLAR.

Since the sale of Mr. Mickley's genuine and original piece of this denomination to Mr. Lilliendahl, last Fall, and its subsequent acquisition by Mr. Appleton, collectors have till recently imagined that the market was exhausted of that "rara avis", and that no amount of money likely to be offered could procure another. But behold what Day has revealed to those who thus mourned in darkness! A specimen has come to light said to be superior even to Mr. Appleton's, a genuine impression too with the circumscription on the edge. It is perhaps not generally known that in 1858 certain dollars of 1804, re-struck from the original dies, without the collar, and therefore having plain edges, found their way out of the mint. Major Nichols, of Springfield, had one of these at the cost of \$75, and Mr. Cogan had one; but both were on solicitation returned to their source. Those re-struck, during President Jackson's administration, to furnish specimens for the Imam of Muscat, were properly inscribed on the edge, and in all respects, therefore, like the original issue. How many of them there were, we know not. We have heard it asserted that there were as many as fifty. The one at present under notice is thought to be an original. The mother of the recent proprietor obtained it in Philadelphia at some time during President Polk's administration. Hearing of the high price paid for Mr. Mickley's, this lady exclaimed: "Why, I have an 1804 dollar!" "Impossible!" replied her son; but, on investigation, the "impossible" became fact, and the result is that the piece has passed into the hands of a third party. For further particulars inquire of the present owner.

NUMISMATIC SALES—PAST, AND TO COME.

A thrill of surprise ran through the coin-collecting circle of our city, when, a few weeks ago, there arrived from Toronto sundry "Descriptive Catalogues" of "The Eves Collection," to be sold there at Auction, April 21st, and the following days. They were hailed with pleasure as showing signs of numismatic life in that flourishing emporium, but doubt was succeeded by disappointment as the experts turned over their pages. Making every allowance for a swarm of typographic blunders, we are nevertheless malicious enough to extract the following specimen bricks from this literary and scientific structure:—Lot 171. "1 Dol. Spread Eagle 13 Stars, good." Whether an 1804 or not, is of no moment.—Lot 219. "1 Shekel, &c. These pieces are very valuable, being extremely rare and seldom to be found in any collection. At a Coin sale in New York, four years last June, a Jewish Shekel sold for \$500, and are now supposed to be worth \$1,000." This assertion is neither *vero* nor *ben trovato*.—Lot 323. "1815 Very good. This cent is the scarcest of all the American cents, and is only to be found in very few collections, extraordinarily rare and in fine condition, and a cent to be greatly desired." Undoubtedly the great desideratum. Lot 449. "Sommer Island shilling, &c. The above coin may not be genuine." Probably not.

Now as to this Sale in Toronto, and two others which have recently occurred in Montreal, we take the liberty to quote from a kind and attentive correspondent who lives beneath the shadow of the Royal Mountain. We preserve his incognito, however, since he may reproach us otherwise with not having sufficiently shielded his dignity, when he was in playful mood:

"We have had some exciting times in Montreal, lately; that is, in the Numismatic portion of our city. First, we had the sale advertised, in Toronto, which, by the by, was a failure. Some of the pieces, I believe, were sold by private sale; but the great *bulk* of the collection remains in the hands of the owner, who wishes to sell them privately. I shall send you a catalogue, with his prices attached, which I think will startle you somewhat. If you would like to buy the 1815 cent, for instance, he will sell it singly, as it is RARE! But, to stick closer to home, on the 14th of April, 1868, the following advertisement appeared in our city papers:

TO members of the Numismatic Society and others. RARE COINS. The Subscribers will sell at their Rooms, 139 Great St. James Street, on SATURDAY EVENING next, the 18th instant, a large and valuable collection of RARE, ANCIENT and MODERN COINS, among which are Roman, Grecian, Chinese, Turkish, Spanish, Prussian, French, Swedish, and English. Together with a select Library of French and English BOOKS, comprising Dramatic Works, Histories, Belles Letters, &c. Sale at Seven o'clock.

DEVANY & CO., Auctioneers.

None but those interested in such matters can imagine the excitement into which our fraternity were thrown. During the days which elapsed from the appearance of the advertisement, to the time of *sale*, you might observe first, one collector and then another, dodging into the Auction Room for the purpose of inspecting the rare coins (particularly the GRECIAN). But the time arrived, and gathered within the Hall might be seen the various officers and privates of the Numismatic and Antiquarian Society, with many of the uninitiated, curious to see who were going to be "foolish enough to give a large price for an old copper." The rarity of the coins may be inferred from the fact, that they were very carefully rolled up in packages of 12 or 14, which were then sold at "*so much each and take the lot*." The excitement was kept up during the evening. There was animated bidding upon some lots, especially on one. "How much for this lot of 24 fine specimens?" "20 cents!" says one; "22!" another; "24!" is heard again; "25" is finally reached, and they are knocked down, Mr. Joshua L. Brondson, President of the Numismatic and Antiquarian Society of Montreal, being declared the fortunate purchaser of the SMALL CHANGE. *But, to speak seriously, if I can: The sale was poor, the coins were ditto. There were 873 sold in 129 lots, and they realized \$70! On the following day, those who had been present at the sale were all to be found where sensible men should be—at their business; and their course was not ruffled, nor did numismatic dangers strew their path, until April 27th, 1868, on which eventful day an "Interesting sale of Old Coins, Books, &c." was advertised to take place.

Along with several others, I wended my way towards the spot where the *sell* was to be. After knocking down a *valuable* lot of about 150 volumes of old Books, at 3 half-pence each, the Coins were introduced, and the following address was made by the Auctioneer: "Gentlemen, I have now come to the most valuable portion of the catalogue. The Coins I will now offer are very rare, and were much prized by the owner. There are some specimens for which we have been offered \$5 at private sale, but they must be sold by Auction to carry out the terms of the will. Any person purchasing must pay cash and take the goods at once, as we will not be responsible for their safe keeping; and I would say that we shall commence with the silver coins, of which there are a large number. I shall empty all these coins upon a tray, and pass them round; and if, on their return to me, I find one missing, I shall search every person going out." (At this point, I felt very much like going out before he passed them round, as I had in my pocket an old Saxon Crown; and what if some honest collector should steal a piece and get away, while I should be found with an old coin in my pocket. But not being of a very timid disposition, I stood my ground, without troubling my mind with dreams of police, jail, &c., and the Auctioneer proceeded.) "Now, I shall sell these at so much each, and the first purchaser may take one, or the lot, or as many as he likes to pick out." So the sale commenced; and when the first lot was knocked down to a gentleman, at 45 cents each, we all waited to see him pick out those that were worth 50 cents. He was not, however, a speculator, but a genuine collector; and I honor him for the manner in which he chose his coins. They were all picked with a view to place in his collection specimens he was not already possessed of. The next buyer made more money than the owner, for he got about face value in coins for his purchase, and the owner had to pay the commission.

But some of the rarer ones were yet to be sold. "Now, gentlemen, I have no doubt that you have read of the 'Good Samaritan,' who took the wounded man to an inn and left some money with the proprietor to pay for nursing and keeping him. The coins he gave were those of Cæsar, and are very rare. The piece I hold in my hand is one of those coins, and bears the name and bust of Cæsar." Of course I wanted to see this rare coin; and, when it was passed to me, I found it to be a very good specimen of a Charles 1st sixpence, with four C's interlinked. This was sold for what it was worth, about 1 shilling, the audience being either better posted in coins, or else having but little confidence in the Auctioneer. This was about the style and manner in which the sale was conducted, and I suppose it realized about \$30 or \$40. The only articles which interested me were some very rare old views of the City of Montreal, of which I became the possessor at a low figure.

So, now, don't think that New York is the only place to have a sale, for we can raise one occasionally; at any rate, often enough to relieve the monotony of our winter months."

The Sale of Mr. James Oliver's Collection is announced for Wednesday, Thursday, and Friday, June 3rd, 4th, and 5th, at the Auction Rooms of Messrs. Bangs, Merwin & Co. The Catalogue is neatly and correctly printed, and arranged with judgment, so as to combine scientific classification with that distribution, as far as may be, of a portion of each prominent class of coins into each afternoon's sale, which tends to secure a full attendance of purchasers. Mr. Oliver's Cabinet falls under the head which we are fond of terming "Rational Numismatics", his specimens being illustrations of History and Art, not mere rarities. In many instances, however, both these kinds of value attach to them, as is the case, for example, with the celebrated "Oxford Pound Piece" of Charles I., bought by Mr. Oliver at the late Mickley sale, for \$40. The chief Departments of the Collection are: Roman Family Coins; Roman Imperial Coins; English Coins from the Conqueror to Victoria; English, French and Italian Medals, in silver and bronze; Canadian and other British Colonial Pieces. They are all in fine condition; and, as this will be the first public coin-sale in our city since the close of Mr. Mickley's, just seven months previous to the day appointed for the beginning of Mr. Oliver's, we anticipate for the latter an abundant share of success. He deserves it, at any rate, in view of the rare discrimination and taste with which he has brought together the collection whence amateurs have now an opportunity to select; and it is in their own interest that we invite them to give it due attention.

RECENT WORKS OF NUMISMATIC ARTISTS.—Mr. Geo. H. Lovett, the well-known Medalist, and member of our Society, has presented us with a specimen-series of a new and peculiar kind of copper currency, struck at his mint, for a plantation in the island of Cuba. These curious pieces, four in number, bear on the Obv. the Legend *ESPERANZA*, which is the name of the plantation, and V. R. & CO., the initials of its proprietors; and, on the Rev., the respective values, from 20 down to 2½ Centavos, with such differences of ornamentation as to make them distinguishable by the illiterate slaves among whom they are intended to circulate, in that region of "Hope" to their masters and none to themselves.

Mr. Wm. H. Key, of Philadelphia, has recently produced a Medal, size 24, ordered, as the inscription on the Rev. denotes, by the "Ev. Lutheran Church" of America, as a Memorial of the "Seventh Jubilee of the Great Reformation", 1867. The Obv. has a bust of Luther, with the legend *NOMEN DOMINI TURRIS FORTISSIMA*, and the date 1517. It is very chaste and effective. The purpose of those who have issued it is to send a copy in bronze to each of the Numismatic Societies in the country, also to strike to order some specimens in silver and copper, to supply collectors. Applications may be addressed "Lutheran Book Store," 807 Vine Street, Phila.

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OUR CORRESPONDENTS.

From time to time are received, and read at the semi-monthly Meetings of the Society, Letters of great interest to the members present, from associates not residing in our city. It is now some personal detail, and again a numismatic fact, which engages the attention, making up to some extent for the writer's absence, and keeping alive the remembrance of his worth. To publish these communications *in extenso* would not be proper or justifiable, since they are characterized by a tone more or less familiar, indicating that their authors had no such possibility in view as that of appearing in print. We trust, however, that we shall be pardoned, if, on this occasion, we present to our readers a few extracts from recent letters of two or three of our elder numismatists, men whose names have been long and favorably known to our little public, and are not unhonored in the wider world. These will, we think, be found to convey information not otherwise to be obtained, to comprise reminiscences which usually circulate only in conversation or gossip, and to deal with pleasant trifles which have their importance to those of kindred tastes. Should they meet with acceptance and no reproof, we purpose to repeat occasionally this process of selection. We hope thereby to fulfil our constant law, which is to please while we instruct, and to promote at the same time a feeling of brotherly intimacy among all those whom one correspondent facetiously, but with narrow numismatic vision, denominates the "*Centumviri*".

They will be gratified, for instance, to learn the reason of the discrepancy—by which the proof-reader of our last number was sorely troubled—between the name of one gentleman as it appears on the title-page of the admirable "*Manual*", and as it is so often thankfully cited in our pages. He explains it thus:

"My full name is William Ewing Dubois. Most of my family (which is of New York origin, although I was born in Pennsylvania, and my father, and his father, in New Jersey) write the surname (*more majorum*) with a big B, which I have discarded as troublesome and well nigh obsolete".

Mr. M. Moore, of Trenton Falls, Oneida Co., N. Y., is, we believe, the Nestor of American Numismatists. Wherever his famous hostelry, unique as it is in itself and its surroundings, is mentioned—and that is everywhere—its worthy proprietor has his share of praise for his urbanity, and his accomplishments. His collection, as we can report from personal knowledge, contains some of the finest ancient and foreign coins to be found in America, and a letter of January 29, relates how it arose, and vanished, and reappeared:

"Forty-six years ago I became acquainted with Mr. John Allan; and from that genial gentleman I first imbibed the love of those mementos of old time, and commenced collecting them, which I did almost entirely from Mr. Cureton, Aldersgate Street, London. In the year 1832 I bought the estate where I am now located, disposing of my coins and medals to James Thomson, Esq., then living near Rhinebeck, and with the proceeds I nearly paid for Trenton Falls. My son Robert was in College from 1858 to June 1861. At the breaking out of the war, he volunteered in the army, and was disabled in Pope's campaign. While in College he commenced collecting Cents and Medals, mostly American. He never knew I formerly had a *penchant* of the kind, though in a different way. Then I thought that, as he was working for me, I would work for him, and I commenced again, in order to try to surprise him when he returned home. This is my experience, and many hours of pleasant occupation it has afforded me. I have other hobbies, Books, Paintings, Music, and Astronomy. I now have three telescopes, the most powerful 480 diameters".

The following anecdote and comment are from a letter of subsequent date:

"I was interested in the concluding paragraph of the NUMISMATIC JOURNAL for February, viz., that the artists of the Academy of Design were engaged in making drawings for the gold and silver coins. During the administration of John Quincy Adams, a few lovers of art were at Michael Paff's, where the Astor House now stands, and were discussing the uninteresting appearance of our coins, and whether it were possible to improve them. After deliberation, it was resolved to raise a sufficient amount of money, and to employ a competent artist to make drawings of various designs, the subjects to be named by those who furnished the means. The drawings were forwarded to President Adams, and disapproved by him, because they were of too monarchical a character. On the obverse were the heads of the Presidents; and, on the reverse, important events in the history of each administration, the series being intended to commence with Washington and continue to the end. What an interest-

ing one it would have been, when handed down for a thousand years! And what have we? A nondescript head, farcically labelled 'Liberty', and a thing supposed to be an eagle. The old Romans (those grand old fellows in such respects) adopted the eagle as a mark of the consecration of a deceased emperor. We hope our ancestors did not foreshadow by it the death of the Republic".

Our concluding extract exhibits the paths which Mr. Moore pursues in his researches and acquisitions:

"I recently received from London an Octodrachm of Ptolemy III., formerly classed as Ptolemy VIII. It seems that Mr. R. S. Poole, of the British Museum, has been studying the coins of the Ptolemies, and has written several articles in the *Numismatic Chronicle*. He has gone into the matter thoroughly, and his opinion is accepted by those best acquainted with the series. By the dates which he finds on some coins, and by a comparison of other coins, he has satisfied those interested that his views are correct. Mr. Poole has added greatly to the Collection in the Museum, though previously very large. The Octodrachm I have of Ptolemy III. is splendid. In the Thomas sale it brought £22.10.0. In Humphreys it is marked R 8. It weighs 429⁸/₁₀ grains. Now all this is very interesting to me, but probably a matter which many of your members may be cognizant of and do not care about".

Again, all who took part in the great Mickley sale will read with satisfaction these lines by the respected collector of the cabinet then dispersed, extracted from a letter dated Philadelphia, Dec. 26:

"Although I have parted with my collection of Coins and Medals, I still take an interest in Numismatics; but whether I shall ever make another, except of copper medals, is very doubtful. I feel as if it was very dangerous to have any in gold or silver about the house; but copper the thieves don't seem to care for. I have still my sources of amusement: one is music; another, my library, in which are my numismatic books, which I don't intend to part with, and my historical ones, particularly those relating to our early American history. To this latter subject I have paid more attention, within several years past, than to anything else, having collected quite a number of rare books in different languages; and I still continue to collect, so that you see I am not without a hobby. I felt very loath to part with my collection, the accumulating of which had afforded me pleasure during over fifty years—for I recollect having a small cabinet in the year 1817—but, under the circumstances, I felt as if my life was in danger through having anything of value in gold and silver, being entirely alone, except a housekeeper. I had intended to be present at the sale of my former collection, but was taken sick on the very day when I was to set out for New York, and was confined to my bed for the first time in my life, and for ten days".

The want of space forbids us to do more than take one sentence from a letter of Mr. Stickney of Salem, who, on the other hand, frequently favors our pages with valuable contributions. The approbation expressed in this sentence in regard to our new Seal, and Diploma of Corresponding Membership, is of value to us, as coming from a gentleman of his taste and judgment. "The device and motto of the Seal"—he remarks—"are exceedingly appropriate, and the whole execution of the Certificate very fine". Such too is the opinion of Col. Cohen, of Baltimore, who expresses his "gratification at the very splendid execution of the copper-engraving".

GENERAL CARNOT, AND THE SIEGE-PIECES OF ANTWERP.

In addition to the interest and life which the study of Numismatics contributes to historical events, that portion of the science which relates to the Medals struck in honor of distinguished persons has a similar bearing on Biography. Thus when our daily papers informed us of the decease, at Paris, on the 7th of May last, of De Cormanin, once widely known as "Timon" the pamphleteer, we took from our cabinet his fine medal, by Rogat, with its singular reverse representing the Pantheon, in the background of a "Piazza" like that of St. Peter's, but formed of a circle of illustrious men whom he commemorated in his "Studies on Parliamentary Orators", and viewed it, while reading his life, as if through a medium of luminous reality communicated by each to the other. The contemplation of an autograph letter exercises the same influence over the mind, yet not, we think, to the same degree. In the case of the medal, the actual handiwork of the subject, indeed, is absent; but we have, as a more than sufficient compensation, the subtle effect of an object of art, and of sympathy with the admiration which gave it existence.

Of the illustrious man whose name stands at the head of our article, there is no medal of which we have any knowledge, but the "Monnaie Obsidionale" of "Anvers" (Antwerp) is often found in our auction sales. It is generally sold at a low price, not at all in accordance with its historic and biographic interest, and only to be explained through ignorance of its nature. On this we shall endeavor, with such works of reference as we have at our disposition, to throw some light. Carnot is the only leading spirit of the French Revolution, who, after occupying a seat in the National Convention; voting for the death of Louis XVI.; serving in the "*Comité du Salut Public*", with Robespierre, Couthon, and St. Just; reigning over France as one of the Five Directors; and filling the ministry of war under the Consulate, has left a name which all concur in honoring. This distinction he owes to his stern integrity not less than to his vast strategic genius. With whatever political extremists he might be associated in administration, his own activity was confined to military affairs. Here he was an organizer of victory, the "*Louvois de la Terreur*", according to Lamartine, and generalissimo of all the armies of the republic. He was a man to whom our Grant bears a marked, though incom-

plete, resemblance, in disdaining puerile tactics and scientific evolutions, by which former generals had wasted their time and skill, and in marching an armed nation to the frontier, where, neglecting little checks for grand results, it struck at the enemy's heart.* He was too sincere a republican to vote for Napoleon's elevation to the imperial throne, and retired from public life on that event. In vain the emperor sought to win him with the ample promise: "*tout ce que vous voudrez, quand vous voudrez; et comme vous voudrez*".† The very words betray how entirely he mistook the man; and when he left Paris after the battle of Waterloo to embark, by that faithful friend's advice, for America, Napoleon confessed his error in a farewell which is full of pathos: "*Carnot, je vous ai connu trop tard*".‡ This great man died as recently as 1823, exiled from his country as one who had taken part in the king's death, but so honored in Prussian Magdeburg, the place of his decease, that the soldiers had orders to salute him as often as he appeared in the street.

When, after the grand crash of the battle of Leipsic in October, 1813, the allies, in the commencement of the following year, advanced from every side, like ravenous wolves, against prostrate France, Carnot came forward to offer to the emperor, "in his adversity, what remained of strength at sixty-four years of age, for the defence of the country".§ "Since Carnot proffers me his services"—was Napoleon's reply—"I know that he will be faithful to the post which I assign him: I appoint him governor of Antwerp." Arriving at the place, February 2, the very day before the bombardment began, the general conducted the defence with the greatest prudence and with all possible indulgence to the city and its inhabitants. With a view to alleviate the situation of the lower classes, and at the same time spare the treasury, he directed a provisional Siege-money to be struck, exclusively by I. P. Wolschot, cannon-founder of the navy, pursuant to an order of the governor issued March 10, 1814, for the coining of pieces of 5 Centimes, and a second order of March 16, for that of pieces of 10 Centimes. Their weight was so considerable that their nominal value corresponded almost exactly to their metallic worth, and the receiver was thus secured against any considerable loss. Of this coinage we have therefore; 1. Obv. *Leg.*, above, ANVERS, below, 1814; in the middle, in a laurel-wreath of two branches united below by a ribbon, N, and beneath w (Wolschot). *Rev. Leg.* Monnaie Obsidionale; in the middle, 10 CENT. 2. The same of half size, with 5 for 10, and v for w.

¶ Carnot held out till after the first accession of Louis XVIII., and caused the garrison to take the oath of allegiance to that king, April 18, 1814. From this time till the surrender of the city to the English General Graham, May 5, the type of these obsidional pieces was changed as follows; 3. Obv. as before, substituting for the N and w, a monogram formed of two Ls, of which one is reversed; on the ribbon which binds the laurel-wreath, in very small letters, JEAN LOUIS GAGNEPAIN, probably the name of the die-sinker. 4. Same as 3, with 5 for 10 on *Rev.* These coins—remarks our authority—are honorably distinguished above all other Siege-Pieces and Distress-Pieces by their beautiful sharp impression and their metallic worth.¶

Among the numerous valuable historic specimens lately sent by Major C. P. Nichols of Springfield, for the inspection of the Society, were two of these Obsidional Pieces of Antwerp, one of 5 Centimes, the other of 10, which vary in their type from the foregoing, the Ls being twined into a different monogram, resembling two Xs, one above the other.

We trust that we have increased our readers' interest in these coins, by thus showing them to be memorials of a siege in which the conduct of the general commanding the place is declared to have been a model of firmness, constancy and wisdom, as it elicited the warm affection and gratitude of the inhabitants. They may also serve to recall to memory a man who was in some respects the greatest of his time. Such at least was the opinion of Niebuhr, who adds his testimony to his hero's goodness of heart and concludes: "Had I nothing left in the wide world but a crust of bread, I should be proud of sharing it with Carnot".||

The party who favor Genl. Grant's election to the Presidency have already commenced the medallic campaign by employing Mr. Key to cut a medal of their candidate. It is of size 18, bears, Obv. an excellent bust of Grant, to the observer's left; *leg.* GEN. U. S. GRANT. The General wears and epaulette with four stars, and there are four stars beneath the bust. The *Rev.* has, above a group of four flags issuing from a shield surmounted by an eagle, the Inscription: REPUBLICAN CANDIDATE FOR PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES. The elegance and superior execution of this piece augur well for a higher character of art than heretofore in the campaign medalets, of which we may expect to see ere long a copious crop. It is for sale by Wm. H. Warner, 728 Chestnut St.—Collectors may be interested in learning that the Dies of Mr. Key's fine McClellan Medal, size 33, *Rev.* Battles from the Siege of Yorktown to Antietam, &c., no longer exist. There were but two impressions taken in silver, one of which is in Mr. Key's collection, the other was presented to Folyard Degan, Marshal of the Keystone Club. The Die broke in making the last silver one; and there are but three impressions in copper. The numerous other specimens extant are in white metal.

* Lamartine. *Histoire des Girondius, Livre XLIX.*

† *Dictionnaire de la Conversation*, Art. Carnot.

‡ Lord Brougham, "Historical Sketches", Art. Carnot.

§ Alison. *Hist. of Europe*, &c., chap. LXXV.

¶ The details of this account are from Reinhard *Kupfer-Kabinet*, Vol. III., pp. 113-115. || Lord Brougham, *ub. sup.*

A PSEUDO-MEDAL.

The following article, taken from the *N. Y. Times* of May 26, 1868, is really painful to read, not merely as exemplifying the low state of the medallic art in this country, but as indicating the contemptuous opinion which tradesmen must entertain of American knowledge and taste. It would seem so at least, when they can, like Messrs. Starr & Marcus, thus palm off on Congress and the President, as a "Medal", a work which is evidently but a piece of plate, like an "épergne" or "plateau", to decorate the centre of a dining-table. The coolness with which we are informed by the describer that it "was made with tools, and not struck from a die" is positively amazing. If Congress voted a *Medal* to Mr. Peabody, then this nondescript affair manufactured by Starr & Marcus does not carry out the provisions of the Act, for it is no Medal; and if, as is most probable, that firm was employed explicitly to furnish a medal, then this piece of goldsmith's work must be rejected by the authorities, and Starr & Marcus should be informed that we have at least a Paquet in this country, not to speak of many other medalists perfectly competent to cut dies and strike a Medal, such as Congress ordered. The article from the *Times* is altogether so opposed in spirit to our paper on Medal Dies in the December number of this JOURNAL that the necessity of inculcating correct opinions on the subject is by such contrariety made doubly apparent; and we have therefore taken the liberty to send that number, with the present, to some of our public men who may be supposed to feel an interest in our national reputation as involved in questions of art.

THE PEABODY MEDAL.—Last week, the well-known house, Messrs. Starr & Marcus, silversmiths and jewellers, of this city, completed the gold medal which, at the last session of the Thirty-ninth Congress, the President of the United States was authorized to present to George Peabody, Esq., in consideration of his munificent gift of \$1,000,000 to the South for educational purposes, to be applied without regard to color.

It has been since forwarded to the State Department, and is pronounced to be the handsomest and most unique affair ever made in this country, and, as a work of art, far surpasses any medal ever presented by our Government heretofore. It is three inches in diameter and a half inch thick; on the front is the profile of Mr. Peabody *in alto rilievo*, and on the reverse the following inscription: "The people of the United States to George Peabody, in acknowledgment of his beneficent promotion of universal education." It is mounted on a base, and to the right of the medal are two palmetto trees in gold, six inches high, around which is twined the ivy, the emblem of friendship. To the left of the medal is the figure of Benevolence, with one hand resting upon the medal, holding in it a spray of laurel, and with the other pointing to Mr. Peabody. Under the palmetto trees are two children, one representing a white child and the other a black, the white child pointing to Benevolence and the black one to himself, as if saying, "Am I, too, to be educated?" The base is six inches long, three-fourths of an inch thick, and one and one-quarter inches high, and the whole work is of solid gold. In the rear of the medal, resting upon the base, is a perfect globe, which revolves, and around this are books and various instruments, representing the progress of civilization and education. On the front of the base is our national shield, executed in enamel. The whole is inclosed in a handsome cabinet of ebony and birdseye maple, lined with purple velvet, the top of which revolves when the medal is placed upon it, thus exhibiting it without placing the hand upon it to change its position. The entire work was made with tools, and not struck from a die. It is a most beautiful piece of workmanship, and is greatly admired by all who have seen it. To-day it will be exhibited to the members of the Cabinet at Washington, after which it will be placed on exhibition by Mr. R. S. Chilton, in the Capitol, where it will remain for some time in his charge.

Messrs. Starr & Marcus, some months ago, executed a magnificent service of solid silver to the order of Mr. Peabody, which that gentleman presented to Mr. Cyrus Field as a testimonial of an act of commercial integrity and honor.

A CRUEL HOAX.

The *Evening Post* of Saturday, May 16, contained the following:

DISCOVERY OF TREASURE AT HOBOKEN.—SIX THOUSAND DOLLARS IN COIN FOUND.—Patrick Murphy, a laborer, engaged in altering an old building at the southwest corner of Washington and Second streets, Hoboken, found six thousand dollars in gold and silver pieces, which had been secreted in a vault six feet by four, underneath the rear part of the structure.

The building was put up in 1826, and occupied as a bank. It is said that the property was once owned by John Jacob Astor. Subsequently, it formed part of the estate of the Kipp family. At present it is owned by Theophilus Butts. Mr. George Klattenhoff has leased the property, and he was fitting the building up for offices when the coin was found.

As soon as this item was pointed out to us by an observant friend, our imagination began to run riot in regard to this "find", this "treasure trove", this "*thesaurus inventus*"; and as no Crown-claim can operate in Nova Cæsarea since a little incident which took place in '76, we thought it well to write to "Theophilus Butts, Esq." (Greece, Anglo-Saxondom, and Feudalism all in one man's address!), explaining to this new proprietor that it would be to his advantage to place himself at once in communication with our Society. We instructed him as to the fact that many of these pieces of silver and gold might have a value altogether distinct from and superior to their intrinsic worth, and that from us honest folk he could be best informed thereanent. He of composite address vouchsafed not to reply. We thought this unkind in Theophilus, but a subsequent paragraph in another paper explained all, and left the editorial mind in its wonted theophilanthropic state. It was this:

A GOOD STORY SPOILED.—A sensational story has been in circulation for several days concerning a sum of money in gold and silver said to have been found in an old family mansion, now undergoing repairs, on the corner of Washington and Second streets, Hoboken, by a laborer named Murphy, some of the newspaper accounts placing the sum as high as \$7,000. On inquiring of a policeman at the house, we were informed that the sum total consisted of a fifty-cent silver coin, and one cent dated 1826.

TRANSACTIONS OF SOCIETIES.

AMERICAN NUMISMATIC AND ARCHÆOLOGICAL SOCIETY.

NOTICE.—*The American Numismatic and Archæological Society will be at all times pleased to communicate with any individuals or Societies, on Numismatic or Archæological topics, to answer questions and give all information desired. Letters of inquiry addressed to "ROBERT HEWITT, JR., 93 Wall St., Cor. Sec'y," will receive prompt attention.*

Regular Meeting, May 14th, 1868.—Present: the President; Messrs. Betts, Groh, Norton, Hanna, Nexsen, Parish, Levick, Hewitt, Perine and Oliver.

The minutes of the previous meeting, after slight amendment, were approved.

The Lincoln Medal Committee reported that seventy impressions of the medal were ready and would be delivered at the next meeting. After some discussion the report was accepted.

A donation of a large number of consular seals, autographs and counterfeit currency was received from Mr. C. L. Sauer, a curious old pistol from Col. A. B. Sage, and a rare copper coin from Mr. Norton. The President read a communication from Maj. C. P. Nichols, Springfield, Mass., which was accompanied by a curious Marriage Medal in gold, for exhibition before the Society. The President also read a letter from Mr. Alfred Sandham, of Montreal.

The following named gentlemen were proposed for membership by Pres. Anthon: Messrs. Francis S. Hoffman, T. Bailey Myers, and Dr. Thomas Addis Emmet.

Mr. Nexsen presented the following resolution, which was on motion adopted:

Resolved, That the Cor. Sec. be directed to present a copy of the 1st and 2d vols. of the NUMISMATIC JOURNAL to each of the following named Societies and Libraries, soliciting subscription from each for the coming year:

N. Y. Society Library,
Astor Library,
Mercantile Library, N. Y. City,

N. Y. Historical Society,
Long Island Historical Society,
Mercantile Library, Brooklyn.

The discussion of the 1793 cent ensued. President Anthon exhibited several fine specimens from the collection of Mr. C. I. Bushnell. Mr. Betts exhibited a photograph of the Mint building in which they were struck. Mr. Hewitt stated that the finest specimen he ever saw is in the possession of Mr. Appleton, Boston, and was brought from Germany. Mr. Levick read extracts from a tabular statement prepared by him, of the varieties, sales, average prices, &c. Further discussion was deferred to the next meeting, and the Society adjourned.

JAS. OLIVER, *Recording Secretary.*

Regular Meeting, May 28th, 1868.—Present: Messrs. Hewitt, Levick, Parish, Groh, Betts, Earle, Oliver. On motion, Mr. Hewitt was elected Chairman, *pro tem.*, in the absence of the regular officers. The minutes of the previous meeting were approved.

The Lincoln Medal Committee reported progress and delivered thirty-six of the medals. Report received with approval.

The Cor. Sec'y read a communication from the Minnesota Historical Society relating to the NUMISMATIC JOURNAL.

Dr. Thomas Addis Emmet, Mr. Francis S. Hoffman and Mr. T. Bailey Myers, were elected Resident Members of the Society.

On nomination by Mr. Levick, Mr. J. A. Bolen, of Springfield, Mass., was elected a Corresponding Member.

Mr. Levick moved, that in the absence of the President (who was attending the commemorative discourse on his uncle, the late Prof. Anthon, of Columbia College, by Prof. Drisler, at the Historical Society's building) the discussion on the cent of 1793 be postponed to another meeting, which was adopted.

Moved by Mr. Levick, that the numismatists throughout the country be invited to communicate information concerning the '93 cent to the Society, which was adopted; and a motion by Mr. Earle that, from the interest and industry manifested by Mr. Levick in the subject the correspondence be conducted by him, was also adopted.

On motion, adjourned.

JAS. OLIVER, *Recording Secretary.*

BOSTON NUMISMATIC SOCIETY.

The Monthly Meeting was held on Thursday, May 7th, at the usual hour. The report of the last meeting was read and accepted, and various matters of private business and interest were transacted. The President exhibited some coins and curiosities belonging to Mr. Herter, who obtained them at Sidon in Syria. The coins were a gold stater of Philip of Macedon, and two of Alexander the Great; one of the latter has the inscription in a curving line, and is said to be very rare. They formed part of the large collection of eight thousand found at Sidon in 1854, and supposed to have been the treasure of one of Alexander's officers. The curiosities were a cup of Phœnician glass of early date and very rude work, and a three-sided seal from Babylon; two sides were engraved, one with a head, the other with a representation of the bird-god. These articles were examined with much attention and interest. The Society adjourned at about 5 P. M.

W. S. APPLETON, *Secretary*.

RHODE ISLAND NUMISMATIC ASSOCIATION.

Regular Meeting, May 18, 1868.—In the absence of the President and Vice-President, Mr. Gor-ton was chosen chairman for the evening.

The Committees on Purchase of a Cabinet, and Transfer of the Society's Collection, presented their reports, showing that a Cabinet for coins had been procured, and the numismatic property of the Association transferred to the same.

A letter was read from Mr. Edward Cogan, of New York.

A large number of Harrison medals were exhibited by Mr. Winsor. Among other pieces of interest, was the "Equestrian Harrison", of which but three specimens are known.*

On motion, the Association adjourned.

G. D. HERSEY, *Secretary*.

The annexed slip from the "Montreal Daily Witness" gives evidence that our sister organization there is in vigorous life:

"MONTREAL NUMISMATIC SOCIETY.—We understand that His Excellency, the Gov.-General, has kindly consented to become the patron of the Numismatic and Antiquarian Society, of Montreal. This Society, though perhaps less demonstrative than some others, is, we have reason to believe, by no means idle nor without results. There is now in press and to be brought out, under its auspices, on Dominion Day, a work on the coins and tokens of Canada; a small volume to be illustrated with some sixty fac-similes of our present and past coins and tokens."

The Circular which ornaments this number, gives fuller information in relation to this desirable book, of which numismatists in the United States will certainly require a few hundred copies.

THE "RICKETTS'S CIRCUS" TOKENS.

We are acquainted with four of these curious and interesting pieces. Mr. Bushnell, in whose immense collection are generally found duplicates, triplicates, and quadruplicates of anything that is choice and difficult to obtain, possesses but one, in copper; while Mr. Levick, our co-editor, has not only one in copper, purchased for \$6 at Mr. Mickley's sale, but also two in silver, one of which was bought for \$7.50 on the same occasion. These prices are in accordance with the excessive rarity of this Token. It is of size 18, presenting on the one side the legend RICKETTS'S CIRCUS, between a festoon of leaves above and two branches of oak below; and on the other a coat of arms which may be roughly described as two swords on a chevron between three roses in an ermine field, with an arm as crest, grasping in the hand a scimitar, the whole between a palm branch and one of olive. The arms of Sir Cornwallis Ricketts, of The Elms, Gloucester, as given in Burke's "Dictionary of the Peerage and Baronetage", 1865, are similar, with additions.

The following extracts from the "Philadelphia Mail, or Claypoole's Daily Advertiser", for 1793,

* In relation to this piece we append the following valuable extract from a private letter of our esteemed correspondent, Mr. Hersey:

"At the sale of Mr. Henry A. Smith (of Cleveland, Ohio), in New York, some years ago, the Equestrian Harrison was for the first time offered for sale. The piece was in nothing more than fair condition, and thought by the owner, and believed by collectors generally, to be unique. At that time, however, two Providence collectors, Messrs. Meader and Jenks, had each a *proof specimen*. Mr. J. in passing a jewelry store, a few months previous, saw them in the window, and purchased them for *six cents each*; at the same time buying a number of other Harrison medals for a like exorbitant price. The proprietor said that the lot had been in an old box ever since the Harrison campaign. Mr. Jenks gave one of the two 'Equestrians' to Mr. Meader, from whom it was lately obtained by Mr. Winsor; and sold the other to Mr. Woodward, who sold it, in his October sale of that year (1863), to Mr. John F. McCoy, for \$15. At that gentleman's sale, the same piece brought \$17.50. It was bought, I think, by Mr. Robert Hewitt, Jr. The Smith specimen is said to be in Mr. Appleton's cabinet."

will exhibit the nature of the interest which attaches to these curiosities. The first is an advertisement which we print at full length, from the paper of April 22 :

CIRCUS. Mr. RICKETTS respectfully informs the Ladies and Gentlemen of *Philadelphia*, that at Five o'clock, THIS AFTER-NOON, his *Equestrian Exercises* will commence as usual. The PRESIDENT of the United States and Family will honor the Circus with their company. For the future Mr. RICKETTS will not particularize the Exercises which he means to perform, being resolved always to exert his best abilities in rendering satisfaction to the generous and enlightened citizens of *Philadelphia*, whose liberal encouragement he takes this public mode of acknowledging with gratitude—and the continuance of whose patronage he will constantly endeavor to deserve. Mr. RICKETTS attends at the Circus every morning from *six to eight*, for the purpose of instructing Gentlemen, and from *eight to eleven* he will attend such Ladies as mean to perfect themselves in the polite and elegant accomplishment of Riding and managing their horses. Ladies' Horses broke at short notice.

From the paper of May 15, we learn that the Circus was in Market Street, at the corner of Twelfth, and that the cost of Tickets was "Box one dollar, Pit half a dollar". Mr. Ricketts seems to have deviated, as men will do, from the system announced at the beginning, for we have his Exercises particularized from time to time in subsequent advertisements, as for instance in the programme for May 22 : "Besides a number of new Feats, Mr. RICKETTS will ride a single horse, standing erect with Two Eggs fastened to the bottom of his feet". But Science now disputed the field with Art. In the issue of May 23, we read that on the 30th, at Ricketts's Circus, the "first Experiment of Natural Philosophy with the Parachute or Falling Screen, that ever was made on the continent of America, will be made by Mr. Blanchard". On the 28th, Blanchard himself signs a communication to the Editor, ending : "Citizen Genet, minister of the Republic of France, has assured me of his intention of being a witness to this experiment".

After several postponements, the exhibition finally took place, as we read in the paper of June 7, and with complete success, on Wednesday, June 5, 1793. A dog, a cat, and a squirrel, were deposited in a basket affixed to the parachute, and a match was so placed as to burn, at a certain moment, the connection between the parachute and the balloon. When the latter was about a mile high, the cord separated, and the animals were "brought back alive, with great triumph, to the Circus, surrounded by vast crowds of admiring spectators".

DIES CUT BY J. A. BOLEN, OF SPRINGFIELD, MASS.

A SUPPLEMENT.

In our JOURNAL for August, 1866, appeared a descriptive list of Mr. Bolen's productions, which has been continued in "Mason's Coin and Stamp Collectors' Magazine" for April, 1868. As we have, however, through the kindness of Major C. P. Nichols, of Springfield, and that of Mr. Bolen himself, been recently placed in possession of information on the subject, not contained in either of those articles, we believe that our readers will be obliged to us for supplementing them both with the additional facts which we have thus acquired. And first, to our former catalogue of 23 pieces (JOURNAL, Vol. I., p. 31) we are enabled to annex, on Mr. Bolen's own authority, the following details :

- | | | | |
|---------|----|--|--|
| No. 1. | 75 | struck in copper, 125 in white metal ; | Dies sold to Mr. Vinton. |
| No. 2. | 30 | struck in copper ; | Dies sold to Mr. Woodward, who struck 12 in silver, and destroyed the Dies. |
| No. 3. | 5 | struck in copper ; | |
| No. 4. | 75 | " " and 75 in brass ; | } Dies sold to Mr. Mason, of Brooklyn. |
| No. 5. | 75 | " " " " ; | |
| No. 6. | 60 | " " and 5 in silver ; | Dies destroyed. |
| No. 7. | 30 | " " ; | } Dies sold to Dr. Edwards, after they had been defaced, or battered so as not to be fit to use. |
| No. 8. | 30 | " " ; | |
| No. 9. | 2 | " lead ; | Dies destroyed. |
| No. 10. | 25 | " copper ; | Reverse Die sold to Dr. Edwards. |
| No. 11. | 20 | " " ; | Dies sold to Dr. Edwards. |
| No. 12. | | Dies sold to Dr. Edwards ; | Mr. Cogan has them at present ; number struck unknown. |
| No. 13. | 25 | struck in copper ; | Dies destroyed. |
| No. 14. | 5 | " " ; | " sold to Mr. McCoy. |
| No. 15. | | None struck by Bolen ; | Dies sold to Mr. McCoy. |
| No. 16. | 2 | struck in copper ; | Reverse Die destroyed.* |
| No. 17. | 6 | " lead ; | used as a Tag by the U. S. Government, which has the Die. |
| No. 18. | | A few struck in copper and tin ; | Dies sold to Mr. McCoy. |
| No. 19. | 10 | " " and 6 in tin ; | Dies destroyed. |
| No. 20. | 2 | struck in tin ; | Dies destroyed. |
| No. 21. | 50 | " copper, and 50 in tin ; | Obverse Die destroyed. |
| No. 22. | 10 | " " 40 " and one in brass ; | } Dies in Mr. Bolen's possession. |
| No. 23. | 5 | " " 400 " " " ; | |

*This piece, which, through the politeness of Maj. Nichols, we have at this moment before our eyes, made as it is of a copper bolt from the wreck of the *Filgate Congress*, is a most interesting example of the "Historic Material" treated of in our April number.

We next give Mr. Bolen's more recent works, Op. 24 to Op. 32, as they would be called in musical phraseology, taken from "Mason's Magazine", but with additions similar to the foregoing.

- No. 24. Historical Token. Ob. Eagle on Shield, "Massachusetts 1866." Rev. "Lexington, April 19, 1775. Baltimore, April 19, 1861." Size 18. Silver, 2; copper, 14; tin, 1; brass, 1: Dies in Mr. Bolen's possession.
- No. 25. Springfield Token. Ob. same as No. 24. Rev. "Springfield Antiquarians. Jas. Parker, Wm. H. Bowdoin, C. B. Newell, J. A. Bolen, J. Whitcomb, D. K. Lee, Wm. Clogston." Size 18. Silver, 3; copper, 14; tin, 1; brass, 1: Dies in Mr. Bolen's possession.
- No. 26. Business Card. Ob. Head to Left, "J. A. Bolen, 1867." Rev. same as No. 21. Size 16. Copper, 26; tin, 26; brass, 1: Dies in Mr. Bolen's possession.
- No. 27. Washington Medal. Ob. Head to right, "Washington." Rev. "Geo. Washington. 1st President. U. S. The Union is the Main Prop of our Liberty." Size 16. Silver, 2; copper, 16; tin, 3; brass, 1: Dies in Mr. Bolen's possession.
- No. 28. Jefferson Medal. Ob. Head to right, "Jefferson." Rev. "Thomas Jefferson. 3d President. U. S. Equal and Exact Justice to All Men." Size 16. Silver, 3; copper, 16; tin, 3; brass, 1: Dies in Mr. Bolen's possession.
- No. 29. Jackson Medal. Ob. Head to right, "Jackson." Rev. "Andrew Jackson. 7th President. U. S. The Stern Old Soldier. A Foe to Traitors." Size 16. Silver, 3; copper, 16; tin, 3; brass, 1: Dies in Mr. Bolen's possession.
- No. 30. Lincoln Medal. Ob. Head to right, "Lincoln." Rev. "Abraham Lincoln. 16th President. U. S. Emancipation, the Great Event of the 19th Century." Size 16. Silver, 3; copper, 16; tin, 3; brass, 1: Dies in Mr. Bolen's possession.
- No. 31. Webster Medal. Ob. Head to right, "Webster." Rev. "Daniel Webster. The Able Defender of the Constitution." Size 16. Silver, 3; copper, 16; tin, 3; brass, 1: Dies in Mr. Bolen's possession.
- No. 32. Libertas Americana Medal. Ob. Head to left with flowing hair, liberty-cap over right shoulder, "Libertas Americana. 4 Juil. 1776." Rev. same as ob. of No. 26. Size 16. Silver, 3; copper, 16; tin, 3; brass, 1: Dies in Mr. Bolen's possession.
- Mr. Bolen has also made, to special order, certain *Mules*, viz: Washington, Rev. Libertas Americana, 6, in silver. Jefferson, Rev. Libertas Americana, 1, in silver. Lincoln, Rev. Libertas Americana, 1, in silver.

Mr. Bolen can furnish Medalets 27-32 for \$3 the set, in copper, or \$1.50 in tin. He does not keep them, but will strike them if ordered. So too with regard to Nos. 22, 24, 25, which may be had for 50 cents each in copper, or half-price in tin; and Nos. 23 and 26, for 25 cents in copper. Nos. 7, 8, and 11, may also be had at \$2 each, in copper; and No. 18 at 25 cents, in tin.

QUERY AND REPLY.

We lately received, through Mr. Desmond Fitzgerald, formerly Vice-President of the Rhode Island Numismatic Association, but now Civil Engineer at Spencer, Ind., a Query from a Lady, *innominata*, in relation to the meaning of the crossed Ls on the Louisiana coppers of 1721 and 1722. We are sorry to say that we have lost the original communication, undoubtedly from excessive carefulness in laying it aside, for we really attached great importance to this, our first, contribution from a correspondent of the gentler sex. We also devoted some thought to the subject of the Ls, though aware that the Association are engaged in investigating it, and expecting therefore some solid result from their researches. We tried to make out a connection between L for Louis, and L for Law, that is John Law, of the celebrated Mississippi Scheme, which flourished about this time; but such a combination of the name of a king with that of a commoner would have been contrary to all monarchic etiquette, and is unsupported by evidence. Next we sought an interpretation in the meaning of L, as a Roman numeral, but this would not do either, for Louis Quinze was not the *fiftieth* King of France, though nearly so, and the coins of Louis Quatorze, his predecessor, also have this duplicated L. Dr. Dickeson's surmise, that the letters denote, respectively, Louis and Louisiana, is plausible. We wonder, however, that his imagination, so powerful in regard to the R F, did not inspire him to explain these characters as "Loathsome Louis"; but he probably remembered that such an appellation, appropriate enough in after years, would not have been applicable to the promising boy of eleven, in 1721. On the whole, we are disposed to regard this device as a mere Monogram. Two Ls, placed back to back, and surmounted by a crown, appear on a small silver coin in our possession, of the year 1720, intended for circulation in France; and, on a Crown of 1725, of which we have a representation before us, eight Ls thus *adversed* in pairs, are so arranged as to form a cross. It is likely that they have no more significance than the interlinked Cs, on the Crowns of Charles, II., of England. As these may imply "Charles, son and successor of Charles", "Carolus a Carolo", so the other letters may perhaps mean "Louis, great-grandson and successor of Louis".



COINS,

TOKENS, &c.,

OF THE

DOMINION OF CANADA,

PUBLISHED UNDER THE AUSPICES OF THE

Numismatic & Antiquarian Society

OF MONTREAL;

— BY —

JOSHUA L. BRONSDON, F.N.S., PRESIDENT, N. & A. S.,

— AND —

ALFRED SANDHAM, CURATOR, N. & A. S., and Corresponding Member
Amer. Num. & Arch. Socy of New York.

Will be published on July 1, 1868,

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History of the Currency and Coinage of Canada,

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A M E R I C A N JOURNAL OF NUMISMATICS,

AND

Bulletin of the American Numismatic and Archæological Society.

VOL. III.

NEW YORK, JULY, 1868.

No. 3.

ROMAN FAMILY COINS.

Among the friendly criticisms which have been pronounced upon this JOURNAL, since it passed into the hands of its present Literary Editor, the one which has most frequently come to our ears is that its articles "are of too *learned* a character". To us, mere tyros as we have ever confessed ourselves to be in the vast field of Numismatics, and taking up, as we do, that most comprehensive study comparatively late in life, the charge appears amusing in itself, though unsatisfactory in regard to the low standard of judgment which it of necessity implies. Let those who hazard such an opinion repair to the Numismatic Alcove of the Astor Library, and spend half an hour in turning over the pages of the French and English Numismatic Periodicals there collected, and they will return home with a somewhat juster notion of what constitutes real learning in this science. One of our enthusiastic admirers, for we have our share of these as well as of fault-finders, does not hesitate to write to us that it is "the study of studies"; and so it is, when we consider that every branch of human knowledge may not only be made subservient to it, but is, each in its turn, absolutely necessary for its elucidation. In relation to our own method of proceeding, we declared as long ago as May, 1867, that it was our sole ambition to deserve old Chaucer's eulogy, gladly to "lerne and gladly teche". For what says the proverbial distich which Sir William Hamilton has quoted on this most effective means of self-instruction?—

"Discere si quæris, doceas : sic ipse doceris ;
Nam studio tali tibi proficis atque sodali."*

An actual and prominent fault in the JOURNAL, on the other hand, is, as we are well convinced, its excessive sameness of style, and want of variety in matter, resulting, as they do, from the fact that we so rarely receive literary contributions either from critics or admirers. Hence three-fourths of every number have to be supplied by the Editor's own pen. This palpable disproportion, while it imposes on him too severe a burden, is altogether at variance with the correct theory of a periodical publication ; and we would take this opportunity to observe that the want of punctuality of which some of our friends complain, is directly traceable to this cause. The professional and business engagements of the Editors must take precedence of their gratuitous attention to the JOURNAL ; but, while we no longer profess to issue it on the *First*, we nevertheless endeavor not to overpass the middle of each month. If this reluctance on the part of contributors, of which we feel the consequences in over-work, and our subscribers in want of promptness, arise in any degree from a modest fancy that the Editors, or the Society, or American numismatists anywhere, are profoundly or alarmingly erudite, they ought at once to disabuse themselves of the error, and proceed henceforward on the simple plan of "teach and be taught", telling us all that they know, while we furnish in return what little our stores can yield. In connection with this topic we would observe that it has long been a favorite idea with us personally, to transfer the conduct of the JOURNAL annually from one of our principal Numismatic Societies to another. Each one, in turn, delegating the editorship to some competent officer or member, little jealousies would be soothed, a healthy emulation would be excited, the labor of contributing to the general stock of knowledge fairly distributed, and every good result of a Numismatic Convention attained, without its attendant confusion and waste of time and power.

* Note by Sir William Hamilton in his edition of Reid's Collected Writings, Edinb. 1849, p. 725-c

The bond of union between the fraternity throughout our land would thereby be rendered strong and beneficial, and the JOURNAL would become most thoroughly an *American* one.

To those who have perused with any degree of attention our successive numbers it will have been evident—and this alone is sufficient to confute the accusation which has been brought against us—that the intensely interesting subjects of Greek and Roman Numismatics have barely been touched on in our pages. Our silence on such themes, which absorb the whole attention of many collectors, at least in foreign countries, may be attributed partly to that ignorance which we candidly avow, partly to the comparative difficulty of obtaining specimens for study. In our private Cabinet, while the drawers devoted to modern times and countries are, many of them, filled to repletion, and our historic crowns and dollars count by hundreds, the ancient department, on the contrary, is scant and slow of growth. Mr. Oliver's recent sale has enabled us to supply a few of its lamentable deficiencies, or at least to lay the foundation of what may eventually illustrate, to some appreciable degree, the history of those immortal races from whom we derive so much of our present culture. Having obtained, in addition to many others, between forty and fifty of his "Roman Family Coins", we were led, while cursorily examining these and a few more which we already possessed, to consider the broad and vivid light which they throw on the Annals, the Antiquities and the Mythology of the "*Gens Togata*". In relation to Roman Antiquities, especially, we could not but look back with regret to the dreary college lessons in "the old man Adam", that worthy Edinburgh pedagogue, unenlivened, according to our student experience, by a single comparison with modern institutions, or illustration from numismatic memorials. How would our eyes have kindled could we then have seen, or owned, as we do now, at an insignificant cost, a coin of the Family ACILIA, with its type of Hygeia on the one side, and Salus, beautiful as she ought to be, on the other, with the legend III VIR VALETU (dinis), proving the existence of a Metropolitan Board of Health at Rome! With what increase of interest would we have read, in the seventeenth Book of the Odyssey, the story of the old dog Argus, who alone of all the dwellers on Ithaca, recognizes Ulysses in his mendicant disguise, and who dies of joy at the sight of the long absent king, could we have viewed, as now, that incident represented on a Denarius of the Gens MAMILIA, which traced its origin to "the man of many counsels" through his granddaughter Mamilia and his son Telegonus! How clear a glance do we gain into the mystery of Roman supernaturalism when we observe the demons Paleness and Fear ("Pallor" and "Pavor") each on coins of the HOSTILII, as an assertion of the house's descent from King Tullus Hostilius, who built a temple to these deities after he had been routed by the men of Veii! How completely do such evidences of vitality counteract the too prevalent tone of thinking in respect to the men of old, as if they had never lived essentially the same life as we!

Our established system being to form a Numismatic Library in proportion to the extent of our Cabinet, we have taken a survey of the books relating to this subject of "Roman Consular, or Family Coins," as they are called, in contradistinction to those of the Empire; and, not possessing, as yet, a single treatise of the kind, have marked them out to be purchased, as opportunity may serve. Vaillant's "*Nummi Antiqui Familiarum Romanarum*", published at Amsterdam, 1703, chronologically heads the list. Next follows the "*Thesaurus*" of Morell, with the commentary of Havercamp, Amsterdam, 1734. Gessner's "*Thesaurus Numismatum*", a ponderous folio like the two preceding, and described on p. xvii of Pinkerton's preface, comes next in order. An Italian work by G. G. Riccio, entitled "*Le Monete delle Antiche Famiglie di Roma*", of which the second edition was published at Naples in 1843, appears to enjoy a high reputation; but we observe that the compiler of Thieme's "*Numismatischer Verkehr*", or quarterly catalogue of coins kept on sale at Leipsic, almost always refers, in the case of Roman Family Coins, to a French authority, Cohen's "*Monnaies Impériales*", in which the mintage of the Republic would therefore seem to be included. We pass from these "*desiderata*" to other, and accessible, publications. In Akerman's "Numismatic Manual" we find little more than an index of names of Families, with the oracular C appended to almost every one and indicating that its silver is common. The subject is treated in a more satisfactory way in Humphreys' "Coin Collector's Manual," which affords the student some attractive glimpses, as it were, into a fertile region. Our

own information, at the moment, is however mainly derived from Grässe's "*Handbuch der Alten Numismatik*", Leipsic, 1854, a book elaborated with the usual German conscientiousness, and adorned with electrotype fac-similes of many of the coins described. On it we shall generally rely for the correctness of our further observations, after reminding the reader that Dr. William Smith's "*Dictionary of Greek and Roman Antiquities*", and especially his "*Dictionary of Greek and Roman Biography and Mythology*", impart extensive knowledge on all points involved in these researches, not seldom accompanied by wood-cuts of coins.

The articles in these Dictionaries, being furnished by some of the best scholars of England, and based on the investigations of their German guides, are quite worthy of the advanced position which the European learning of our day has gained in the exploration of antiquity. We accordingly find the remarks on Family Coins, which these volumes contain, to be more in accordance with those of Grässe, than with such descriptions as we have met with in English and American catalogues, from Dr. Mead's, printed more than a century ago, down to Mr. Oliver's of last month. The reverse of ACOLEIA, for example, is given, in the former, as "*Tres nymphæ in arbores mutatæ*"; in the latter, as "the three sisters of Phæton changing into trees"; but, our German authority, in addition to the interpretation of the female head on the obverse as Acca Laurentia, nurse of Romulus, which neither of the others gives, explains the reverse as exhibiting statues of three tree-nymphs, the "*nymphæ quæquetulanæ*", at the sanctuary of the Lares, on the Cælian Mount. Here then we have original exploration, and a deviation from the beaten path into a new road, which the enthusiastic student will pursue with eagerness.

As the Family Coins are always arranged, so far as we know, in alphabetical order, the situation of a novice, in entering on their study, is even more confusing than that of the rustic in the restaurant. We shall therefore confine ourselves to the letter A at present, and get through with that, as he did with the "potages", at one sitting. We obtained, at the Oliver sale, the AEMILIA, with the device of King Aretas of Arabia kneeling by the side of his camel in token of submission to M. Aemilius Scaurus. This piece is both elegantly delineated and exactly described and explained in "Smith", one side relating, as it does, to Scaurus, Sulla's step-son, whose interesting biography is also given there, and the other to P. Plautius Hypsæus, Scaurus' colleague as Curule Ædile. King Aretas of Arabia (Petræa) is supposed by Mr. Watson, in an interesting and valuable letter recently written us in regard to Family Coins, to be the father of that first wife of Herod Antipas, whom Herod divorced to make room for Herodias. He is spoken of as "Aretas the King" in 2 *Corinth.* xi. 32. But, according to Smith, our correspondent is incorrect in this, as the Aretas defeated by Scaurus lived too long before to admit of their identity. The father of this Scaurus, called like the son, Marcus Æmilius, restored, while censor, the famous Milvian, which we take to be equivalent to Æmilian, bridge over the Tiber, afterwards celebrated for the battle in which Constantine defeated Maxentius and overthrew paganism, A.D. 312; and Mr. Watson observes that another AEMILIA, which we acquired, rev. an equestrian figure on a bridge, may have reference thereto. This is possible.

The so-called "legionary" coins of the family ANTONIA, of which we obtained, at the sale, one pertaining to the Seventh Legion, appear to us to be eminently interesting. On the obverse there is a fine Galley, with the legend ANT AVG III. VIR RPC, that is, Antonius, Augur, Triumvir for Consolidating the Republic. On the reverse we have the Roman legionary Eagle, between two ordinary standards, and with the legend LEG VII. The sacred bird, as there represented, is very peculiar in appearance, altogether different from his "American cousin", but undoubtedly a correct portrait of the golden one which no Roman soldier could abandon and honorably live. The best account of these coins which we have met with is contained in a little book not yet cited by us, entitled "*A Manual of Roman Coins*",* with no author's name, but published at London in 1865. With this quotation

* The writer, whose initials are W. B., and who does not appear to be a perfect master of the English language, gives us in his Introduction, p. 2, the following account which supplements our inadequate notice of one of the authorities mentioned above: "The most complete and best work on Roman coins is H. Cohen's '*Médailles Consulaires*', Paris, 1857, 4to.; and *Médailles Impériales*', six volumes, 8vo, by the same author, who has described every type known, except the colonial and Greek imperial coins, which is still a desideratum".

we close our article, having broken ground in a soil which will manifestly, and richly, repay cultivation. "The numbers run from II. to XXVI. consecutively, and there is one of the XXX legion. The first legion appears on the coins LEG. PRI.; it is excessively rare; a specimen was sold in the Campana sale, in 1846, for £9 15s. 6d. Dr. Knott had a specimen reading LEG. PMA. The one described by Eckhel, LEG. I., specimens of which are occasionally seen in collections, is one of the common varieties, with part of the number erased, leaving only I. This has been done by some rascal to pass for a genuine coin of the first legion, and by this means enhance its price. The fourth legion is numbered IIII. and IV.; the ninth VIIII. and IX.; the fourteenth, XIII. and XIV.; the eighteenth, XVIII. and XIX.; and the nineteenth, XVIII., and XIX."

INTERESTING DISCOVERY. A BERMUDA SIXPENCE!

NO. 100 WILLIAM STREET, 6th July, 1868.

MY DEAR SIR:—I write these few lines under the impression that the readers of the NUMISMATIC JOURNAL will be interested in learning that a gentleman of my acquaintance, of the name of Holmes, and living in Brooklyn, has in his possession a coin which, in my judgment, proves that the collectors have been wrong up to this time in calling the Bermuda piece a PENNY. It has the figure of XII on it, and the piece that I allude to is just half the size, having VI, which shows that it was meant for sixpence, and was doubtless forced upon the people in hard times at the value of sixpence, and what has hitherto been called the penny at twelve pence, in the same manner as the Gun Money of James the Second of England was passed as silver money, or at the value of the crown, half crown, shilling and sixpence.

The coin in Mr. Holmes' possession is, most unquestionably, genuine. It was sent to him by his brother, residing in Bermuda, and the family from whom it came have had it for seventeen years.

Mr. H. told me that he wrote to his brother some few years back describing what we have always called the Bermuda Hog Penny, and told him that if he should ever come across one it would pay him to purchase it, not however expecting that he would ever meet with one, and much less with what he called the half penny.

I have spoken to Mr. Mickley about it, and he tells me he had never heard of it before. I have never had any great fancy for the term *unique*, but I think the coin in question is about as much entitled to the term as any coin in the United states.

Yours faithfully,

EDWARD COGAN.

To Dr. C. E. ANTHON.

NUMISMATICS IN LITERATURE.

MR. EDITOR:

In reply to your invitation, given in the last November number, I venture to send you a few thoughts, strung together at random, hoping that they may be found worthy of a corner in the JOURNAL.

I was much interested in your February correspondent's researches through the poetic world for "Numismatic Extracts"; and I am desirous of adding to Ben. Tivoglio's commendation of Dr. Leyden's *Ode to an Indian Gold Coin*, the recorded fact of that talented author's having "on one occasion walked between forty and fifty miles, and back again, for the sole purpose of visiting an old person who possessed an ancient historical ballad".

I, too, am unacquainted with a reference to any coin, by name, on the part of any American poet; and conclude that the invention of the universally-accepted phrase "*Almighty Dollar*" must be regarded as the only instance of its kind in American literature.

In your November number you allude to the frequent reference to coins by Shakespeare, and to the instances you noticed might be added:—

"Were I in England now, and had but this fish painted, not a holiday fool there but would give a *piece of silver*; there would this monster make a man; any strange beast there makes a man; when they will not give a *doit* to relieve a beggar they will lay out ten to see a dead Indian."—TEMPEST, ACT 2, SCENE 2.

Again:—

"Here is the Will, and under Cæsar's seal,

"To every Roman citizen he gives

"To every several man, seventy-five *drachmas*."

JULIUS CÆSAR, ACT 3, SCENE 2.

In "The Merchant of Venice", we find:—

Bassanio.—"For thy three thousand *ducats* here is six.

Shylock.—"If every *ducat* in six thousand *ducats*

"Were in six parts, and every part a *ducat*,

"I would not draw them, I would have my bond".

Id. ACT 4, SCENE 1.

We have "doits" and "chequins", continually recurring, with "pennies" and "halfpennies" past counting.

To come down to later times:—in Bickerstaffe's "Love in a Village" (1762), we have the "Jolly Miller" singing,

"No lawyer, surgeon or doctor e'er had a *groat* from me",
besides the time-honored song,

"I'd rather have a *guinea* than a *one pound note*".

In a collection entitled "The Whim of the Day", published in 1801, we find a satirical song, "The Guinea":—

"The worst of all dunces, we know very well,

"Only show them a *guinea*, I warrant they spell".

Throughout Dibdin's songs we have constant allusion to money, albeit under such phrases as "*yellow boys*", and "*shiners*"; whilst, even in our own day, we have Horace Smith in his "Address to the Mummy" suggesting that

"Perchance, that very hand, now pinioned flat,

"Has dropped a *halfpenny* in Homer's hat";

and, better still, to our purpose, poor Tom Hood, in his humorous poem "Miss Kilmansegge and her Golden Leg" has certainly rung the changes on Gold to a greater extent than has ever been crowded into so small a space:—

"Gold! Gold! Gold! Gold!

"Good or bad, a thousand fold,

"How widely its agencies vary,

"To save, to ruin, to curse, to bless,

"As even its minted coins express,

"Now stamped with the image of good *Queen Bess*,

"And now with a *Bloody Mary*".

MR. EDITOR, I am reminded of John Gilpin's ride, showing how he rode farther than he intended. I have gone beyond my bounds, and out of reasonable length, so must close by announcing that, if acceptable to your pages, I can show that Scotch literature also is replete with allusion to the "Anti-quarian Trade," to say nothing of the old English Essayists. I however make my bow for this time, assuring you

"Hæc scripsi non otii abundantia, sed amoris erga te".

TULLY'S EPISTLES.

I have written this not out of abundance of leisure but of my good wishes toward you.

I am, sir, yours obediently,

A VOICE FROM THE CROWD.

Montreal, May 8th, 1868.

TRANSACTIONS OF SOCIETIES.

AMERICAN NUMISMATIC AND ARCHÆOLOGICAL SOCIETY.

NOTICE.—*The American Numismatic and Archæological Society will be at all times pleased to communicate with any individuals or Societies, on Numismatic or Archæological topics, to answer questions and give all information desired. Letters of inquiry addressed to "ROBERT HEWITT, JR., 93 Wall St., Cor. Sec'y," will receive prompt attention.*

Regular Meeting, June 11th, 1868.—Owing to the inclemency of the weather, there was not a quorum present this evening. The President exhibited the following English Coronation Medals in silver: James II., Anne, George I., George II., Caroline, George III., Charlotte, George IV., William the Fourth and Adelaide, Halliday's Victoria, and Pistrucci's Victoria.

Regular Meeting, June 25th, 1868.—President Anthon in the chair. After the reading and approval of the minutes of the previous meeting, the Editorial Committee reported progress.

Mr. Parish, on behalf of the Lincoln Medal Committee, reported the distribution of fifty-four of the medals to subscribers.

A motion of Mr. Wood, that the Lincoln Medal, now provisionally in the possession of the Mint, be presented definitively to the Cabinet there, was adopted.

Donations: Confederate paper money from Mr. Leonard, Norwalk, Conn. Consular Seals and Autographs from Mr. C. L. Sauer, N. Y. A 50 Centime piece of Napoleon III., from Mr. W. D. Greene. The Constitution and By-Laws of the R. I. Num. Society, from the Society. A photograph of a Wedgewood Medallion of Franklin, from Mr. Parker, Springfield, Mass. Revenue Stamps from Mr. Applegate, San Francisco. A copy of Snowden's Washington and National Medals, a volume on the Catacombs of Rome, three Grant Campaign Medals and Postage Stamps, all from Mr. F. A. Wood, N. Y.

The Corresponding Secretary read a number of letters and communications from Corresponding Members and others.

On nomination by Mr. J. N. T. Levick, Messrs. T. F. Bates, Grand Traverse, Mich., Chas. Gschwend, Etna, Pa., B. De Silva, New Orleans, La., were elected Corresponding Members of the Society.

A paper on the Somerindyke Mansion, Bloomingdale road, near the Five Mile Stone, refuting some statements of an article in the *N. Y. Evening Post*, such as that Louis Philippe taught school there or somewhere in this country, was read by Mr. Parish, for which thanks were voted. Specimens of Dutch Tiles from the chimney-piece in Louis Philippe's school-room, so-called, were exhibited in connection with the paper.

On motion, a committee was appointed to present to the Union League Club an impression of the Lincoln Medal. The President exhibited a very large silver Coronation Medal of the Emperor Alexander of Russia, and a proof Thaler of Liechtenstein, the smallest State in Germany, after which the Society adjourned to the second Thursday in October.

JAS. OLIVER, *Recording Secretary.*

NEW ENGLAND NUMISMATIC AND ARCHÆOLOGICAL SOCIETY.

At the regular meeting of this Society on Thursday evening, June 18th, it was voted to procure a copy of the work on Canadian tokens, shortly to be published, for the Society.

Mr. Crosby exhibited a gold medal presented to Hon. G. V. Fox, Assistant Secretary of the Navy, during his late visit to Russia. This Medal is size 43, and weighs $7\frac{1}{2}$ oz. It was struck by order of the Emperor of Russia to commemorate the Edict of Emancipation, and bears upon the obverse a Noble and Serf clasping hands in presence of the Emperor. At the feet of the Emperor lie broken shackles, at the right are Astronomical instruments, and at the left Agricultural implements, fruit and grain. Legend, "19 February, 1861." (Old style.)

The reverse bears a radiant cross surrounded by a legend, of which the following is a translation: "Orthodox people under this sign pray to God to bless the Act of Emancipation."

Mr. Crosby also exhibited the three sizes of the Wyon copy of the Lincoln Medal published by the American Numismatic and Archæological Society of New York.

After attending to the regular business of the Society, the meeting adjourned.

S. H. CHADBOURNE, *Secretary, pro tem.*

RHODE ISLAND NUMISMATIC ASSOCIATION.

Regular Meeting, June 15, 1868.—The meeting called to order at 8 o'clock; the President in the chair. Nothing satisfactory was presented concerning the Louisiana pieces of 1721-22, and the subject was postponed till the next meeting. The discussion of U. S. Cents of 1793, also deferred.

The Association listened to a valuable biographical sketch of Gen. Harrison, read by Mr. Gorton, and on motion of Mr. Paine adopted the following resolution:

Resolved, That the thanks of the Society be tendered to Mr. Gorton for his interesting essay, and that a copy be requested for the archives of the Association.

The Cabinet Keeper reported a donation to the Society by Mr. Fisher of a number of Colonials, nearly a complete set of Half Cents in excellent condition, a Victoria Bridge Medal, proof, and nine specimens of Rhode Island Colonial and Continental currency. Mr. Winsor exhibited a complete set of the Ormond Siege Pieces, and a large number of English Copper coins, the latter proofs.

A letter was read from Prof. Charles E. Anthon, and the Association adjourned to September 21st.

G. D. HERSEY, *Secretary*.

THE STANDARD CURRENCY OF BORNEO.

"The standard currency of Borneo is brass guns. This is not a figure of speech, nor do I mean small pistols or blunderbusses; but real cannon, five to ten feet long, and heavy in proportion. The metal is estimated at so much a picul, and articles are bought and sold, and change given by means of this awkward coinage. The picul contains 100 *catties*, each of which weighs about $1\frac{1}{4}$ English pounds. There is one advantage about this currency: it is not easily stolen."—*F. Boyle, Adventures among the Dyaks*, p. 100.

To the word *catties* the author subjoins a foot-note as follows:—

"Tea purchased in small quantities is frequently enclosed in boxes containing one *catty*. I offer a diffident suggestion that this may possibly be the derivation of our familiar tea-caddy." *

THE OLIVER SALE.

Mr. Oliver's interesting Sale, which took place on the 3d, 4th, and 5th of last month, may be regarded as, on the whole, a success. The ancient coins brought prices decidedly low. There seems to be, in regard to such pieces, an apathy which ought not to exist. The Medals, which were generally fine, and selected from various sales, during a course of years, with discrimination and taste, also sold low. There were numerous specimens of the beautiful Italian portrait medals of Cerbara and Girometti, by no means easy to meet with, sacrificed at almost nominal prices. The English coins, on the other hand, sold very well, the "Oxford Pound Piece" bringing \$46; a complete set of "Ormond Siege Pieces" (7), \$28; the Silver War Medals and Coronation Medals, eliciting very liberal bids, and the Canadian Tokens, extravagant ones. The "Side-View" Bank of Montreal Half-penny, for instance, sold for \$2.50; the "Bank Token, $\frac{1}{2}$ Penny, Montreal," for \$4.25; Lesslie & Sons' 2 D. for \$1.75; "F. McDermott; Depository of Arts, St. John," for \$1.50, and a "Magdalen Island" Penny for \$1.12! The result of this Sale seemed to prove that an intermixture of American pieces is necessary to make even a superior collection attract full attention from purchasers.

VARIA.

From the London *Athenæum* of March 21 we take the following:—"A very remarkable gold coin has recently been brought to this country from India. Its value and importance appear in a few words of description communicated by General A. Cunningham. 'But what', he writes, 'is a double gold mohur compared to the great gold Eucratides which has just been brought from Bokhara by Aga Zebalun Bokhâri? It is two inches and a half in diameter, and weighs *ten staters*, or *eleven guineas*! It has the usual helmeted head on one side, with the horsemen and inscription on the reverse. The owner has refused 700*l.* for it. It is genuine, and beats all the Greek coins hitherto discovered.' The subject was thus pursued on the 28th of the same month. "Last week we spoke of a very remarkable gold coin, a great gold Eucratides. 'The first gold Eucratides', writes Mr. Hyde Clarke, 'came into the possession of M. Svoboda, of Bagdad, and, after being offered to the British Museum, was sold to the Imperial Museum at Paris for 30,000 francs, or 1200*l.* Is this the same as that described by General A. Cunningham? M. Svoboda has now on hand a silver Eucratides of the same size.'"—The following item from the *N. Y. Times*, of April 26, is interesting, in connection with the leading article in our JOURNAL for last May:—"The ladies of Venice have decided that the wedding gift which they are to present to the Princess Margherita shall consist of a set of ornaments composed of Venetian sequins. Of these coins the rarest will be chosen, and they will be strung together with those slender, delicate and artistic chains, the fabrication of which was formerly known only to the goldsmiths of that city. The entire suite of ornaments is to be in antique taste and in the Oriental style, enclosed in a rich mosaic jewel-case".—The same Paper, for May 10, contained this curious account:—"A silver medal, having this inscription on its face, 'James Madison, President of the United States, A. D. 1809', has been dug up at College Bluff, near Red Wing, Minn. On the reverse is a hatchet and pipe crossed, and clasped hands underneath, with the inscription, 'Peace and Friendship'. One of the clasped hands shows the wrist covered by a coat-sleeve, the other wrist not covered. The medal is supposed to have belonged to a Sioux warrior named Tam-a-ha, who lived at Fort Snelling until about 1850. The boy who found it sold it for \$50".

"COPPERHEADS."

A Descriptive Catalogue of the Copper and Base Metallic Currency issued in the several States of the United States, commencing in 1862 and ending in 1864.

[NEW YORK.—CONTINUED FROM THE SEPTEMBER NUMBER.]

301. OB.: Nearly the same as Obverse No. 300. REV.: Same as Reverse No. 300. C. B. GS. N. T.
302. OB.: Similar to Obverse No. 300. REV.: Eagle on shield with ribbons inscribed, "E Pluribus Unum." "United States Medal 1863." C. B. GS. N. T.
303. OB.: Same as obverse No. 302. REV.: An Indian head, 13 stars. "1863." C. B. GS. N. T.
304. OB.: "J. Sommers Jones Wood Hotel N. Y." REV.: A tree, surrounded by 13 stars. "Horter. 1863." S. C. B. GS. T. Size 14.
305. OB.: "Staudinger's 116 Broadway N. Y." Two stars. REV.: Shield of the U. S. with ribbon inscribed "E. Pluribus Unum." "1863" below. "L. Roloff." above.
306. OB.: Inscription reads the same as Obverse No. 305. REV.: Design nearly the same as Reverse No. 305, but larger. "1863" and "L. Roloff." below the shield. C. Size 15.
307. OB.: "St. Charles Billiard Rooms 584 & 586 8th Av^e. N. Y." one star and two arrowheads. REV.: "Not one Cent" enclosed within a wreath. C.
308. OB.: Same as Obverse No. 307. REV.: "Not one Cent, L. Roloff." enclosed with a wreath. C.
309. OB.: Same as Obverse No. 307. REV.: An Indian head. C.
310. OB.: "S. Steinfeld Sole Agent for the U. S." "E. Sigel." Coat of Arms of France. REV.: "Principal Depot of the French Cognac Bitters 70 Nassau St." C. T. Size 15.
311. OB.: Same as Obverse No. 310. REV.: "Principal Depot 1863 of the French Cognac Bitters 70 Nassau St. N. Y." C. Size 15.
312. OB.: Inscription same as Obverse No. 310, but drawn a little closer together under the figure. C. Size 15.
313. OB.: "Story & Southworth Grocers 58 Vesey St New York." Three stars. REV.: A coin press. "1863 B & K." C. Size 13.
314. OB.: "Story & Southworth Grocers 53 Vesey St. N. Y." Two stars. REV.: An eagle on shield with ribbons inscribed, "E. Pluribus Unum" "United States of America 1863. E. S." 13 stars in shield. C. N.
315. OB.: Same as Obverse No. 314. REV.: Similar to Reverse No. 314. But 14 stars in the shield. C.
316. OB.: Same as Obverse No. 314. REV.: Similar to Reverse No. 314, but without the die sinker's initials. B. T.
317. OB.: Same as Obverse No. 314. REV.: "Not one Cent." within a wreath. C. B. GS. T.
318. OB.: Same as Obverse No. 314. REV.: Similar to Reverse No. 317. The words "Not" and "one" close together. C. B. T.
319. OB.: Same as Obverse No. 314. REV.: "NOT one Cent." The word Not in large antique letters. N.
320. OB.: Same as Obverse No. 314. REV.: An Indian head surrounded by 13 stars, "1863. E. S." The seventh star directly over the first feather in the head. C.
321. OB.: Same as Obverse No. 314. REV.: Similar to Reverse No. 320. Seventh star nearly between first and second feather of the head, and the die sinker's initials omitted. C. B. GS. T.
322. OB.: Same as Obverse No. 314. REV.: Similar to Reverse No. 321. The seventh star directly over the third feather of the head. C. B. GS. T.
323. OB.: Same as Obverse No. 314. REV.: "United Country" in an oval, surrounded by a circle of 34 stars. C. B. GS. T.
324. OB.: Same as Obverse 314. REV.: Small bust of Washington in centre of a five pointed star. "E. Sigel 171 Willi N. Y." B. T.
325. OB.: Similar to Obverse No. 314. The lettering spread. REV.: Same as Reverse No. 324. C. B. GS. T.
326. OB.: Same as Obverse No. 325. REV.: "Not one Cent. L. Roloff." enclosed within a wreath. C.
327. OB.: Same as Obverse No. 325. REV.: Eagle on shield with ribbons inscribed, "E. Pluribus Unum." "United States Medal." "1863." C. B. GS. T.
328. OB.: Same as Obverse No. 325. REV.: Same as Reverse No. 316. B. GS. T.

[TO BE CONTINUED.]

A M E R I C A N JOURNAL OF NUMISMATICS,

A N D

Bulletin of the American Numismatic and Archæological Society.

VOL. III.

NEW YORK, AUGUST, 1868.

No. 4.

AUTOGRAPHS.

On the Fourth of May last there began at Leipsic, Saxony, an Auction Sale of the Collection of Autographs formed by the late J. G. Flügel, United States Consul at that place. According to Appleton's Cyclopædia, Mr. Flügel died there, June 24, 1855, being sixty-seven years of age. He was in the United States from 1810 to 1819, became Professor of the English Language in the University of Leipsic in 1824, and filled that chair till 1838, when he was appointed Consul.

He ranked as one of the foremost Autograph-Collectors in Germany, and the Sale-Catalogue, which comprised 2898 Lots, included a very considerable proportion of American letters and documents. These Mr. Flügel probably obtained by gift from his friends and official acquaintances in this country. We sent orders for some of them, through Messrs. B. Westermann & Co., Booksellers, 440 Broadway, and obtained two-thirds of those which we marked down, at low prices and in perfect condition.

Public Sales of Autographs take place in the city of New York far more frequently than those of Coins, and attract as much, if not more, attention. We have not given to them, or to that branch of collecting, a due degree of notice, although we follow, as most numismatists do, the autographic chase as well as the other. While the "Signers", and rare and interesting writings generally, command very high prices, there are nevertheless more bargains made and to be made by purchasers of autographic papers than by those of coins. Hardly, for instance, had we begun to collect the former, when we obtained for ten cents, a four page 4to letter of John Page, afterwards Governor of Virginia, to his wife, dated Feb. 9, 1794, from the "Indian Queen", Philadelphia, expressed in the most unreserved and familiar tone, and giving the following account of his visit, as member of Congress, to General and Mrs. Washington :

"Yesterday I waited on the President in my great Coat, as an Invalid, as I did not chuse to put on my White thin Coats & thereby too I meant to apologize to Mrs. Washington for not being at her drawing Room the Evening before. I was, received very graciously, & I with my usual Freedom with that great Man whom I always loved chatted familiarly as long as I thought it prudent to stay & then asked if I could have the Pleasure of seeing Mrs. Washington as I had not been well enough to wait upon her the last Evening—he instantly replied to be sure Sir & introduced her in a Minute. They are both well & inquired very particularly after you, your Sister & all our Friends".

Somewhat at variance this with the assertion of a writer in a recent "Round Table":

"Washington was a 'full-blooded aristocrat', as the phrase now is, and when President received Congress standing in his 'great reception-room, full-dressed and powdered—the impersonation of authority'".*

One reason why a numismatist should be a collector of Autographs also, is that so many of these original papers are found to embody facts not elsewhere attainable in relation to coins and medals. We have, moreover, in the way of an additional connecting link, formed the design of bringing together a complete series of interesting letters by the successive Directors of the Mint. Their fac-simile signatures, from Rittenhouse to Snowden, with biographical sketches, are given in the latter's valuable work on the Washington and National Medals. There can be no great difficulty in procuring good specimens of all except the first Director, David Rittenhouse. We have as yet no A. L. S., by him; merely a

* "Round Table", No. 180, p. 9.

D. S. We attach considerable value, however, to even the slightest souvenir of the name. If ever the annals of New York pedagogy shall be fairly written, the once famous school of Madam Rittenhouse, kept in a modest frame building, still standing on the corner of Jay street and Washington, will not be forgotten. We have called her "Madam", since the juvenile pronunciation of our day left it quite uncertain whether she were Mrs. or Miss, that is, whether she were the great philosopher's daughter or his daughter-in-law. In after years we heard obscure hints that this venerable dame's migration from Philadelphia to New York was not perfectly a matter of choice with her. No details, however, came to our knowledge, and we class the report with the "scandal about Queen Elizabeth", whom our strong-willed instructress much resembled in aspect, and in the "cruel and unusual punishments" which she arbitrarily inflicted in violation of the constitution. Peace to her ashes! she taught thoroughly what little she knew, and forty years ago her school was patronized by the leading people of New York, whose children still occasionally interchange anecdotes of her executive ability.

We have the fortune to possess three excellent letters of De Saussure, the second Director, all of which we think interesting enough to print at length. From the style of these productions, as well as from other indications, including the traditions of the Mint, we infer him to have been a genial and high-toned gentleman, talented, educated, and patriotic, and endowed with that natural genius for public affairs which once characterized the Southerner. Under his directorship was coined the first gold ever issued by our government. He presented to General Washington, by whom he had been appointed to that office, the first Eagle struck at the Mint. He kept the second one himself, and it is now preserved by his descendants.

MY DEAR SIR.

CHARLESTON July 19th, 1798.

I wrote you lately very fully announcing to the deep affliction I have sustained in the loss of my excellent father. You who knew his merits, and the unshaken affection which subsisted between him & his Children, & whose heart is susceptible of the better feelings of human nature, know how to estimate my loss. It has been the severest loss I have ever suffered, and my heart will long feel a void which nothing can fill up. Blessed be his memory. The honor in which it is held by his friends & Countrymen is a Consolation to my mind. He was truly American, & entered warmly into the measures for the defence of our Country against the encroachments of our Inveterate enemy the French—I knew him better than any other man—the excellence of his heart, the soundness of his Judgment, the public spirit of his mind. and I do not fear the Imputation of partiality when I pronounce his loss to be a public one as well as a severe private one—

We are preparing our measures of defence here as rapidly as possible—our great work at Schutes' folly (which we incline to call Fort Pinckney) progresses rapidly—our Gallies are going on with great promptitude—our militia are training & the national spirit is rising. The Governor Called as many of the members of the Legislature together as he could Convene in town, to advise with them on measures of defensive preparation, and we this day, advised a number of measures, which he adopts, & we Indemnify the Treasurer for advancing the money. We repair Fort Mifflin—mount all the guns we possess—purchase powder, Ball, flints, tents, Camp Kettles, & every apparatus for war. I do not like his politics, But I think he is in earnest to do every thing for the service of the Country at this Crisis.—We understand that you propose to raise the Provisional army Immediately, & that the General officers are named. The list furnished us gives great satisfaction. I hope we shall have 2000 Infantry stationed on our Sea Coast very early.

I send you a Copy of the oration I had prepared for the 4th July, But which the Calamitous event in my family prevented my delivering. It was not polished as much as I intended, But my mind was very much distressed some weeks before the day, & I did not give it its last dress—All my family unite in sincere regards to Mrs Read & yourself.

I am D. Sr, with great Esteem & true regard, yr obt.

HENRY W DESAUSSURE.

CHARLESTON, Jan^y: 21st: 1800.

DEAR SIR.

We have been giving vent to the Sorrows which overwhelm us in Common with our fellow Citizens, all over the Continent, on the death of our most virtuous & excellent Commander in Chief—The Breast of every American has swelled almost to bursting, at the sad recollection of what we have possessed, & what we have lost. Every public demonstration of Grief has been given which our means would permit, or our feelings suggest. The pageantry will be announced to the world, thro' the medium of the public papers. But no representation can do Justice to the profound Sensations of veneration, gratitude sorrow & regret, which pervade the Community—It is universal—The Jacobins even, either join in the general regret—or affect to do so—to avoid the execrations which would pursue them, if they did not go with the public Sentiment on this occasion. I pray to God to protect our Country thus deprived of its chief mortal protector and upholder—the measures taken by Congress have been admired for their dignity & propriety.

Whilst our hearts were yet bleeding over this deep wound, we have had rude alarms from another Source, which have kept us in painful suspense—our Governor has been Severely ill, and remains in a state perhaps worse than death—a palsy which has deadened an arm, a side & a leg, overwhelms his frame, & distracts his friends with grief. You know how amiable he is & how beloved. Judge then of the deep regret excited by the melancholy spectacle of such worth & utility so prostrated. What of hope remains is hardly worth cherishing, for the most ardent friendship & anxiety cannot extend to a tolerable recovery. To these subjects of regret, are to be added the unhappy state of affairs at home & abroad—the doubtful war waged by the powers engaged, seems as distant from a termination as it was some years past, and whilst the difficulty of preserving a neutral position is augmented by the sharpness of the Contest, and suggests to wise

politicians the necessity of arming and preparing to meet & sustain a struggle for our Independence even, It is deeply to be lamented that the Citizens and Government of so powerful a State as Virginia should be creating obstacles to the measures of the National Government. Her temper and her measures are truly alarming. If I lived Eastward of the Delaware or even of the Susquehanna I should not be seriously alarmed—But as all my little fortunes are at stake south of Virginia, I Confess I dread her politics, & I fear her preponderance in the Southern States—What is the real clue to her conduct? what are the objects, & where is the business to end!—

Our Cotton crop is abundant & our rice crop good. the former has been up to 3 f., fell to 18 pence, & has risen again to 2 f. Rice at 16 f. 4. Nothing could be more prosperous than this Country if our people were United & the Government firm—As doubts of the wisdom and virtue of the State Governments exist, people turn their views to the general government, & the funds & banks of the United States. Your election of Bank directors comes on soon. Permit me to remind you of my friend Crafts—Be assured that he is one of the ablest and fittest men in this City to be in the direction. I rely on your friendship for me to support him—

our Legislature have entirely new modelled the Judiciary—The papers will give you the laws—they are most wretchedly penned; & the regulations are so lame, that the Court, now sitting cannot have a legal Jury.

Mrs. D. unites in respects to Mrs. Read—Believe me to be D. Sir, with great esteem & regard,

Your friend & ob. S.

HENRY WM. DE SAUSSURE.

MY DEAR SIR.

COLUMBIA. S. C. 26 July 1828.

I left home in April on public duty, & have been absent 14 weeks, with the exception of one week spent here in my transition from the Sea Coast to the upper Country; whence I have just returned. I mention this to you, as the reason of my not writing to you earlier. Allow me to thank you for your kind attention & intentions, in favor of my friend Dr Davis. He is our magnus apollo in his profession, & is besides a most estimable man, to whom we are all greatly attached. It is one of the Phænomena of the human mind & of human Society, that families generally become attached to their domestic physicians, tho' their services are frequently equivocal, & almost always painful: Yet the physicians generally live in discord among themselves. Whilst families seldom love their lawyers, who whilst meddling with the strifes of others, generally agree well among themselves.

This is so generally true that there must be at the root, some strong principle of our nature involved in it. What is it? Dr Davis, was greatly delighted with his northern tour, & with the vast improvements every where made in a few years, comparatively. Indeed such is the mighty change in our Country, since the British troops gave up the contest, & evacuated the Continent, that their officers, if living, & able to revisit it, would not recognize the Country they had ravaged. But I am wandering from the purpose of my letter. On my late Circuit, I was near the gold country of our State: & procured from one of the gentlemen concerned in working them, some specimens of the pure gold exactly as found in the earth. As I believe you take pleasure in such enquiries, I determined to send you one of the peices. It is exactly as it was found. In general however it is found in small grains, approaching to *dust*, & requires the use of mercury, to separate it from the gravelly earth, in which it is imbedded. Sometimes much larger lumps are found. It is discovered in several of our upper districts; usually about 2 feet 6 or 8 Inches under the surface. The earth which contains it, runs in veins,—discernible to the keen eyes of the disciplined Gold finders, but not to ordinary eyes. The earth is washed, till they get the mere earth separated from the matrix. There then remains a species of gravel, in which the golden grains or dust are deposited. And then the mercury is used, & which they have the skill to recover without loss. The profit has been usually from 75 cents to one dollar per day, clear of expences, for each labourer. Sometimes a great deal more. New discoveries are continually making, & some of the veins much richer. In Darlington District, very rich veins have been discovered, & they are beginning to work them. As there are no *mines* to consume the lives of the miners; and as there is no compulsory labor; and as only a small portion of the productive labor of the Country can be applied to this purpose; and that is drawn from the Idle & the adventurous, I do not think we need fear the ill consequences which usually flow from working rich mines. England derives wealth and strength from her mines.

On my long circuit I conversed with a great number of our Citizens on the all engrossing subject of the Tariff. There is a very general, I may almost say, universal opinion unfavorable to that measure. Its operation will be most injurious to the South.—It is considered oppressive, & unjust—for the power to impose duties was given to raise revenue & not to encourage the manufactures of one section of the Union, at the expence of another section. The tariff is held to be against the spirit, if not against the letter of the Constitution.—With these Impressions, our people of the Southern States are in decided hostility to the tariff; & it will be opposed by a severe domestic economy; by *household* manufactures; & by every other means in the power of the Citizens, which may be legal or Constitutional—Some are prepared to go much further. But I am satisfied a great majority of the Citizens are opposed to violent measures, which may put the Union in jeopardy. That precious union is appreciated as it ought to be by the body of our Citizens, & will not be abandoned, until the oppression shall be actually experienced to be most grinding, & the remedy hopeless. Then and not before, I believe men's minds will be reluctantly driven to consider of ulterior measures. What is the real feeling, & force of public mind with you on this question? Let me add that the excitement about the tariff, has no connection here with the Presidential Election. That point is settled, & is not swayed one way or the other by the Tariff.

I have not been able to make the search you desire for the Autographs which you want.—It can & shall be done. But you must be patient—for I am not more than 4 m^o in the year at home, & much of that deeply employed—I am now setting off speedily on an excursion to our mountains for relaxation, after seven months incessant labor. I am very glad to learn that Mrs G enjoys good health. It is a great blessing, which I hope she may long enjoy. And I trust that the good care you take of yourself, and the kind care of your good wife, will long preserve you.—The loss of a venerable mother is always a heavy loss in the Domestic Circle; and I doubt not was felt in your worthy family. My own losses in a few years have been very great & very afflicting.—It is my desire & my Effort to bow down to the will of God; & to say, Thy will be done: But it is a hard struggle with the feelings. I have lately lost a most amiable, honorable virtuous friend, Judge Watier. He was wise & good & kind. It is a severe privation to me.

I have written you a long & garrulous letter: But that you know is the privilege of old men. I have made you pay more postage than usual, to make a good envelope for your Gold & Gold dust. Remember me kindly to V. Wife, & be assured of the truest regard and esteem of your friend.

HENRY W DE SAUSSURE.

Finally, the subjoined letter from Director Boudinot to his nephew, is a characteristic

avowal of that strong religious faith, which he professed for more than sixty years, and continued to express until his death, less than two years after its date, the letter having been written when he was in his eightieth year.

BURLINGTON Dec^r. 6th, 1819.

MY DEAR NEPHEW—

Both your last Letters are now before me, which ought to have been answered long ago; but I have been so overdone by three pieces of Business that came on me all at once, and which have been long objects of great attention & desire to have accomplished previous to my death, that I have applied to them day and Night for 3 or 4 weeks past, so as scarcely to read my Letters as they have come in.—I have accomplished some & hope to finish in a couple of days more, if God should spare my life.

I am not surprised, that you feel your delicate situation after the Losses you have met with—Very few of your Contemporaries could have met with such a one—He has left the savour of his Memory behind which I trust will not be unimproved—His example, is a loud call upon others, to go & do likewise, and even if it should be neglected by some, I do most earnestly pray to a gracious God, with whom is the residue of the Spirit, that his Children & connections may make it an invariable principle, to follow his bright Example as he followed his glorified Redeemer—Oh my dear Sir, forget not, that this Life and all its Enjoyments, is not worth living for, but as we improve it, as probationers for the world to come, that we may be prepared to meet our God. The losses of this world and all the sufferings we undergo, will be first rate blessings, if they lead us to a life of holiness & devotion to the Service of our God & fellow men, especially to shew forth his glory to a guilty world—Be assured that the time is fast hastening on, which will forcibly convince us, that to have fought the good fight & kept the faith, is the only thing that will carry us thro with joy & comfort to the end of our race. May God almighty grant you his Grace to lay a solid foundation in the days of your Youth, that will bear you above the world here; and hereafter land you safe in the Haven of eternal Rest, so that when absent from the Body, you will secure a blessed inheritance near and like your God, where you may enjoy the presence of Jesus the mediator of the new Covenant, and the Society the Spirits of just men made perfect in glory.

I am satisfied that your being one of the Executors of your Father, and at all events if you have the assent of two more, you are entitled to a Seat at the Board to represent the Estate.—For this purpose I give a short power for this purpose to Mr. Colt to get Mr. Stockton to sign & deliver to you—and I think I left you a power to represent me—but to prevent all difficulties I shall send you a Share to be conveyed to you, so that you may use that if necessary, but you had best to get admitted to represent the Estate, as you will have so many more Votes, than if you had but a single Share.

The Boat is going & Mr. Colt is called away. When shall we see you here.—

I am my D Sir

Yours very Affly

CHAS E BOUDINOT Esq

CHAS. BOUDINOT.

TRANSACTIONS OF SOCIETIES.

BOSTON NUMISMATIC SOCIETY.

June 4th.—The Society met this day at the usual hour. But little business was transacted. Mr. Pratt exhibited a silver coin of Groningen of 1562. The Secretary, Mr. Wm. S. Appleton, announced his early departure for Europe, and received a leave of absence for a year. Mr. John H. Ellis was chosen to act as Secretary until Mr. Appleton's return.

July 2^d.—The usual monthly meeting of the Society was held this day. The following interesting letter was read to the Society by the President, from the Hon. Chas. H. Bell:

EXETER, N. H., 30th June, 1868.

I have pleasure in communicating to the Society a copy of the proceedings of the Council and General Assembly of the Colony of New Hampshire, in regard to the emission of a copper currency. The copy is taken from the original paper, upon the margin of which is the design of the proposed coin, which is faithfully copied.

The tree is evidently intended to represent a pine, though bearing little resemblance to it.

It seems extremely probable that the piece in the possession of Mr. Stickney of Salem, described and represented in Dickeson, is the pattern designed and executed for this proposed New Hampshire coin. The pine upon that piece, if correctly delineated in Dickeson, is not a *much* more successful attempt than that done by the N. H. committee.

It is understood that none of these coins were ever issued for circulation. Having only recently obtained the facts I now communicate, I have not yet made inquiries in regard to William Moulton, who was authorized to "make" the coin; but I shall do so as soon as practicable, and may be so fortunate as to obtain more light upon this interesting subject.

Very respectfully,

CHARLES H. BELL.

"In the House of Representatives, Mar 13, 1776.

Voted. That a committee be chose to joyn a committee from the Hon^{bl} Board, to confer upon the expediency of making Copper Coin, & make a Report to this House.

Voted. That Capt. Pierse Long, Jonathan Lovell, Esqr. and Deacon Nahum Balden be the Committee for the above mentioned purpose—

{ A Representation of one side of the proposed coin, bearing a diverging shrub, or tree, with the legend AMERICAN LIBERTY. }

Sent up for concurrence,
In Council *eodem die*, Read and M^{rs}. Clagett & Giles added on the part of the Board.

P. WHITE, *Speaker*.

E. THOMPSON, *Sec^y*.

The Committee humbly report, that they find it expedient to make Copper Coin for the Benefit of small Change, and as the Continental and other Bills are so large, that William Moulton be empowered to make so much as may amount to 100^{lbs} w^t., subject when made to the Inspection and Direction of the General Assembly before Circulation. Also we recommend that 108 of said Coppers be Equal to one Spanish Dollar, that the said Coin be of pure Copper and Equal in w^t. to English half pence, and bear such Device thereon as the Gen^l. Assembly may approve.

WYSEMAN CLAGETT, *Chairman*''.

In June, 1776, the Assembly voted that the coin should bear the following inscription and devices: Ob. A Pine Tree, "American Liberty". Rev. A Harp.*

The President called attention to a communication in the *Historical Magazine* for March, 1868, by the Hon. Wm. Willis, of Portland, Me., concerning a silver medal struck in honor of Cecilius, the second Lord Baltimore and his wife Anne Arundell, in the following terms:

"The Hon. William Willis, of Portland, Maine, has lately communicated to the *Historical Magazine*, an account of a Silver Medal struck in honor of Cecilius, the second Lord Baltimore and his wife Anne Arundell. Believing it to be of some rarity I have transcribed the description of it.

The Medal bears the following Portraits and Inscription:

Obverse—Bust of Lord Baltimore, with flowing hair falling upon his shoulders and head uncovered. 'DMS. CÆCILIVS. BARO. DE. BALTIMORE. ABSOLV. DMS. TERRÆ MARIÆ. ET AVALONIÆ. &c'.

Reverse—Bust of his wife, with flowing hair falling in clusters on her shoulders, with a band at the back of the head. 'DNA. ANNA. ARVNDELIA. PVLCHERRIMA. ET. OPTIMA. CONIVX. CÆCILLII. PREDECTI.' Size 28, and about the thickness of a half dollar.

Sir George Calvert, the first Lord Baltimore, was educated at Trinity College, Oxford, where he was graduated in 1597. He was one of the members of the Virginia Company, under its second charter, in 1609. In 1624, he was created Lord Baltimore, by King James the First, and was granted a province in Newfoundland under the name of Avalon. After a residence there of two years, finding the climate and soil unsuited for the establishment of a flourishing Colony, he determined to proceed further South. Accordingly, in 1628, he sailed for Virginia, whence he returned to England, and succeeded in obtaining a grant of the territory of Maryland, from Charles the First.

The patent was prepared by Lord Baltimore, but before it was finally executed he died, and it was delivered to his son Cecil, who succeeded to his titles and estates. The Charter was issued on the 20th of June, 1632, and the new province, in honor of Queen Henrietta Maria, was named *Terra Mariæ*—MARYLAND''.

The Society adjourned until the first Thursday in October.

SELECTED POETRY.—THE OLD COIN.

A massy lump of brass or bronze,
Moulded by ponderous blow on blow,
For Nero or Vespasian's son
In ages dim and long ago.

A cruel mouth, a swinish chin,
A wolfish eye, almost erased:
But half the date—a victory—
Two words, and those almost defaced.

Where is the golden palace now
That on the Palatine arose?
Where are the statue-guarded doors?
Where are the temple porticoes?

For discs of metal shaped like this,
Swords have been drawn and Lethe crossed:
For this, in greedy hope, men's souls
Have been by passion's tempest tossed.

This is Ambition's frail reward,
This is a buried Cæsar's fame:
Upon a lump of rusty bronze
The two-thirds of a doubtful name!

THE LINCOLN MEDAL.

The friends of our Society will observe with pleasure, in the last Report of its Proceedings, that very great progress has been made, through the energy of Mr. Parish, in the delivery of impressions of the Lincoln Medal to subscribers. Nearly all those who paid in advance have received their Medals. They are from the *old* Dies, which were found to be perfectly able, with judicious handling, to bear the requisite pressure. This fine work of art, therefore, which does so much credit to Mr. Sigel, who designed and executed it, may now at length be regarded as published; and amateurs, both those who subscribed without payment, and others who have not recorded their names, may be supplied with it through Daniel Parish, Jr., Esq., No. 25 Nassau St., Room 14.

We presume that most collectors will desire impressions from the *new* Dies also. These may be obtained, either in copper or tin, through the same channel. The design differs materially from that of the old ones. In the bust on the obverse there are those appreciable differences of detail which present themselves even where a fac-simile is attempted. But this was not the case here, for it was Mr. Sigel's ambition to improve upon his former work. The new reverse varies still more widely from the original one, the word ACTS being suppressed, so that the Inscription reads: IN MEMORY OF THE LIFE AND DEATH OF ABRAHAM LINCOLN, &c.

We would here observe that our experience with this Medal ought to be a warning to all our sister Societies not to attempt anything of the kind themselves. It has annoyed and embarrassed us beyond measure and for a long time. Undertaken in a moment of patriotic enthusiasm and wild excitement, it has proved too much for our resources; and while its chief advocates have now disappeared from view, taking little interest at present in the affairs of the Society, the burden which they created has fallen on the necks of others who are just beginning to throw off its weight. Let our readers, if they be members of Numismatic associations, avoid the shoal where we have been beating, and keep to their proper course, by confining themselves to the legitimate objects of their organization.

THE CURRENCY OF ABYSSINIA.

On page 5, Volume II., of our Periodical, will be found a brief notice of the "Levant" or "Maria Theresa" Dollar, a piece which, always interesting, has of late attracted increased attention from its copious use in the Abyssinian war. In the *London Illustrated News* of July 18, 1868, appeared the following paragraph, illustrated by a correct wood-cut of the coin which, as we are there told, inspires so much confidence among the Ethiopians:—

"While the Snider rifle has been loudly praised for its influence in the Abyssinian war, a far more important piece of ammunition has been too much forgotten—the Maria Theresa dollar. It was more actively used in the expedition than the Snider, and did far more execution. It smoothed the way, and helped the march from Zulla to Magdala. The Snider bullet is a wonderful invention, and not to be depreciated: but it may miss its mark at times, while the dollar is a shot that never fails; everywhere it goes direct to the heart. It is to the very judicious use of this ammunition that a great deal of our success is due in the late campaign. The fire was directed by able hands, and every shot told; so that an ample expenditure of this ammunition has turned out to be the most economical plan in the end. The Maria Theresa dollar seems to have a reputation in many parts of the world, and this it owes to its freedom from alloy. In the reign of that Austrian Empress a number of Spanish galleons had been taken laden with silver from America, and the dollars made from that silver seem to have had a purity that has made them celebrated. Their reputation is so high in Abyssinia that no other coin is current. This was very awkward for Englishmen who wanted to purchase small articles of less value than the dollar, for there was no larger coin and no smaller change. The only small change are the pieces of salt which are carried inland and are used as money. If you wanted to buy a fowl, the only plan was to buy as many as you could get for your dollar. If one wanted eggs, there was no coin but the dollar; so one had to get as many eggs or anything else to make up its value. Its real value is equal to about 4s. 3d. The Abyssinians know it under the name of *real*, but its usual name was *coursie*. They also used the word, *bir*, or silver, which is with them the equivalent word for money, like the French "argent", the Hindostanee "rupee", and the Scotch "sillar". The Government had learned that this was the only coin that would pass in the country, and they sent large quantities of silver to Vienna to be struck off at the Austrian mint. In monetary transactions with the Abyssinians they were very careful about the inspection of these dollars before accepting them. They had particular marks which they looked out for, and if any of them were wanting, the coin was instantly rejected".

From a recent number of the *New York Herald* we have obtained the subjoined additional extract, which throws light on all that the first one leaves obscure:—

"The only European coin that is current in Abyssinia is the Maria Theresa dollar of A. D.

1780, and it is necessary that it should have certain distinctive marks, viz., a diadem of pearls, a pearl brooch on the shoulder, and the mint mark S. F. Dr. Beke says that, even if the dollar is of the correct kind, should these marks not be perfectly distinct, he has known the natives to refuse it. Its value is about 4s. 3d. This dollar is no longer in circulation in Austria, but is still coined at the government mint for exportation to the Levant, &c.

"For smaller monetary transactions the circulating medium consists of blocks of salt, eight inches long by one and a half inches in breadth. These are called in Shoa, according to Dr. Beke, *ámólés*, and in Schelga, to the west of Condar, according to Mr. Dufton, *tsho*. Their value is given by the former as two and a half pence, and by the latter as from two pence to three pence; it varies probably according to the distance from the source of supply. These blocks of salt are obtained from a great salt plain situated between Aruphilla Bay and Atebidera, which is thus quaintly described by Don Alonzo Mendez, Patriarch of Abyssinia, who traversed it in 1625:—"The boundary between the kingdoms of Daucali and Tygre is a plain, four days' journey in length and one in breadth, which they call the country of salt, for there is found all that they use in Ethiopia, instead of money; being bricks almost a span long and four fingers thick and broad, and wonderfully white, fine and hard, and there is never any miss of it, though they carry away never so much; and this quantity is so great that we met a caravan of it, wherein we believed there could be no less than 600 beasts of burden, camels, mules, and asses, of which the camels carry 600 of those bricks, and the asses 140 or 150, and these continually going and coming. They tell many stories concerning this salt-field, and amongst the rest that in some parts of it there are houses that look like stone, in which they hear human voices and of several other creatures, and that they call such as pass that way by their names, and yet nothing can be seen. The Moorish commander told me that, as he went by there with a lion Ras Cella Chistos sent to Moca, three or four of his servants vanished on a sudden, and he could never hear of them afterwards. In one place there is a mount of red salt, which is much used in physic. This is to be passed over by night, because the heat is so violent in the day that travellers and beasts are stifled, and the very shoes parch up as if they were laid on burning coals. We entered upon it at three in the afternoon, and it pleased God that the sun clouded, which the renegade Moor attributed to his prayers'.

"Mr. Dufton says that Abbi Addy, in Temblen, is the last place where the salt of Amhara is taken as money. The nearer one gets to the coast, where are the salt mines, of course the less is the value of the mineral; and Tigre cotton cloth takes its place as a medium of exchange".

FOREIGN PERIODICALS.

"Trübner's American and Oriental Literary Record", No. 34, issued April 30, does our JOURNAL the honor, as a kind welcome to a new comer, to place its title foremost in the catalogue of American publications together with the table of contents of the January number. This is but another indication that, through the present enterprise of our Society, the initiative has been taken, both for placing the pursuit of Numismatics on a satisfactory basis in our own country, and for establishing creditable relations with its distinguished votaries abroad. By lending us aid, therefore, *now*, much may be accomplished in furtherance of this end; while, from withholding assistance, discouragement and failure will probably ensue, and that work, if ever done, will have to be begun from the beginning at some far off day.

The "*Blätter für Münzfreunde*" for July, published quarterly at Leipsic, Saxony, also contains a notice of our JOURNAL, and the Editor testifies some surprise at the number of Numismatic Societies (5) which, as he learns from our report of their Proceedings, exists on this continent. The same valuable periodical furnishes us, by a circuitous channel certainly, with this item in regard to a recent germination of our science, in one of the most progressive countries of our hemisphere:—"From South America a production lately reached us entitled: '*Discurso numismatico, presentado a la Facultad de humanidades de la Universidad de Chile, por el miembro de ella D. Justo Flor. Lobeck. Santiago de Chile, 1859*', pp. 23. Its author gives a survey of the coinage of the Greeks and Romans, with references to numerous passages in the writers of classical antiquity. The work presents nothing essentially new, but deserves consideration as a literary offspring of South America".—We read here, likewise, additional information on the great gold Eucratides mentioned in our last number as having been bought by the Emperor of the French for 30,000 francs. This "*monstre de la numismatique*" is called by the Editor a *twenty*, not *ten*, stater piece, and is finely represented in the plate accompanying the "*Blätter*". It is either a "*unicum*", or has been struck a very few times only, since the die is slightly cracked in the king's hair, and very powerful blows of the hammer must have been necessary to bring up its bold relief. The price paid is considered to be the highest ever given for a single coin.

BOLEN MEDALET, NUMBER THIRTY-THREE.

Obv. Same as No. 30. Rzv. "A Piece of Copper taken from the Wreck of the Rebel Ram Merrimac, in 1862 by J. F. Pratt A. A. Surg. U. S. A. Only Ten Struck." Size 16. Reverse die destroyed.

Through our friend Mr. J. A. Bolen, of Springfield, Mass., we have received an impression of the above medalet as a donation to the Society from Dr. J. F. Pratt, whom, as the Society is now adjourned, we heartily thank in its behalf. The Doctor has four for sale at Two Dollars each. This memorial originated in the following way. Dr. Pratt having written to Mr. Bolen that he had such a piece of copper, the latter suggested that this use should be made of it. Being authorized to do so, he struck ten impressions only, and then defaced the reverse die, sending the Doctor the die and all the impressions except one. It is an interesting example of "Historic Material".

QUERY AND REPLY.

PROF. C. E. ANTHON:

GLEN COVE, LONG ISLAND, Aug. 6, 1868.

DEAR SIR:—You have several times given me information in regard to coins sent to you; and, if not asking too much, I would like to have something of the history of this piece. It was found in a part of the Island that is not very thickly settled, and where it had probably lain for a number of years. The parties from whom I obtained it tell me that it was nearly as bright when found, as now. I think the scratches on the one side are from a pin used by them to clean out the cavities. Any information given will be thankfully received by

Yours respectfully,

J. F. BOWNE.

The piece enclosed by our respected correspondent is a fraction, apparently one-eighth, of a Spanish-American dollar, and of the kind of currency called "Cob-Money". The legends are quite illegible, but the devices are manifestly those of one type of the Cob-Dollar on a reduced scale. All this species of coin, which from its rudeness is to be ascribed to the immediate neighborhood of the mines as its place of origin, is highly interesting, as exemplifying, in its earlier specimens, the first coinage of America, while the more recent ones may have formed the chief element in the circulating medium of the Buccaneers. One of these, or their successor, Captain Kidd, may have left Mr. Bowne's Cob-Real in the spot where it was found.

The Cob-Dollars are now becoming very scarce and sell very high. Two specimens in the late Mickley Sale brought respectively \$10, and \$20, absurd prices for which we are at a loss to account. We had the good fortune to purchase, from a broker's window, not long ago, for its metallic worth, a fine one of the time of Philip III., 1598–1621; and we have another of the last year of Philip IV., 1621–1665, obtained from Germany this summer at a moderate cost, which surpasses all that we have ever seen, in execution and preservation.

Though struck in America, these rude pieces are abundant in Spain. So we are informed by a friend, of that country, who adds that they are known there under the name of "Plata Macuquina." The best brief account of the Cob-Dollar with which we are acquainted is to be found in the "Manual" of Eckfeldt and Dubois, p. 119. We there read of "the clumsy, shapeless coinage, both of gold and silver, called in Mexico *máquina de papalote y cruz**; and in this country by the briefer appellation of 'cobs'. These were of the lawful standards, or nearly so, but scarcely deserved the name of coin, being rather lumps of bullion flattened and impressed by a hammer; the edge presenting every variety of form except that of a circle, and affording ample scope for the practice of clipping. Notwithstanding, they are generally found, even to this day, within a few grains of lawful weight. They are generally about a century old, but some are dated as late as 1770. They are distinguished by a large cross, of which the four arms are equal in length, and loaded at the ends; the date generally omits the *thousandth* place, so that 736 (for example) is to be read 1736. The letters PLVSVLTRA (*plus ultra*) are crowded in, without attention to order. These coins were formerly brought here in large quantities for re-coining, but have now become scarce".

Mr. Bowne will find in Prime's "Coins, Medals, and Seals", Plate CV., No. 3, a representation of a Quarter, or Two Real Piece, of Cob-Money. It is however, of a different type from his Real, which, as it is identical in devices with our Dollar of Philip III., is probably very much the older of the two.

For the opposite inset, with its curious illustration, we return hearty thanks to our friend Alfred Sandham, Esq., of Montreal, a gentleman whose frequent and valuable aid has time and again lightened our editorial labors. As in November last the Plan of Montreal in the Olden Time, drawn by himself, was freely given to our readers, so now he has sent us, for their benefit, five hundred similar sheets of the "Card Money" to be inserted in our issue for this month. We should like to see his liberality and kindly spirit imitated nearer home.

* "That is 'windmill and cross money'; the cross being of an unusual form, and not unlike the fan of a windmill."

CARD MONEY USED IN CANADA

Prior to the Conquest in 1760.

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ABOUT the year 1700, the Trade of Canada was in a very languishing condition, which was to a great extent caused by the frequent alterations which took place in the medium of Exchange. The "Company of the West Indies" (to whom the French Islands had been conceded) was permitted to circulate there, small coin to the amount of 100,000 *francs*, but the use of this coin was prohibited in any other country. Owing to the want of specie in Canada, a decree was published, allowing this, and all other French coins to be used, on augmentation of the value, one-fourth. At this period the *Intendant* of Canada experienced great trouble, not only in the payment of troops, but other expenses. On the 1st January, it was necessary to pay the officers and soldiers, and the funds remitted for that purpose, from France, generally arrived too late. To obviate this most urgent difficulty, the *Intendant*, with the sanction of the Council, issued notes, instead of money, always observing the increase in value of the coin. A *procès-verbal* was passed, and by virtue of an *ordonnance* of the Governor General, and *Intendant*, there was stamped on each piece of this paper money (which was a card), its value, the signature of the Treasurer, an Impression of the Arms of France, and (on sealing-wax) those of the Governor and *Intendant*. These were afterwards imprinted in France, with the same impressions as the current money of the Kingdom, and it was decreed that be-



fore the arrival in Canada, of the vessels from France, a particular mark should be added, to prevent the introduction of counterfeit.

This species of money did not long remain in circulation, and new cards were issued, on which new impressions were engraved, those under the value of four *livres* were distinguished by a particular mark made by the *Intendant*, while he signed those of four *livres* upward to six *livres*, and all above that amount, had, in addition, the signature of the Governor General. In the beginning of Autumn all these cards were brought to the Treasurer, who gave their value in Bills of Exchange on the Treasurer General of the Marine, or his deputy at Rochefort. Such cards as were worn, or spoiled, were not used again, but were burnt agreeably to an Act for that purpose.

While these Bills of Exchange, were faithfully paid, the cards were preferred to specie, but when that punctuality was discontinued,

ned, they were no longer presented to the Treasurer, and the *Intendant*, (M. de Champigny) had much fruitless labor in trying to recall those which he had issued, and, his successors were obliged to issue new cards every year, until they became so multiplied that their value was annihilated, and nobody would receive them.

In 1713, the inhabitants offered to lose one-half, if the government would pay the other in specie. This offer was accepted, but was not carried into effect until 1717. But undeterred, by past experience, the Colony again commenced the issue of paper, (or card) money, and, in 1754 the amount was so large, that the Government was "compelled to remit to some future time the payment of it;" and in 1759, payment of Bills of Exchange given for this money was wholly suspended. When the Colony passed into the hands of Britain, that Government paid to the Canadians an indemnity of £112,000 in bonds, and £24,000 sterling in specie, which was at the rate of 55 per cent. upon Bills of Exchange, and 34 per cent. on account of their paper money.

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THE accompanying Cut is a fac-simile of the CARD-MONEY—"GOOD FOR THE SUM OF TWELVE LIVRES," and is signed by Governor *Berthelot*, *Intendant Hocquart*, and *Comptroller*, or Treasurer *Varin*. The origin it formed part of the Collection belonging to A. J. Boncher, Esq., first President of the Montreal Numismatic Society, and was sold in the year 1865.

[illegible]

[Faint handwritten notes or bleed-through from the reverse side of the page.]

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A M E R I C A N JOURNAL OF NUMISMATICS,

A N D

Bulletin of the American Numismatic and Archæological Society.

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No. 5.

BIBLIA IN NUMMIS.

Such is the name of a German work in our possession, published at Jena, *Anno* 1703. Its longer, and exceedingly verbose title, which expresses, however, most accurately its scope and purpose, reads as follows: "Brief Exposition of the principal Bible Texts and Narratives which are to be found struck on Medals, Ducats, Dollars and other Coins, not only of Emperors, Kings, Electors and Princes, Counts, Barons, Cities, within and without the Holy Roman Empire, but also of Popes, Cardinals, Archbishops, Bishops, Prelates, Abbots, and were thereon employed, partly for their particular Comfort, partly for the rendering of due Thanks to God, partly for the Instruction and serviceable Warning of others, partly as favorite Mottoes, partly by adherents of other Religions for the maintenance of their Tenets, partly also for Abuse by incompetent people; arranged according to the order of the Biblical Books," &c., &c., by Master Christian Schlegel, "*Antiquarius and Bibliothecarius*" to his "high-countly Grace of Schwarzburg Arnstadt".

We proceed to give, from Master Schlegel's laborious and faithful production, a few examples of Texts thus made use of as numismatic legends; and our principle of selection, for want of a better one, shall be the existence in our own cabinet of the pieces mentioned, a circumstance which of course makes them doubly interesting to us, while it enables us to verify the descriptions of our Author.

EXODUS, *Chap.* xv., v. 6, in the Song of Moses and the Children of Israel for their triumph over Pharaoh, occurs the passage: "thy right hand, O Lord, hath dashed in pieces the enemy". One year after Gustavus Adolphus, King of Sweden, had gained, at Leipsic, Sep. 7, 1631, his first victory in the Thirty Years' War, the event was commemorated at Erfurt by striking and distributing Dollars, of which many are still extant, bearing in the obverse field DEXTERA TUA DOMINE PERCUSSIT INIMICUM. The same words appear, with the date 1684, between branches of palm in the reverse field of a fine Dollar, or Scudo, of Pope Innocent XI., by Jo. Hameranus, and remind us of the efficient aid which that pontiff lent to the rout of the Turks before Vienna in 1683, and to their continued discomfiture in Hungary during the year following.

JOB, I., v. 21, is given by Schlegel as the source of what he calls the "Lemma" to be found on the coins of various cities and states as far back as five hundred years before his time, namely, SIT NOMEN DOMINI BENEDICTUM. It may also be seen on the "Louisiana Coppers".

PSALM XVII., v. 8, includes the words, "hide me under the shadow of thy wings", of which the legend SVB VMBRA ALARVM TVARVM PROTEGE, on the reverse of the ducats of Ferdinand and Isabella, is a version. We possess, by the way, an instance of a somewhat profane application of the same text, in a Thaler struck long after Schlegel flourished. It is of a small German Count-dom called Jever, which being inherited by the notorious Catherine II., and passing next to her son, the unfortunate Emperor Paul, its Administratrix issued this piece whereon the motto SUB UMBRA ALARUM TVARUM is made to apply to a two-headed Russian eagle, between whose wings the arms of Jever are sheltered!

Ps. XL., v. 17, "thou art my help", in the form DOMINVS MIHI ADIVTOR, is noticed as impressed on many Dollars of Philip II., King of Spain; to which our author might have added that on some specimens the pronoun MIHI is strangely spelled MICH, illustrating the pronunciation usual in the Jesuit schools, *michi pro mihi, nichil pro nihil*.*

* Kundmann, *Nummi Singulares*, p. 22, n.

The first words of PSALM LXVIII., "Let God arise, let his enemies be scattered", appear on the so-called "Cruikston" Dollars of Mary Stuart and Darnley, 1565, 1566, and of Mary alone, 1567. The confidence in the divine aid expressed in the invocation EXVRGAT. DEVS. & DISSIPENT^r. INIMICI EI^s. would have been much to the purpose, says Schlegel, considering her many foreign and domestic foes, if she had not so often brought them on herself by her own fault.

PSALM CXIX., v. 89, "For ever, O Lord, thy word is settled in heaven", or, better, ISAIAH, XL., v. 8, "the word of our God shall stand for ever", may be taken as the original of the VERBUM DOMINI MANET IN AETERNUM, repeated almost *ad nauseam* on commemoration-pieces of Martin Luther, and for that reason the most abundant perhaps, numismatically, of all Bible-passages, unless the other great Lutheran medal-text TURRIS FORTISSIMA NOMEN DOMINI, from PROVERBS, XVIII., 10, may claim precedence.

PROVERBS, x., v. 22, "The blessing of the Lord, it maketh rich". Such, in the translation BENEDICTIO DOMINI DIVITES FACIT, is the legend on certain Dollars of Christian IV., King of Denmark and Norway, 1588-1648. The specimens, in which these words are seen surrounding the very peculiar double-tailed heraldic Norwegian Lion on the reverse, are thought to have been struck from the silver of a celebrated mine in that country. This mine being so rich as to yield almost pure silver was named "The Blessing of God".

ISAIAH, VIII., v. 10, "Take counsel together, and it shall come to nought; speak the word, and it shall not stand: for God is with us". The last words of this verse are the original of the well-known legend on the coins of "The Commonwealth of England".

As one of the numismatic texts of the New Testament we find, MATTHEW, XI., 11, "among them that are born of women there hath not arisen a greater than John the Baptist". The words NON SURREXIT MAJOR, wrested from their application to John, and encircling a figure of Christ himself, holding a standard inscribed AGNUS DEI, appear on the later *Scudi* of the former republic of Genoa.

The passages JOHN, I., v. 14, "And the Word was made flesh, and dwelt among us"; JOHN, III., 5, "Except a man be born of water and of the Spirit, he cannot enter into the kingdom of God"; and EPHESIANS, IV., 5, "One Lord, one faith, one baptism", are all to be found on an Anabaptist Dollar of the city of Munster, which we have long esteemed as one of our choice specimens. The reader will perhaps recall the description of a Medal of this remarkable sect in our number for May, 1867. The inscriptions on our Dollar are in *Platt-Deutsch*, or Low German, and read as follows: OBV. FIELD, *Dat : Wort : is : Fleisch : Geworde : Vn : Wanet : Under : Uns : 1.5.3.4.*; LEG. *We : Nicht : Gebare : Is : Vit : Dem : Water : Vn : Geist*; REV. LEG. *Mach : Nicht : In : Gaen : In : Dat : Rike : Gotdes :* (in an inner circle) *Ein : Her : Ein : Gelove : Ein : Doepe :*; FIELD, *Tho : Munster :*.

The nature of the curious and valuable book of which we have thus taken a retrospective review will be sufficiently apparent from the preceding extracts. Had its deserving compiler flourished in our time, his attention would doubtless have been turned in some degree to our own country, and he might have enriched his pages with Lord Baltimore's CRESCITE : ET : MVLTIPPLICAMINI, from GENESIS, I., v. 28; but no other contribution of importance, we believe, could have been derived from American Numismatics, either before or since his day.

On reflection, however, the singular gold coinage of the Mormons occurs to us, with its legend HOLINESS TO THE LORD. A specimen, Five Dollars in intrinsic value, is now before us, bearing OBV. An Eagle, grasping in its talons three arrows and an olive branch, and sheltering a bee-hive between its wings, LEG. DESERET ASSAY OFFICE PURE GOLD; REV. A Lion *couchant*, with the date 1860 beneath, and the legend *Holiness &c.* in a peculiar cipher. This type is not given in Dr. Dickeson's Manual. The original text is to be found, EXODUS, XXVIII., 36 :

36 ¶ And thou shalt make a plate of pure gold, and grave upon it, like the engravings of a signet, HOLINESS TO THE LORD.

37 And thou shalt put it on a blue lace, that it may be upon the mitre; upon the forefront of the mitre it shall be.

38 And it shall be upon Aaron's forehead, that Aaron may bear the iniquity of the holy things, which the children of Israel shall hallow in all their holy gifts; and it shall be always upon his forehead, that they may be accepted before the LORD.

NUMISMATICS IN POETRY.

Editor AMERICAN JOURNAL OF NUMISMATICS:

Having read with much interest the articles with the above title and kindred ones, which have appeared from time to time in your columns, I hope I shall not intrude, or incur the risk of being thought tedious, if I endeavor to bring to light some of the many instances of Numismatic Illustration, which stud thickly the products of almost all ages of English Poetry, except the very latest. I say Numismatic *Illustration*, for I cannot by any means agree with your correspondent who says very little use has been made of them in the way of *narrative*. Why, the names of every coin, of every country, and every age, can be found in the poetry (particularly the Ballad Poetry) of the Mediæval period. I shall give a few instances in this article, though I think the subject matter of the first article shows that the writer only intended to speak of Numismatics used for "illustration or figuratively". But, to drop all further preface, WALTER MAPES, who wrote some Latin poems in the 12th century, to satirize the clergy, included one by the title of "*De Cruce Denarii*," alluding to the cross on the silver pennies of that period, or perhaps, for this Monkish Latin is very barbarous, to the Cross Pennies, *i. e.*, the money collected by the clergy. I have no access to this poem, so cannot quote from it.

In the "Vision of Piers Plowman", written A. D. 1362, in the two and one word alliterative metre, without rhyme, of the Anglo Saxon Poetry, and generally accompanied by the "Crede of Piers Plowman", which is of a little later date, occurs the following on the same subject :

"Ande now is werre ande wo :
Ande who so why asketh.
For covetise after *cross*,
The *crowne* stant in gold.
Both riche ande religion,
They rode their honoure
That in *grotes* is y-grave
Ande in golde *Nobles*
For covetise of that *cross*
Menne of holy kirke
Shall turne as templars dedde,
The tyme approceth fast."

The italics are mine in all cases.

In the same poem lawyers, "pledeten for Pennies and poundes the law".

Another true Numismatic illustration is found in the following, from the same poem. "Hankyn," speaking, says :—

"Madame mercy! quod I,
Me liketh well your wordes;
Ac the *monie* of this *molde*
That menne so faste holdeth
Tel me to whom madam,
That *tresour* appendeth.
Go to the gospel quod she
That God sende hymselfen.
Tho the people him apposed
With a pen in the temple.
Whether they shoulde therewith
Worshiþe the Kinge Cesar."

In the same Poem, Mede gives all her guests in "Passus tertius de visione":

"The leaste man of her meynē
A moton of golde".

Referring to the French "Mouton d'Or." The Devil "Judas Japed with Jewen Silver".

Finally comes something really interesting to Numismatists, viz., a repetition of the old accusation against Jews of clipping the money :

"May sothely be saide,
Save in my youthe :
I learned among Lumbardes
Ande Jewes a lesson :
To weye *pens* with a *peis*
Ande pare the hevier."

Speaking of "Luxemburghers", that is base money, Piers says :

"As in *lusheburwes* is a luther allay,
Ande yet looketh he lyke a *sterling*
The mark of that monie is good
Butte the metal is feeble."

Luxemburghers are spoken of again in this poem, but the extract would be too long to quote. Chaucer also speaks of them.

"This maketh that our wives will assaye,
Religious folke, for they moun better paye,
Of Venus Payements than mowen we
God wote, no lussheburgghes payen ye."

CHAUCER.—*Can. Tales.*

What these Luxemburghs were appears in the following extract from Wright's notes to Piers Plowman: "Lussheburwes: a sort of false coin or perhaps a coin much adulterated, common in the middle of the 14th century. Tyrwhitt quotes the Stat. Ed. III. c. 2., where this coin is spoken of as "la monnoie appellé Lucymbourg".

D. L. W.

[TO BE CONTINUED.]

NEW HAMPSHIRE AND MASSACHUSETTS COPPERS OF 1776.

We take the following highly interesting Extract from a Letter with which we have been favored by Matthew A. Stickney, Esq., of Salem, dated Aug. 22, and are happy to lay before our readers information so authentic in regard to a few of our kind correspondent's numismatic treasures:

* * * * *

"I see in your August number of the NUMISMATIC JOURNAL, a notice of a New Hampshire Coinage of Copper, of which I presume that I possess the only specimen. When Dr. M. W. Dickeson was about publishing his valuable 'Numismatic Manual', he obtained from me, Oct. 13, 1858, wax impressions of three coins in my collection, with some account of them, which he has introduced in his volume, with plates. Of the New Hampshire issue he gave no account aside from the Legend and Device, nor was I then aware that the State of New Hampshire had ever authorized the issue of a Copper Coin. This fact I subsequently ascertained from Peter Force's 'American Archives', when I prepared a communication on the subject, which was published by my friend the late Charles W. Brewster, Aug. 4, 1859, in the *Portsmouth (N. H.) Journal*. The Harp on the New Hampshire Coin, the Irish national emblem, may have been suggested by Matthew Thornton, then President of the Colony of New Hampshire, a native of Ireland, and signer of the Declaration of Independence, some months after its adoption in Philadelphia.

"It appears likely that both New Hampshire and Massachusetts contemplated in 1776 a coinage of Copper, as appears by the specimens in my possession; but the price of Copper would not admit of it, and paper was used as a substitute for metallic currency.

"The New Hampshire coin, with the 'Janus' copper of Massachusetts of 1776, and a Silver pattern for the first coinage of United States Dollars, beautifully executed by Jacob Perkins of Newburyport, and obtained by me from his nephew, which last was not accepted by the government, because it bore the medallion head of Washington, a too aristocratic design for a period governed by French influence—these I esteem as among the most rare coins in my collection.

"A Note in Vol. 8 of the New Hampshire Historical Collections, edited by Rev. Nathaniel Bouton, gathers from two letters of Hon. Samuel D. Bell and Capt. Wm. F. Goodwin, published in the same volume, that New Hampshire was first called a Colony in 1776, which appears to be incorrect, as I have among my papers a Commission granted by the first 'Congress of the Colony of New Hampshire' at 'Exeter', Sept. 5, 1775, to Joshua Wentworth, Esq., as Lieut. Col. of the First Regiment of Militia, on a printed blank sheet filled up and signed by Matthew Thornton as President and E. Thompson as Secretary, with an impression of a new Seal which seems to have been adopted near that time, and afterwards discontinued. The Seal is of the size of a dollar, and was probably made by Col. Paul Revere, who soon after executed the New Hampshire Coin before mentioned. Its Device is:—Five Arrows bound by three cords. On the right, a mast Pine, bare of limbs till near its top; on the left, a Codfish: the staples of New Hampshire, her forests and her fisheries. Legend: 'VIS UNITA FORTIOR. Colony of New Hampshire.'

"It is singular that I should have become the owner of two such rare relics of the Colonial History of that State, perhaps the only specimens in existence".

* * * * *

M. A. S.

AUTOGRAPHS.—No. 2.

The provoking error in the last line of the leading article of last month's number, where CHAS. is twice printed for ELIAS, an error the blame of which ought to be divided between the venerable Boudinot who neglected to dot his *is*, the compositor who mistook E for C, and the editor,

whose attention in reading proof probably flagged at the crowning moment, leads us to resume the subject and indulge in a few gossiping remarks on the elegant and useful pursuit of collecting Autographs. When we consider its influence in preserving the remembrance of remarkable persons, its tendency to promote historic and biographical research, the light which it throws on the different methods of utterance which characterize minds of various powers and in dissimilar relations, and the certainty that, by guarding the evidence of facts, it must promote the establishment of Truth, we cannot but assign it a very high rank among "hobbies". There is a common impression among the uninitiated that Autograph-hunters are in quest of *Signatures* merely; but we have never met with one of this comparatively narrow, and in fact destructive taste. We have heard indeed of a lady who cut out all the signatures from a most valuable collection of letters written to an ancestor, in order to paste them in an Album, thereby depriving the documents of almost all their worth, and forming a scrap-book of very trifling interest; but amateurs of autographs are, among themselves, correctly understood to be individuals who seek not for simple names, but for autograph names appended to documents, and those, if possible, autograph, documents of political, literary, scientific, or personal, importance.

This species of taste, or *dilettanteism*—to use an awkward but legitimate word—appears to have originated in France, to have passed thence to England, to have spread to Germany about the beginning of the present century, and finally to have reached the United States. We should be pleased to learn from some contributor when the first public sale of the kind took place in our hemisphere.

It is reasonable however to assume that, although the collecting of autographs has become a prevalent and favorite occupation only within the last two hundred and fifty years, it must nevertheless have been carried on to some extent from the very invention of writing. The elder Pliny informs us that he had seen the manuscript of the two Gracchi, Cicero, the Emperor Augustus, and Virgil. Some one therefore must have had a fancy in those days for the preservation of these relics of the pen, nor was that some one by any means the earliest of his tribe. But not till the commencement of the present century—its very first year in fact—had the diffusion of knowledge and refinement, and the distribution of means among all classes, extended so far as to admit of an attempt to dispose of a collection of Autographs by public Auction. It had been the property of the Maréchal de Richelieu and was far from being devoid of interest, but it found no purchasers. They could not be tempted even by the letters of the ladies of the court of Louis XV. to this great conqueror and gallant, or by the locks of hair of every color, black, brown, and blond, all tastefully tied and ticketed. Since this failure, in the year 1801, however, the apathy of the Parisians has given place to so strong an interest that between 1846 and 1850 not less than thirty-three autograph-sales were held in their capital, and 58,000 lots were brought to the hammer.

The first auction-sale of Autographs in Germany was held at Vienna as recently as 1838. The very word "Autograph" has not been in use more than a century and a half. It appears to have been first employed about the year 1733.

Of all the collections ever formed that made by the Emperor Napoleon I. would seem to have been the most valuable. It consisted of autograph letters of European sovereigns to himself; and must have contained some perilous secrets of state. Inherited by Joseph Bonaparte and privately sold in London, it is said to have brought 700,000 francs. According to O'Meara, the Russian ambassador gave 250,000 francs for the manuscripts of the Czar alone. But, if we may believe the current story, no single document was ever paid for at so high a rate as one of Jules Janin. Prince Metternich, it is said, finding the autograph of this "King of the Feuilleton" wanting in his cabinet, made application for it to the ingenious man of letters, who responded as follows: "I hereby acknowledge to have received from Prince Metternich fifty bottles of his best Cream of Johannisberg, and return the friendly giver my most heartfelt thanks.—JULES JANIN". The Prince, it is added, sent him, by the next conveyance, twice the quantity for which he had thus expressed his gratitude in advance! Magnificent Metternich! Jolly Jules!

Without entering into the question whether character may be discovered in hand-writing, whether there be a science of "Chirographignomy," to add to that of Physiognomy, we may yet venture to express our full concurrence with a German writer who says: "In the case of persons who have attained any degree of influence, to whose name and image any chain of sentiment attaches itself, everything belonging to them exercises an attraction which stands in direct relation to their historic figure. No one can learn without a very definite emotion, that the Chair before him is the identical one, on which of old the earthly remains of Charlemagne were found seated in the grave-vault of Aix; that this is the Sword which Francis I. refused to yield to the Constable of Bourbon at Pavia; that this modest Hat once covered the head of the great Frederic; that from yonder Inkstand welled the writings with which Kant founded modern philosophy; that this elegant House-altar received the prayers of Mary Stuart, even more unfortunate than she was guilty. But of all which man leaves after him on earth, nothing perhaps belongs to him so peculiarly as his hand-writing, that product

of his energy, intellectual and corporal, that emanation of his personality as immediate and as palpable as his actions. Not one of those relics before-mentioned is so intimately connected with himself, in not one is the connection so little accidental, in not one therefore is the recollection so deep and living. Set before the eyes of the coldest of men, of him who thinks any other interest than his particular hobby to be mere absurdity, the own-hand characters of one of those great Agitators, characters with which they once guided the thoughts of their contemporaries, shew him but the signature of one of the mighty whose counsel or whose sword has influenced the destiny of the world, and he will not be able to view these relics without a mixture of awe and sympathy. And is it not then worth the toil of the noble-minded to rescue them from destruction in safe harbors?*".

ANTIQUITIES AND NUMISMATICS OF STATEN ISLAND.

We have been rustivating for some weeks this Summer on "Staaten Eylandt", as it was christened more than two centuries ago by the Dutch, in compliment to the States-General of the United Provinces, their republican Legislature, "*boogmogend*", high and mighty. We had the luck to catch the "Chills and Fever" there, and though we soon let them go again, our misfortune has retarded the appearance of this month's JOURNAL beyond all proper time. We bear no grudge however against this charming isle, like Elizabeth Barrett Browning's, so

"full of hills and dells
All rumpled and uneven
With green recesses, sudden swells,
And odorous valleys driven
So deep and straight, that always there
The wind is cradled to soft air".

We feel, on the contrary, an undiminished interest both in its natural beauties, and in its colonial and revolutionary annals, a subject to which we have devoted, from time to time, considerable research.

We availed ourselves of this recent sojourn on the island to revisit the old Manor-house of Bently at its south-western extremity, opposite Perth Amboy. It was in a residence of the Lane family, called "Bently", that Charles II. found refuge after his defeat at Worcester; and the Jacobites must have loved to recall the fact. In an ancient mansion of the same title, in the county of Suffolk, Eng., could be read, till lately, the following quaint distich:

"When William the Conqueror reigned with great fame,
Bentley was my seat, and Tollemache was my name".

But the name of the race which dwelt of old in the Staten Island Bently was not Tollemache, or Tallmadge, but the equally singular one of Billop. We have no space to enter into the details of its history: how the original Captain Xerper (or Christopher) Billop obtained the favor of the Duke of York, afterwards James II., for his gallantry in a naval engagement, was appointed "sub-collector of customs on Delaware", and Commander of the Militia in Delaware Bay and River, in 1677, having obtained in the meantime from Governor Edmund Andros, March 25, 1676, at a "Quitt Rent" of "20 Bushels of good Winter Wheat", a patent for this manor of 960, afterwards estimated as 1300, acres; how, having no son, he bequeathed his estate and name to a nephew, Thomas Farmar; and how a second Christopher, son of this Thomas, played a most conspicuous part on the island and in its vicinity, during the Revolution, as Colonel of the loyal or tory militia, and Superintendent of Police, suffered, when captured by the Americans, the most severe treatment, in retaliation for British cruelties to our own prisoners, and finally lost his property by confiscation at the close of the war. The facts in regard to this latter personage may be found in such excellent works as Sabine's "American Loyalists", Whitehead's "Early History of Perth Amboy", and Simcoe's "Military Journal".

The picturesque and venerable dwelling, of which there is a very inadequate representation in Lossing's "Field-Book", II., 609, is tall and narrow in form, two stories in height, with cellar and garret, and built of rough stone, with the exception of a spacious wooden lean-to on the eastern side. The western or principal front has been modernized by the enlargement of the windows and the addition of a high-posted piazza reaching to the eaves; but enough remains to indicate that this is the original manor-house of the first Christopher. The cellar contains a vault of very great dimen-

* Von Radowitz, quoted in Schultz, *Handbuch für Autographensammler*, Leipsic, 1856, whence the materials of this article are derived.

sions, extending directly across the house, and leading to the supposition that the lord of the manor liked his glass of Port or Madeira, or had many valuables to guard against fire or pillage. The hall and staircase are remarkably plain. There is indeed no decoration to be seen anywhere, and this circumstance strengthens our conviction that the structure dates from the earliest English colonial days. The rooms have all been repaired in a mean style, with the exception of one in the second story, at the south end. This is more interesting in appearance, and has apparently been left in its original condition. On the floor of this chamber is said to be an indelible stain of blood, marking the spot where, according to tradition, the elder Billop, who was a man of violent passions, killed a negro slave-girl by knocking her down with a bit. On the principal floor at the north-west corner of the building is an apartment, unornamented, ill-proportioned and shabby, which once occupied the whole breadth of the house, but is now partitioned off. It was formerly the room of state, and here the Colonel, whom an aged lady of Staten Island described to us as "a large, stout, noble-looking man, who was accounted very clever, and pretty much governed the island during the war", was wont to entertain Lord Howe, General Knyphausen, Colonel Simcoe, and other officers of rank in the royal service.

Here too, Sep. 10, 1776, occurred the remarkable conference between John Adams, Benjamin Franklin and Edward Rutledge, on the part of the American Congress, and Lord Howe, who had declared that, in conjunction with his brother the General, he had full powers, as he felt a strong desire, to compromise the dispute with Great Britain. In his Autobiography, Adams gives us a minute account of the appearance of the place at that time. On reaching Perth Amboy, we found, he observes, that "Lord Howe had sent over an officer as a hostage for our security. I said to Dr. Franklin, it would be childish in us to depend upon such a pledge, and insisted on taking him over with us, and keeping our surety on the same side of the water with us. My colleagues exulted in the proposition and agreed to it instantly. We told the officer, if he held himself under our direction, he must go back with us. He bowed assent, and we all embarked in his lordship's barge. As we approached the shore, his lordship, observing us, came down to the water's edge to receive us, and, looking at the officer, he said, 'Gentlemen, you make me a very high compliment, and you may depend upon it, I will consider it as the most sacred of things?' We walked up to the house between lines of guards of grenadiers, looking fierce as ten Furies, and making all the grimaces, and gestures, and motions of their muskets, with bayonets fixed, which, I suppose, military etiquette requires, but which we neither understood nor regarded."

"The house had been the habitation of military guards, and was as dirty as a stable; but his lordship had prepared a large handsome room, by spreading a carpet of moss and green sprigs, from bushes and shrubs in the neighborhood, till he made it not only wholesome, but romantically elegant; and he entertained us with good claret, good bread, cold ham, tongues, and mutton."

Our account of the old manor-house is taken rather from some notes which we made on a previous visit, fifteen years ago, than from recent inspection; but we noticed no change as having occurred in the interval. Far different was the case, we lament to say, in regard to the interesting family burial-ground situated some 300 yards to the east of the ancient homestead. Here stood, in 1853, two head-stones, with the following inscriptions:

Here Lyes
y^e Body of Evjenea
y^e Wife of Thomas
Billopp Aged 23 years
Dec^d March y^e 22^d
1735.

Here Lyes y^e Body of
Thomas Billopp Esq^r
Son of Thomas Farmar
Esq^r Dec^d August y^e
2^d 1750 In y^e 39
year of his Age

The material of both was brown sand-stone. The cemetery formed, in 1853, a small mound, overshadowed by an apple tree, and three straggling wild cherries. And here we may relate, on the authority of a relative of Col. Billop, who accompanied us on that occasion, that a daughter of the Colonel, who, like many other loyalist officers, was an exile in New Brunswick from the close of the war to his death, visited this home of her ancestors in 1824. She took some of the cherries from this burial-ground, and some flowers from an old trumpet-creeper which grew over the house, and on her return presented them to her father, who wept like a child on beholding them. We have in our possession a copy of an Indenture by which the Colonel, in anticipation apparently of the forfeiture of his estate, conveys it to Samuel Ward, under the name of "The Manor of Bently", but with the express reservation of "Sixty feet square for a burial place where the said Christopher Billopp's Father Mother and family is Buried, his father's head stone is to be the centre of the square, which said Ground is to be reserved to the said Christopher Billopp his heirs and Assigns for that purpose and shall not be broke up for any other use or Design whatever".

In spite of this precaution, the cemetery has been ploughed up, and the two stones have been deposited, with singularly bad taste, at the entrance to the grounds, that of Thomas being upright,

while that of Eugenia is prostrate on its face—in a state of transition therefore towards becoming a hearth-stone in some new dwelling, a fate which has befallen many a similar relic both on Staten Island, and in other places where the people, like Gallio, “care for none of those things”.

[TO BE CONTINUED.]

SALE OF THE RICCIO COLLECTION.

We are indebted to Jeremiah Colburn, Esq., of Boston, for the following newspaper-paragraph, relating to the cabinet of Signor Riccio, whom we mentioned as a leading authority on Roman Family Coins, in the first article of our July number:—“A remarkably fine collection of ancient Roman gold, silver and copper coin has just been sold at the auction rooms of the Rue Drouot. It had been formed by the Chevalier Riccio of Naples, one of the most learned numismatists in Europe. The catalogue comprised 1542 lots, which included about 8000 pieces of money. Several sold at very high prices. No. 642, a head of the Empress Julia, was bought for 6,100 francs for the private collection of the Emperor Napoleon”.

THE OLIVER SALE.

SECOND NOTICE.

Mr. Sandham, of Montreal, has written us the following interesting comments on some lots in this recent sale: Of No. 865, Crimean Medal in miniature, which brought \$2.75: “You could not purchase a duplicate of it in Canada for four times the price in gold, and I can scarcely understand how that one got into the market”.

Mr. Sandham remarks that the principal Canadian pieces found their way to Montreal. “Lot 1370 would have brought double the price had it been sold there. Its present proprietor, who has without doubt the finest collection of Canadian coins in the Dominion, would not part with it for any amount. Lot 1425 was literally thrown away at \$1.50. I know that \$10 would have been considered reasonable”.

THE NAPOLEONS, I. AND III.

In a recent number of the “*Courrier des Etats Unis*” we find mention made of the following remarkable Autograph now in the possession of a M. de Saint-Albin. It is an order of admission to the “*Comédie Française*,” and a memorial of days when the monarch counterfeit could oblige the embryo:—

“Laissez passer le général Bonaparte.
TALMA.”

From the same publication we translate a numismatic paragraph:—

“Twas at the beginning of January, 1852, and they were going to strike a new coinage, and substitute the imperial effigy for the image of the republic.

“The director of the mint brings the emperor a proof of the new five-franc-pieces. His Majesty, who was otherwise engaged, defers his answer to another moment, and then forgets the occurrence. Some days afterwards, the emperor received the first pieces, which the director considered himself, by the silence of his majesty, authorized to have struck; the workmanship was very beautiful, but the engraver, a courtier doubtless, had exaggerated the imperial chin-tuft, and had made of it a sort of hook.

“The emperor gave the order to stop. There were already 67 pieces struck, which are at the present day very rare, and much sought after by numismatists. The ‘*Ecu à la mèche*’, as it is called, is now worth to an amateur three hundred francs.”

QUERY.

NEW YORK, JULY 7, 1868.

PROF. CHAS. E. ANTHON, *Editor JOURNAL OF NUMISMATICS*:

On page 10 of “*Putnam’s Sequel*” (to the Analytical Reader), published by Samuel S., and William Wood, 1830–56, I find the accompanying, enclosed by marks of quotation. Whence comes this specimen of Numismatico-Phonetics (or Gram-matics, whichever you choose)? No clue is furnished by the book. Perhaps some reader of the *JOURNAL* can place it:—

“The words are not to be hurried over, nor precipitated, syllable over syllable; nor, as it were, melted together in a mass of confusion. They should neither be abridged, nor prolonged, nor swallowed, nor forced; they should not be trailed, nor drawled, nor left to slip out carelessly. They are to be delivered out from the lips, as beautiful coins, newly issued from the mint; deeply and accurately impressed, perfectly finished, neatly struck by the proper organs, distinct, in due succession, and of due weight.”

Yours truly,

F. A. Wood.

AMERICAN JOURNAL OF NUMISMATICS,

AND

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VOL. III.

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No. 6.

FICTITIOUS HEBREW COINS AND MEDALS.

This is a subject on which, in our ignorance of the Hebrew language, and with only a few of the specimens in question as a starting-point for our inquiries, we enter with some degree of hesitation. We broach it, however, as we have introduced others, partly to draw out additional information from correspondents, partly that what little knowledge we do possess, may be of service to our friends in guiding or restraining their purchases. For what collector has not, at the beginning of his numismatic career, been tempted, and at the same time puzzled, by one of those large and brilliant "Shekels", so frequently met with at auction sales, in proof condition, of silver, or copper, size 20 or 22, generally catalogued as a "Shekel" merely, without even a "Caveat Emptor"? Acquired at a price considered either great or small, as the buyer's enthusiasm may have determined the standard, it has been for a little while perhaps regarded as a veritable "shekel of the sanctuary," such as is mentioned in Exodus xxx., 13 and 24, or, at any rate, as a royal or profane shekel, "after the king's weight" (2 Sam. xiv., 26), till the deluded one has chanced to read, or hear, that such pieces, not only in silver, but in gold, in copper, and in lead, are "the fabrication of modern Jews", and that, in John Pinkerton's opinion, the admission of a single one of these coins, with "a sprig on one side, and a vase upon the other", "is rightly esteemed to be almost a disgrace to a cabinet". Pinkerton's "sprig" is intended for the budding rod of Aaron, and the Hebrew legend encircling it signifies "Jerusalem the Holy"; the "vase" is a censor, or, according to some, a vessel in which the Manna was collected, and its legend, in the same character, is interpreted "Shekel of Israel".

Whence do these forgeries originate? A German illustrated work, Grässe's "Hand-book of Ancient Numismatics", exhibits, Plate LII., No. 8, a representation of one of them, designated as a "Spurious Silver-Shekel made to be sold at the Holy Sepulchre in Görlitz". This is a Prussian town, of 20,000 inhabitants, in the province of Silesia. One of the principal curiosities to be seen there—according to Didot's great "Dictionnaire de la Conversation et de la Lecture", Paris, 1860—is the imitation of the Holy Sepulchre at Jerusalem. The devout founder of this structure was a burgomaster of Görlitz, named Emerich, who, in 1465 and 1476, made a pilgrimage to Jerusalem with some artists. On his return, having found in his native city a place which, as he thought, bore some resemblance to that where the tomb of Christ is situated at Jerusalem, he caused to be built there, from 1480 to 1498, an edifice which is the exact reproduction of the Holy Sepulchre. The piety of his descendants has, down to the present day, defrayed all the expenses of its maintenance and preservation.—Whether they indemnify themselves to some little extent by manufacturing spurious shekels, we are not informed by the encyclopedist. If they do, "modern Jews" must be relieved from the imputation.

Let it not be hastily inferred, however, that there is no such thing as a genuine shekel, at least one of Simon Maccabæus, in existence. Observe, only, that the legends of the false pieces are in the square, or modern Hebrew, character; that the pieces themselves are larger than the genuine, which latter do not exceed size 13 or 14; and that the rod of Aaron which "budded, and brought forth buds, and bloomed blossoms, and yielded almonds"*, has the appearance, on the veritable shekel, rather of three buds merely, united on one stalk. Hence it is called by some authorities: "a triple lily or hyacinth". The vase on the genuine coin has no smoke issuing from it, and the legends on both sides are in the old, or Samaritan, character. The Samaritans retained the original Hebrew form of writing, after the

* Numbers, xvii., 8,

Jews themselves had adopted—probably in the first half of the 2d century A. D.—another one, more familiar to us under the name of Hebrew. This latter is the modern, or Chaldee, character. The “Samaritan” character is therefore equivalent to the early Hebrew; and the square, or later Hebrew, lettering on a coin professing to be ancient, is of itself the surest mark of forgery.*

Is there in this country a shekel, an authentic one, of Simon the Maccabee, B. C. 143–135, to whose reign all these coins appear to belong? Our Catalogue of Mr. Woodward’s sale, Oct. 20, and the following days, 1863, which included Mr. Colburn’s collection, is unfortunately not named, or we could perhaps answer the question. It is priced, however, and informs us that for \$26 was sold Lot 80: “Jewish Shekel; *an undoubted original*; it bears in the ancient Samaritan characters the legend, *Jerusalem the Holy*, surrounding a stalk with three buds (Aaron’s rod); rev. in the same characters *Shekel of Israel*, around a cup (the pot of incense). This specimen was brought from the East many years ago, and is stated by Mr. Colburn to be the only genuine shekel that he has ever known in America. Of the most *extraordinary degree of rarity, and in very fine condition*”. Who is its owner at present? “*Quis—nunc te fruitur?*”—as a friend of youth inquired on a somewhat different occasion. “*Credulus aurea*” we cannot add: first, because it is silver, not gold; secondly, because Mr. Colburn’s guarantee is all-sufficient. Still we should be gratified to learn the history of its translation to our shores, as well as that of its subsequent migrations.

The notorious, but highly ingenious German forger, Becker, who died in 1830, and availed himself extensively of the services of the Frankfort Jews to bring his false wares into the market, made a shekel of Simon in his second year, faithfully copied from an original specimen of the sixth degree of rarity, and valued by Mionnet at 100 Francs. Of this fraudulent production also American collectors have to take notice and heed.

We pass to the remarkable coin or medal of Moses, which, from its nature, is of course to be classed with fictitious specimens rather than with forged. It will be found mentioned in the Transactions of the Boston Numismatic Society for April, 1867, contained in our number for the succeeding month, as follows: “a Jewish piece of brass silvered, which is described in the work of Thomas Bartolini, ‘De Unicornu’. On one side is the head of Moses with ram’s horns instead of hair, and on the other is the Hebrew command, ‘Thou shalt have no other Gods before me.’ Of this singular piece we have two impressions, neither of them silvered; and Mr. Appleton informs us that the traces of silvering on the one mentioned above, were scarcely discernible. The size is a little over 22; the obverse bears a head heavily bearded, turned to the right, and with the Hebrew word for Moses (Mosheh) inscribed on the collar of the garment which covers the shoulder. On the left side of the head is a ram’s horn, of great size, to express that conventional attribute of the sacred law-giver, which arose from the language of the Vulgate, ‘*cornutam habens faciem*’, in describing the splendor imparted to his countenance by his long seclusion on Sinai in the Divine Presence. On the reverse is an inscription in Hebrew, signifying: “Thou shalt have no other Gods before my face.” These words are from Exodus, xx., 3.

In a letter dated May 18, 1867, Mr. Appleton had the kindness to transcribe for us the passage from Bartolini, whose lucubrations on the Unicorn we had not been able to discover in the Astor Library. The following is a translation: “To the series of the Cornuted belongs also the Divine Legislator, whom the sacred text of Exodus, C. xxxiv., relates, if we follow the vulgate version, to have worn, when he returned from Mount Sinai, a horned visage. Thence arose the error of artists who decorate the face of Moses with two horns. And with this countenance he is seen wrought on a coin of mine, which I met with at Rome, the ram’s horn on each side being bent back, which, in the Rhodian one†, projects straight forward; and it has on the reverse the commandment of the Decalogue, whereby graven images are condemned. And I think that this has been done by the Jews to the disgrace of the Christians, for they, as Steuchus says, reproach the latter for representing Moses with horns”. “Then”—observes Mr. Appleton—“follows a long essay to prove that Moses did

* Midden, “History of the Jewish Coinage”, Lond., 1864. We have taken this excellent work as our guide throughout this article.

† Mr. Appleton explains that the words “in Rhodiano” may refer to a description by Jo. Rhodius of a coin of Alexander the Great, of which Bartolini had previously spoken. The full title of the book is “*Thomæ Bartolini Casp. F. de Unicornu Observationes Novæ, &c., &c., Patavii, MDCXLV*”. The passage occurs on page 32.

not wear horns in descending from Sinai, but only rays of glory, showing the effect of the divine presence he had just left". We have been able to obtain no further information on the subject of this interesting piece.

The third and last fictitious specimen on which we have remarks to make, attracts, at the first glance, and would undoubtedly secure to itself permanently, if it were genuine, more, and more reverent, attention, than either of the other two. Of silver, size 21, it has, on the obverse, a head of Christ, turned to the right, bearded, with flowing hair, and with Hebrew letters, one behind the neck and three before the face. The reverse is entirely occupied by a Hebrew inscription in five lines. Now it is quite conceivable that this medal, if found in a situation, and under circumstances, favorable to the delusion, might for the moment be regarded as a veritable, and even a contemporary, portrait. But no such portrait exists, no, not even a trustworthy descriptive statement for constructing one; and this invention can only be classed, as it is by experts, with the many ingenious devices of the Jews for spoiling Egyptians and other Ethnics, or—as is equally probable—of the Christians for taking in their brethren. Dr. Levy, of Breslau, author of a "History of Jewish Coins", published at that place in 1862—an authority quoted by Madden*—says that this specimen is one of very frequent occurrence, that the letters before the face stand for "Jesu", and that the Hebrew characters on the reverse form the "wonderful inscription": "The King Messiah comes in peace, God is made man".

Many, many, years ago, before we anticipated any possibility of ever owning this medal, our interest was strongly excited in regard to it, by a slip, or cutting, pasted in an old scrap-book, and extracted from some now long-forgotten newspaper. A picture of the piece was there presented, with the comments of Mr. Roy, a distinguished Hebrew scholar of this city, who evidently wished to believe it genuine. The cutting in question is still accessible to us, and reads as follows:

"A very curious coin, of which the above wood-cut is intended for a fac-simile, is in the possession of Mr. Roy, of this city. It is of the size of a half-dollar piece, and of about the thickness of a two-shilling piece. The letters and the head are in bold relief, and perfectly distinct. It has all the appearance of a very ancient coin; but as there is nothing in the Hebrew characters which peculiarly points out its age, it cannot be determined, supposing it to be genuine, from mere inspection. Of its history we are only informed, that it was found with other relics, in a box dug up in a garden in Palestine, several years ago. We publish, below, the explanations given of the inscriptions, by various Oriental scholars in Great Britain, and by Mr. Roy. It has a small silver ring at the top, for the purpose, no doubt, of its being worn as a relic. What is most peculiar is the expression of the divine *effigies* intended to be represented; which resembles strongly that generally given to the countenance of the Saviour by the great masters. Could the history of this curiosity be more accurately certified, placed beyond doubt, and its date carried back, with reasonable probability, to a remote age, it would be a most interesting subject for minute investigation.

TRANSLATIONS OF THE CHARACTERS.

'Messiah the King came in peace, and being made the light of (or from Man) liveth. The four letters on the obverse signify "the Lord Jesu".

'By the Rev. Dr. BARRETT, Vice-Provost of Trinity College, Dublin, &c., &c.

'The Lord Jesus Messiah King has come in peace, and the light of man was made life.

'Mr. Roy, of New York, U. S.

'Messiah reigneth, he came in a state of ignominy; on this day he hath arisen, (his) blood hath been shed, he liveth. The three letters in front of the face on the medal mean "Jesu". The letter *Aleph*, importing *one*, is the date from the latest event respecting Christ, recorded in the inscription, namely, the Resurrection or Ascension.†

'By the Rev. Dr. QUARRY, Rector of St. Mary's, Shandon, Cork.

'The Lord Jesus'—'Christ the King came in peace, and the light from the Man was made life.

'By the Rev. Dr. HALES, Rector of Killesandra, in the County of Cavan.

'Christ the King came in peace, and the light from man became life', or 'from sinful man liveth.

'By the Rev. EDWARD HINCKS, London.'"

* "History of the Jewish Coinage", p. 337.

† The Rev. Dr. Quarry seems convinced that this is a genuine production of the first year after the Resurrection. We are informed, by a friend well versed in Hebrew, that the Doctor's version, so different from the rest, is procured by keeping the five lines of the legend separate from each other, and not running them together, as the other translators have done.

TRANSACTIONS OF SOCIETIES.

NEW ENGLAND NUMISMATIC AND ARCHÆOLOGICAL SOCIETY.

The Regular Monthly Meeting of the Society was held on Thursday evening, Sept. 17th, Vice-President Bond occupying the chair. A letter from the Secretary of the Rhode Island Numismatic Association, presenting their good-will and a copy of their Constitution and By-Laws, was read, and the Corresponding Secretary was instructed to acknowledge the receipt of the same and to present the thanks of the Society therefor. The Society has received a pamphlet of the "Proceedings of the Manchester Numismatic Society", from Dr. Chas. Clay of Manchester, Eng., for which the thanks of the Society were voted.

The following pieces were brought for exhibition: two pattern cents "one tenth silver 1850", one of which was not pierced with a hole in the centre as is usual with this piece; a half cent of 1856 struck in an alloy of nickel and copper; a handsome campaign medal of Grant and Colfax, by Sigel; and several proofs from plates of Confederate Money, which were intended for the manufacture of Rebel "Greenbacks".

The attendance at this meeting was not large, it being the first after the summer vacation, and consequently it adjourned at an early hour.

DUDLEY R. CHILD, *Recording Sec'y.*

BOSTON NUMISMATIC SOCIETY.

The Regular Monthly Meeting was held on the afternoon of the 1st of October. A letter was read from the Secretary, Mr. Appleton, dated Paris, Sept. 14, mentioning a visit to the Museum of Northern Antiquities at Copenhagen, and relating his purchase at Frankfort of a large silver medal of 1628, with a map of the New World on it, apparently commemorating the capture of a Spanish silver-fleet by the Dutch in the bay of Matanzas, Cuba.

Mr. Pratt exhibited a large Japanese gold coin valued at ninety dollars in currency; in shape an ellipse, flattened on the sides, and three and a quarter inches in width by five and a half in length. The obverse was deeply engrailed width-wise, and had four large floriated stamps of the same pattern, together with a heavy inscription in India ink. On the reverse, which was otherwise smooth, were six stamps or mint marks, three large and three small, of different patterns. The coin is thick, heavy, and very beautiful. The stamps probably represent the coat of arms of the *Dairi*, and mark also the weight, value, and date of the coin. It must be worth in Japan eight or nine of the gold kobangs.

Mr. Pratt also exhibited a collection of twenty-nine gold coins, among which were magnificent ones of Tiberius, Marcus Aurelius, and Antoninus Pius, and an early British piece in fine preservation; the latter, though of gold, being much alloyed with silver. There were also in the same collection, a noble of Edward III. of England, a pavilion piece of Edward the Black Prince, a noble of Richard II., which is rare, a noble of Henry VI., angels of Edward IV. and Henry VII. and Henry VIII., a sovereign of Charles I., a pattern sovereign of Charles II. (1662) by Thomas Simon, the celebrated engraver, author, and artist, and a "touch piece" of James II.

Adjourned to the fifth of November.

JOHN HARVARD ELLIS, *Acting Secretary.*

AN ADDITIONAL TYPE OF THE NEWBY COPPER.

Robert C. Davis, Esq., of Philadelphia, has obligingly furnished us the following description of a Type of the Newby Copper, not mentioned in the article, Vol. II., p. 91.

"On the *obverse*, is the figure of a crowned King, in his robes, in a kneeling position, playing upon a Harp. Above the Harp, is the imperial crown, struck upon a piece of *Brass*, with the legend,

'*Floreat Rex*'.

"On the *reverse*, is a standing figure of 'St. Patrick', mitred, with his Crozier resting upon his *left* arm. The *right* arm is extended, with open hand. On the left of the figure, is a representation of a large Church or Cathedral, with a tall spire. The legend reads,

'*Quiescat Plebs*'.

"It is struck in *Copper*, and weighs 86 grains, size 14".

On examining our Collection, we find that we have an impression of Mr. Davis's piece, in silver. His specimen appears to be a farthing; and the one already described, a Halfpenny. This is the statement of Humphreys (Coin Collector's Manual, II., 511), and we do not know whether Newby was empowered by the Government of New Jersey to circulate these as well as the Halfpence.

NUMISMATICS IN POETRY.—CONCLUDED.

Chaucer, again, in the "Pardoners Tale", tells a true Numismatic Story of three rogues who "finde a tresoure of Florins fine of golde coined rounde". One of the rogues is sent to get victuals, which he poisons in order to get rid of the other two, and they in the meantime resolve to kill him, which they do when he comes, but in their turn eating the poisoned food, die and leave the "floreyngs" "nighe an eighte bushel full", as the tale says, without a claimant.

ANDREW WYNTOUN, A. D. 1420, in his "Originall Cronykyl of Scotland", says King David agreed to pay "ane hunderd thousand pounde until 17 yeere", as his ransom.

JOHN LYDGATE, 1430, says :

"The tavenere tooke me by the sleeve,
Sir, saide he, will you our wine assaye?
I saide, that can me not much grieve,
And a *peny* can do no more than it may,
I dranke a pint and for it did pay".

SIR DAVID LYNDESAY, 1550, says :

"Marry I lent my gossip my mare to fetch hame coals
And he her drounit in the quarry holes.
Ande I ran to the consistory for to pleinye,
Ande there I happenit amang ane greedy meinié.
They gave me first ane thing they called *Citandum*,
Within aucht days, I gat but *libellandum*,
Within ane month I gat *ad opponendum*,
In half a yeere I gat *inter loquendum*;
And syne, I got what call yet, *ad explicandum*.
But I could never ane worde yet understand them.
And then they gaet me cast out mony *Placks*,
And gaet me pay for four and twenty acts,
But ere they came half way to *concludendum* :
The fiend a *plack* was left me to defend 'em.
Thus they postponed me two year with their train,
Syne Hodie ad octo, bade me come again,
And then their rooks the roopit wonder fast,
For sentence silver the cry it at the last,
Of *Pronunciandum* they made me wonder fain
But I gat never my good grey mare again."

As I have trespassed so long, I will not quote any more at length, but confine myself to the name of Author and the coin mentioned.

JOSEPH HALL in his Satires says: "many a young gallant with a feathered crest" would rather dine with Duke Humphry than

"Stake his twelvepence to a meaner host".

RICHARD BAMFIELD, 1570 :

"Every man will be thy friend,
While thou hast wherewith to spend.
But if store of *crowns* is scant,
No one will supply thy want."

RICHARD CORBET, 1647, speaking of Maids in his "Farewell to the Fairies" says :

"Yet who of late for cleaning finds
Sixpence in her shoe?"

DAME ELEANOR LYNDESAY makes an indulgence-selling monk say :

"Whoever hears this bell clink,
Gives me a *ducat* to the drink,
Shall never gang to hell."

A few extracts from that treasure of the antiquary, "Percy's Reliques", and my ancient extracts shall end.

In a Ballad of Robin Hood, Adam Bell, Clym of the Clough, and William of Clondesl   come

"To shoot with our forester for forty *mark*
Ande our forester beat all thre."

And in the same ballad, the King says :

"I give thee eightene pence a day,"

And

"I thyrtene pence a day said the quene."

The Ballad of the "Tanner of Tamworth and King Edward" mentions all the coins current. The tanner had

"A maie of four shilling."

When the "Kynge" offers to pay for the tanner's dinner,

"Gramercye for nought the tanner replyde,
Thou payst no fare of mine;
I trow I've more nobles in my purse,
Then thou hast pence in thine."

When they "swap" horses the tanner wants "boot."

"No *pence* nor *half pence* by my fay
But a *noble* of *golde* so rounde."
"Heres twenty *grotes* of white moneye,
Sith thou wilt have it of mee."
"I would have sworne quoth the tann  r
Thou hadst not one *pennie*."

When they swap back the King in his turn wants boot.

"Noe pence or half pence by my fay
But I will have twenty pound."

Finally the King gives him "Plumpton Parke which is worth three hundred marke by the year". In the "Heir of Linne" "John cast him a gods pennie".

An example of the existence of counterfeiting even in that time is given when it is stated that

"He had never a *peny* but thre
Ande one was *brass* ande one was *lead*
Ande one was white moneye."

As no copper was current at that time, of course the brass and leaden pennies were counterfeit.

In the Ballad of Sir Andrew Barton the gunner, Peter Simon promises "Not to miss his marke one pennie bread": that is, by the breadth of the silver penny: and the archers also promise the same, substituting the "shilling bread" for the smaller distance.

Finally, to end the catalogue, the King gives James Hambilton six hundred *Nobles*: Henry Hunt a *Noble* a day: The sailors five hundred *marks* to part between them: and the Scotch sailors twelve pence a day for their brave behavior.

In the Ballad of ARGENTILE AND CURRAN, allusion is made to the ancient custom of betrothed lovers breaking a piece of gold or silver money in two, half of which is kept by each, in the following words:

"By our by-parted crown of which
The moiety is mine."

The poets of more modern times avoid, as if intentionally, any mention of coin or money, preferring to designate it as yellow dross, or by some equally appropriate metaphor. Still there are instances enough where they have used numismatic illustrations, as for example—DRYDEN, in the "Cock and the Fox," has a widow who

"Duly paid a groat for quarter's rent."

CAMPBELL, in "Lord Ullin's Daughter", makes his "chieftain to the Highlands bound" offer the Boatman a "silver pound".

WORDSWORTH, in "The Power of Music", speaking of the mendicant musician, says:

"The one *pennied* boy has his penny to spare."

COWPER mentions several sums of money in "John Gilpin", viz., pence, pounds, and half-a-crown. Finally to conclude this over-long string of quotations, I will give you one from my favorite Hudibras, who with his accustomed good sense says:

"For what in worth is anything,
But so much money as 'twill bring."

QUERY AND REPLY.

We place under this heading, though not with complete propriety, an interesting letter from a correspondent who is well and favorably known to many numismatists:

PROF. CHAS. E. ANTHON, New York :

CHARLESTON, Oct. 8th, 1868.

DEAR SIR:—It may be of interest to your readers to see a line, once in a while, from this direction. We have but little opportunity just now to increase our coin cabinets, nor are we able to add anything of importance to your monthly journal of Numismatic knowledge; yet, such as we have, of that we will cheerfully contribute. A friend, who has just returned from a voyage "round the world", has handed me a variety of Eastern coins, some rare—others common. One, however, to me has special interest. It is the "bullet money" of Siam. I had never seen a specimen, and have failed, in every effort before, to get one; perhaps to you they are familiar. Mine seems to be formed from a piece of round silver rod, bent together and hammered. It has upon it three small Government stamps, and is intrinsically worth about 58 cents specie. While engaged in placing these newly received coins in my cabinet, I accidentally discovered among my Turkish coins one which had always escaped my eye until then. Most of my Eastern coins were brought me from Rome, some from Constantinople, and a few from Egypt; and I presume from one of these places this coin came. I am unable to "locate" it. I send you a wax impression of both sides, also a rough drawing of each. The "horseman" side is got up with considerable spirit, and has traces of early Roman work. The other side, having upon it a ram lying down, is rude in workmanship. The inscription I can do nothing with. I have never discovered anything of the history of the engraved medal I brought to your notice some months ago, but since then I have obtained a duplicate, which has been for years a "pocket-piece" in an English family.

The curious coin, of which I sent a rubbing and wax impression, I have discovered to be a Venetian coin of the 10th century.

Truly yours,

J. H. TAYLOR.

The bullet money of Siam is not at all infrequent in our auction-sales, and there is at this present moment a set of it comprising 6 pieces in the window of Mr. J. K. Curtis, 942 Broadway, with the price marked at \$10. The "*tical*", "*salung*", and "*prang*", of Siam, and the star-pagoda of India, "which is a convex lump", are the only modern exceptions to the circular disk as the shape of coins.* The former country, observes Mr. Dubois, "may claim the merit of originality in the shape of her coin, which will not admit of piling, and scarcely of lying still; the lively emblem of a true circulating medium". In the present state of the editorial knowledge, nothing more hopelessly confounds it than some queer and dubious *oriental* piece; and in regard to such, our friends need not expect much enlightenment from this quarter. Mr. Taylor's engraved medal, however, described by him in our second Volume, p. 43, has lately been made a subject of discussion in the English "*Notes and Queries*", and we were about to call attention to the fact when we received his letter. The portraits are not, as he supposes, those of Charles I. and Charles II., but, in the opinion of a correspondent (4th S. I., 568), James I., and his eldest son, Henry, prince of Wales. The engraver is stated to be Simon Passe. Another correspondent (4th S. I., 18) thinks that the portraits are those of James I., and Charles I.; and a third one takes the same view. The argument against the opinion that Henry, prince of Wales, is the subject of the portrait, is that he died at the age of 18, whereas the personage represented is provided with "a pointed beard of considerable size, and large curled mustachio".

A TABLE

EXHIBITING THE PRICES PAID FOR THE FIVE TYPES OF THE 1793 CENT OF THE UNITED STATES, SELECTED FROM TWENTY OF THE MOST PROMINENT COIN-SALES IN THE COUNTRY FROM 1855 TO 1868. COMPILED BY JOSEPH N. T. LEVICK.

For the perusal of our Subscribers, and more particularly those interested in the United States Cent-Series, I submit a Tabular Statement, showing the scale of prices which have been paid for the five distinct types of the 1793 cents, the first copper coins struck at and issued by the U. S. Mint, at Philadelphia. I have compiled it from the catalogues of twenty (20) of the most remarkable Coin-sales of New York and Philadelphia, in which were sold cents from the finest collections in the country, commencing with the John W. Kline (believed by most to be A. C. Kline) Sale in 1855, and ending with the celebrated Joseph W. Mickley Sale, October 28, 1867. It is intended to display, at a glance, the prices realized for the first mint coinage pieces of this denomination. The names of purchasers are placed opposite the prices, which is done to show, or afford means of tracing, into whose hands the pieces have finally settled. In many instances the reputation of the original owners, not less than the merits of the pieces, has been the cause of such competition and high prices.

While examining the immense number of coin catalogues, I determined to exclude those that are not mentioned in this list, simply because their '93s, although the collections might be otherwise fine and complete, were too ordinary to note. In so doing I was guided by the low prices which such pieces brought, especially if the sales occurred during the years 1863 to 1866, when cents of 1793, and in fact any fine coins, ruled the highest.

This table will be found convenient for future reference, and save a deal of labor which would

* Eckfeldt and Du Bois, "*Manual*", p. 10, and Supplement, p. 226.

else be required in searching through catalogue after catalogue for an idea of the general average price of either type. Previous to the Kline Sale I find but one lot in which a '93 was sold. This appears in the Dr. Roper Sale, February 20, 1851, and that piece, it seems, sold as low as ten cents. Its condition may have been poor. Mr. Kline's sale, therefore, is made my starting point, being the first in which the '93s receive some attention. I find, in this sale, that four types are put up in one lot, and sold for \$3.20, or 80 cents each, to Mr. Burtiss of New York.

The collections of Chas. B. Foote and Simon Gratz, of Philadelphia, were sold by Mr. Cogan in his store; and no printed catalogues were ever issued, but copies were preserved by many collectors in manuscript, for they were then considered very fine collections, and sold at high prices. Mr. Foote employed a person to write a number of catalogues with prices, which he distributed among his friends. I happened to be one of those friends, and therefore am fortunate enough to hold now one of his rare catalogues. These two sales, if I mistake not, comprised the first collections which passed into the hands of Mr. Cogan to be so disposed of; the third was that of Wm. C. Tripler, Oct. 28, 1859, and the fourth, my own collection, Dec. 10, 1859. Mr. Tripler's collection was sold by auction in Mr. Cogan's store, my friend Wm. C. Cook officiating as auctioneer, and I acting as teller, thereby saving Mr. Cogan (then the owner) a heavy commission. My sale was the first printed catalogue collection which Mr. Cogan had the charge of, and it was the first in this country reprinted with prices. It will be observed that the prices in the Kline, Cogan, Foote, Gratz and Levick collections, all sold previous to 1860, are low in comparison to more recent sales; but my recollection of these sales is, that were the same pieces resold at the present time, they would command much higher prices. The cents of Mr. W. J. Jenks, of Philadelphia, whose name appears opposite the prices of the pieces he bought in Foote's and Gratz's collections, were in such excellent condition, that, if sold now, they would rank among the fifty dollar pieces. Mr. Jenks' set of cents, especially his 93s, I presume were then about the best if Mr. Mickley's only were excepted. Geo. F. Seavey, Esq., of Cambridgeport, Mass., was fortunate enough to purchase Mr. Jenks' collection, which, of course, improved his own cabinet immensely, and undoubtedly it now ranks as the first in the country. Mr. Mortimer L. Mackenzie, who has been most enthusiastic as a purchaser of the Cent-Series, may excel so far as relates to condition; but for varieties, with condition combined, Mr. Seavey undoubtedly outranks him. I recollect well the fine condition of those he secured from the Jenks cabinet.

It is evident, upon reviewing all the coin catalogues preceding that of Mr. Kline's sale, that the collecting of United States cents, as a specialty, was not thought of or indulged in before to any extent, excepting perhaps by a few who had fortunately included them in cabinets, more by accident than from any idea that a set of cents could prove valuable. Cents in those days were easily found in circulation in such condition as to satisfy a collector:—always excepting, of course, those rare dates of '99 and '04, which were considered scarcer than the '93s, and even those dates were to be had of collectors by exchanging. I quite well remember what an advantage the mint was to us who lived in Philadelphia, for we had the privilege of going to the institution, and selecting from trays or drawers subdivided for every date. From these I procured some excellent specimens of cents for their face value; and many of us collectors, knowing this channel, thus secured cheap cents. We also took the precaution to lay aside quantities of fine pieces to trade with, and for some years afterwards, the market was well stocked with cents. The employés of the mint, however, soon learned to know the increasing value of these coins, and also commenced laying aside the finer pieces, and more unusual dates. Our game was blocked by this discovery, for we saw thenceforward that the desirable cents were missing.

The fever for collecting the cents in sets was not created until about 1856 or 1857, when the small nickel (flying eagle) cent was introduced as a substitute for the large copper. It was not, however, till some time in '57 that these nickel cents were issued for circulation, as we have both the large copper and the nickel for that year, the '56 nickels being regarded more as Patterns than otherwise. This change in cent coinage, therefore, was the cause of cent collections being inaugurated, for everybody said that the old coppers would soon become difficult to find, since they were being melted up as fast as returned to the mint. Collecting thus began over the whole land. Probably among those who foresaw all this and set immediately to work in forming a collection, was our highly esteemed contributor, Mr. Edward Cogan, who then resided in Philadelphia. After having accomplished the great task of perfecting his set, he took great pleasure in showing it to the numerous callers-in, and by this means his store was made the great rendezvous for coin collectors, and he obtained quite a reputation in that city, and in some parts of the country.

[TO BE CONTINUED.]

N. B.—In our next number we intend to furnish PHOTOGRAPHIC PLATES of a number of TYPES and VARIETIES of the CENT of 1793, to be accompanied by detailed description; and in the meantime we earnestly solicit our subscribers and friends to send us good rubbings or copper-foil impressions of any specimens which they may chance to possess—or, if possible, the cents themselves for a short time. Communications on this subject to be sent to J. N. T. Levick, P. O. Box 4318.

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LIBERTY-CAP.	Total number of pieces of each sale.	Total of each sale.	Average of each sale.	Highest priced Cent of each sale, with variety and purchaser.
7 25 Jos. J. Mickley,	4	3 20	80	80 Burtiss.
5 00 Emil Cauffman,	3	24 98	8 33	Link "America," 12 60 Simon Gratz.
10 50 Jno. K. Wiggins,	5	22 00	4 40	Wreath, Bars, 8 50 W. J. Jenks.
4 00 Bringham,	5	48 00	9 60	Link "America," 15 00 Wm. J. Jenks.
17 50 Francis S. Hoffman,	5	40 25	8 05	Lib. Cap, 10 50 Jno. K. Wiggins.
12 75 Dr. Aug. Shurtleff,	5	26 00	5 20	Wreath, Bars, 9 00 N. Sleeper.
16 50 J. Zanoni,	5	49 75	9 95	Lib. Cap, 17 50 Francis S. Hoffman.
11 00 Jno. K. Wiggins,	6	44 88	7 48	Lib. Cap, 12 75 Dr. Shurtleff.
6 75 Robt. B. Chambers,	5	58 00	11 60	Link "America," 24 50 J. P. Leavitt.
10 00 W. H. Strobridge,	5	40 25	8 05	Link "Ameri," 15 00 Ed. Cogan.
30 00 W. S. Appleton,	5	40 75	8 15	Link "America," 16 00 A. S. Robinson.
10 00 Colin Lightbody,	6	68 25	11 37	Link "America," 20 00 G. M. Parsons.
25 00 J. N. T. Levick,	5	63 87	12 77	Lib. Cap, 30 00 W. S. Appleton.
14 00 J. N. T. Levick,	5	54 25	10 85	Link "America," 31 00 J. N. T. Levick.
5 00 Burt,	7	97 00	19 40	Wreath, Bars, 26 50 Jos. Zanoni.
1 75	6	94 25	13 46	Link "America," 27 00 Jos. Zanoni.
40 00 Thos. Cleneay,	6	65 25	10 87	Wreath, Bars, 24 00 Jos. Reakirt.
55 00 L. Bayard Smith,	3	21 63	7 21	Link "Ameri," 18 50
37 50 Rich'd B. Winsor,	6	110 00	18 33	Liberty Cap, 40 00 Thos. Cleneay.
	13	389 25	29 94	Link "Ameri," 110 00 Mort. L. Mackenzie.
\$325 50 Total for 20 pieces.	109 pieces for	\$1,361 81	\$215 81	\$469 15 for 20 cents.
\$55 00 Purchased by L. Bayard Smith.	Averaging	\$12 49 each.	Averaging	Average, \$23 46 each.
			\$10 79	

Below we give the highest average of ten Sales selected from the above.

NUMBER OF PIECES.					
13 cents.	J. J. Mickley's Coll.,	Oct. 28, 1867,	389 25	averaging	\$29 94
5 "	Jno. F. McCoy's Coll.,	May 17, 1864,	97 00	"	19 40
6 "	Colin Lightbody's Coll.,	Dec. 6, 1866,	110 00	"	18 33
7 "	Woodward's 5th S. A. Sale,	Oct. 18, 1864,	94 25	"	13 46
5 "	J. P. Leavitt's Coll.,	Sept. 15, 1863,	63 87	"	12 77
5 "	W. A. Lilliendahl's Coll.,	May 26, 1862,	58 00	"	11 60
6 "	Woodward's 2d S. A. Sale,	April 18, 1863,	68 25	"	11 37
6 "	" 6th "	March 20, 1865,	65 25	"	10 87
5 "	G. F. Seavey's (Duplicates),	Sept. 22, 1863,	54 25	"	10 85
5 "	Edw. Cogan,	Oct. 18, 1860,	49 75	"	9 95
63 "	'93's brought the sum of		\$1,049 87	"	\$16 66

From ten Sales 63 U. S. Cents of '93 sold for one hundred and four thousand nine hundred and eighty-seven (1,049 87) cents.

SHOWING THE PRICES PAID FOR THE FIVE TYPES OF THE 1793 CENT, OF THE UNITED STATES
THE COUNTRY, FROM 1880

DATES OF SALES.		OWNERSHIP.	LINK "AMERI."	LINK "AMERICA."	WREATH, VINE AND BARS ON EDGE.	WREATH OR "HURD" DOLLAR
1855 June 12		Kline, Jno. W., Phila. (known as the A. C. Kline Sale).	80 Burtiss.	80 Burtiss.	80 Burtiss.	80 Burtiss.
1858 Nov. 1		Cogan, Edw., Private Biddings.		12 60 S. Gratz.		5 13 W.
1859 Mar. 7		Footo, Chas. B., Phila.	1 50	4 75 W. J. Jenks.	8 50 W. J. Jenks.	2 25
May 21		Gratz, Simon, Phila.	10 00 J. N. T. Levick.	15 00 W. J. Jenks.	11 00 W. J. Jenks.	6 00 S.
Dec. 10		Levick, J. N. T. Phila.	10 25 V. E. Evers.	4 00 H. N. Rust.	10 00 A. B. Taylor.	5 50 J.
1860 May 21		Cogan, Edw., Phila.	4 50 Danl. Bertsch.	4 50 Danl. Bertsch.	9 00 N. Sleeper.	4 00 B.
Oct. 18		" " "	5 25 A. S. Robinson.	9 25 A. S. Robinson.	11 50 A. S. Robinson.	6 25 A.
1862 Mar. 25		Wiggin, Jno. K. by E. Cogan.	7 25 J. P. Leavitt.	4 50 Geo. F. Seavey.	5 88 Wagner.	7 25 D.
May 26		Lillendahl, W. A., New York.	7 00 Davidson.	24 50 J. P. Leavitt.	7 25 Brechemann.	6 50 J.
Nov. 11		Finotti, Rev. Jos. M., W. E. W. 1st S. A. Sale.	15 00 Ed. Cogan.	4 25 Marshall.	6 00 Jno. K. Wiggin.	4 00 Ed.
1863 Jan. 19		Haines, Benj., Elizabeth, N. J.	5 00 J. K. Wiggin.	26 00 A. S. Robinson.	5 25 Edw. Cogan.	7 75 Ed.
April 28		Woodward, W. E., 2nd Semi-An. Sale.	7 00 C. Lightbody.	10 00 G. M. Parsons.	10 00 G. M. Parsons.	
Sept. 15		Leavitt, J. P.	11 00 W. S. Appleton.	11 00 Danl. Bertsch.		
22		Seavey, Geo. F. (Duplicates).	3 75 J. Bailey.	10 25 Danl. Bertsch.	2 87 Jno. Bailey.	4 00 W.
1864 May 17		McCoy, Jno. F.	18 50 J. Zanoni.	31 00 J. N. T. Levick.	5 00 Edw. Groh.	4 50
Oct. 18		Woodward, W. E., 5th S. A. Sale.		15 00 Dr. Edwards.	26 50 Jos. Zanoni.	12 00 J.
1865 Mar. 20		Woodward, W. E., 6th Semi-An. Sale.	3 25 Marshall.	27 00 J. Zanoni.		9 00 J.
June 29		Cogan, Edw.	5 00 Jenks.	11 00 Jno. Bailey.	22 00 Colin Lightbody.	8 00 J.
1866 Dec. 6		Lightbody, Colin.	18 50	7 75 R. B. Chambers.	15 00 Edw. Cogan.	8 50 Ed.
			8 00 Col. M. I. Cohen.		24 00 Joseph Reakirt.	
1867 Oct. 28		Mickley, Jos. J.	110 00 M. L. Mackenzie.	23 00 Col. M. I. Cohen.	20 00 Thos. Cleney.	1 38
" "		" "	11 25 Col. M. I. Cohen.	22 00 J. H. Applegate, Jr.	15 00 M. L. Mackenzie.	4 00 L.
" "		" "		11 00 S. S. Crosby.	31 00 A. V. Jencks.	28 00 L.
" "		" "			17 00 Col. M. I. Cohen.	17 50 E.
					13 50 Morris.	
					12 50 S. S. Crosby.	
Totals of 20 sales for each variety.			\$262 80 Total for 20 pieces.	\$328 15 Total for 24 pieces.	\$293 05 Total for 24 pieces.	\$152 31 Total for 24 pieces.
Highest priced piece of the 20 sales for each variety.			\$110 00 Purchased by M. L. Mackenzie.	\$31 00 Purchased by J. N. T. Levick.	\$31 00 Purchased by A. V. Jencks.	\$28 00 L.

20	Link "Ameri's"	realized a total of	\$262 80	averaging	\$13 14
24	" " " " " "	"	328 15	"	13 67
24	Wreaths, Vine and Bars edge	"	293 05	"	12 21
21	" " Lettered edge	"	152 31	"	7 25
20	Liberty Caps	"	325 50	"	16 28
109	Cents of 1793	"	\$1,361 81	"	\$12 49

This shows us that from 20 Sales, 109 Cents of '93, brought the sum of one hundred and thirty-six thousand one hundred and eighty-one (136,181) cents. The average of the Liberty Cap Cent is the highest, and that of the Link "America" next, and so on.

1	Link "Ameri."	\$110 00	Mortin
1	" "America,"	31 00	Jos. N.
1	Wreath, Vine and Bars edge,	31 00	A. V.
1	" " Lettered edge,	28 00	L. Ba
1	Lib. Cap,	55 00	L. Ba
5		<u>\$255 00</u>	

Five distinct types or a set brought the above :
of fifty-one dollars each.

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AMERICAN JOURNAL OF NUMISMATICS,

AND

Bulletin of the American Numismatic and Archæological Society.

Vol. III.

NEW YORK, NOVEMBER, 1868.

No. 7.

MASONIC MEDALS.

Under this Title we do not include the "jewels" or other similar objects belonging to the "regalia" of the Order. These, when of a medallion form, belong generally to the class of engraved medals, which we consider to be false medals, or pseudo-medals. It relates, on the contrary, to medals or medallions, struck and distributed at large, by Lodges in various countries, with the view to commemorate the foundation of such brotherhoods, or other incidents in their respective history. To do honor to brethren esteemed or beloved has been another not unfrequent motive for their production; while others again, in France more particularly, served as "*jetons de présence*" in the way explained in the article on the Castorland piece, Vol. II., pp. 34-35. Only two have anything of the nature of coins. Of these, one is a Ducat, issued at Brunswick, 1745, bearing on one side a figure of Harpocrates, the god of silence, with the apt exhortation FAVETE LINGVIS, on the other a Level held over six rough-hewn blocks of stone, with the legend, from Horace like the former, *ÆQVA LEGE SORTITVR INSIGNES ET IMOS*. The second is a half-penny, of three different, but only slightly varying patterns. This latter was struck in 1790, and was as much intended for circulation as the other innumerable English tokens of that day. It has, on the obverse, the Arms of the Grand Lodge of London, with the legend PRINCE OF WALES ELECTED G M. 24 NOV. 1790: on the reverse, a Triangle enclosing a child and Masonic emblems; the motto WISDOM STRENGTH & BEAUTY, one word on each leg of the figure; and, outside of this, SIT LUX ET LUX FUIT. The edge of each variety is distinguished by a different circumscription: (1) MASONIC HALF PENNY TOKEN MDCCXCIV, (2) MASONIC TOKEN I. SCETCHLEY FECIT 1794, (3) HALF PENNY PAYABLE AT THE BLACK HORSE TOWERHILL.

We have met with but one example of a Masonic Medal bearing legends in secret character. has been already described in our Journal, Vol. III., p. 4. With that exception the inscriptions are in the vernacular of the country where they appeared, or in Latin, or—in one or two cases—Greek. Of the last we have a specimen at this moment before us in a fine reverse by Loos of Berlin, 1840, to a silver medal which celebrates the fiftieth anniversary of a brother's initiation. Three females hold, each one a key, on a book which lies on an altar before a standing figure veiled. The well-known inscription on this altar, ΕΓΩ ΕΙΜΙ ΠΑΝ ΤΟ ΓΕΓΟΝΟΣ ΚΑΙ ΟΝ ΚΑΙ ΕΣΟΜΕΝΟΝ, "I am all that was, and is, and is to be", shows that this personage is the mysterious goddess of Egyptian Sais.

There are two works extant on Masonic Medals, both of which are in German. The first in point of time, entitled "*Numotheca Numismatica Latomorum*", by Ernst Zacharias, appeared in eight successive parts of quarto form, each one containing six plates, between the years 1840 and 1846. The second is Merzdorf's "*Die Denkmünzen der Freimaurerbrüderschaft*", published at Oldenburg, 1851, more accurate, and far more complete than the other, but not illustrated.

It would gratify us to extract from these interesting compilations a few of their careful accounts of remarkable Masonic Pieces. But want of space deters us from presenting more than one to our readers. The Medal in question is by the celebrated Belgian artist Hart; and originated, according to Zacharias, in the following manner. The Archbishop of Mechlin promulgated, December 1838, an Interdict against the Free-Masons of Belgium. As however—says our author—Truth breaks its way through all obstructions, being deeply implanted in the human breast by the supreme Master of the Universe, the Interdict failed to accomplish the purposed suppression. All those brethren who had long since withdrawn from the association, now resumed their activity, new working-places were formed, admittance to the lodges in Belgium was more frequently solicited; and so that Edict effected

exactly the contrary to what it aimed at. The Grand Lodge issued a Medal, of which the following is a description :

OBV. A Serpent entwining a File and biting on it. Leg. * LA MAÇ .: VIVRA † DIEU LE VEUT *
GR. OR. DE BELGIQUE 5838.

REV.

PRÉC. MAÇ.

ADORE LE G. ARCH. DE L'UN. AIME
TON PROCHAIN. NE FAIS POINT DE MAL FAIS
DU BIEN. LAISSE PARLER LES HOMMES. LE CUL-
TE LE PLUS AGREABLE AU G. ARCH. DE L'UN. CON-
SISTE DANS LES BONNES MOEURS ET DANS LA PRA-
TIQUE DE TOUTES LES VERTUS. FAIS DONC LE BIEN POUR
L'AMOUR DU BIEN LUI-MÊME. TIENS TOUJOURS TON AME DANS
UN ÉTAT ASSEZ PUR POUR PARAÎTRE DIGNEMENT DEVANT LE G.
ARCH. QUI EST DIEU. AIME LES BONS, PLAINS LES FAIBLES, FUIS
LES MÉCHANTS, MAIS NE HAIS PERSONNE. PARLE SOBREMMENT AVEC
LES GRANDS, PRUDEMMENT AVEC TES ÉGAUX, SINCÈREMENT AVEC TES
AMIS, DOUCEMENT AVEC LES PETITS, TENDREMENT AVEC LES PAUVRES. NE
FLATTE POINT TON FRÈRE, C'EST UNE TRAHISON; SI TON FRÈRE TE FLAT-
TE, CRAINS QU'IL NE TE CORROMPE. ÉCOUTE TOUJOURS LA VOIX DE TA CON-
SCIENCE. SOIS LE PÈRE DES PAUVRES, CHAQUE SOUPIR QUE TA DURETÉ LEUR
ARRACHERA AUGMENTERA LE NOMBRE DES MALÉDICTIONS QUI TOMBE-
RONT SUR TA TÊTE. RESPECTE L'ÉTRANGER VOYAGEUR, AIDE-LE; SA PERSON-
NE EST SACRÉE POUR TOI. ÉVITE LES QUERELLES, PRÉVIENS LES INSULTES,
METS TOUJOURS LA RAISON DE TON CÔTÉ. RESPECTE LES FEMMES, N'ABUSE
JAMAIS DE LEUR FAIBLESSE, ET MEURS PLUTÔT QUE DE LES DÉSHONORER.
SI LE G. ARCH. TE DONNE UN FILS, REMERCIE-LE, MAIS TREMBLE SUR LE DÉ-
FÔT QU'IL TE CONFIE; SOIS POUR CET ENFANT L'IMAGE DE LA DIVINITÉ. FAIS
QUE JUSQU'A 10 ANS IL TE CRAIGNE, QUE JUSQU'A 20 IL T'AIME, QUE JUSQU'A
LA MORT IL TE RESPECTE. JUSQU'A 10 ANS SOIS SON MAÎTRE, JUSQU'A 20
SON PÈRE, JUSQU'A LA MORT SON AMI. PENSE A LUI DONNER DE BONS
PRINCIPES, PLUTÔT QUE DE BELLES MANIÈRES; QU'IL TE DOIVE UNE DROI-
TURE ÉCLAIRÉE ET NON PAS UNE FRIVOLE ÉLÉGANCE; FAIS-LE HONNÊTE
HOMME PLUTÔT QU'HABILE HOMME. SI TU ROUGIS DE TON ÉTAT C'EST OR-
GUEIL; SONGE QUE CE N'EST PAS TA PLACE QUI T'HONORE OU TE DÉGRA-
DE, MAIS LA FAÇON DONT TU L'EXERCES. LIS ET PROFITE, VOIS ET IMI-
TE, RÉFLÉCHIS ET TRAVAILLE; RAPPORTE TOUT A L'UTILITÉ DE-
TES FRÈRES; C'EST TRAVAILLER POUR TOI-MÊME. SOIS CON-
TENT PARTOUT, DE TOUT ET AVEC TOUT. RÉJOUIS-TOI DANS
LA JUSTICE; COURROUCE-TOI CONTRE L'INIQUITÉ; SOUF-
FRE SANS TE PLAINDRE. NE JUGE PAS LÉGÈRE-
MENT LES ACTIONS DES HOMMES; NE BLAME
POINT ET LOUE ENCORE MOINS; C'EST AU
G. ARCH. DE L'UN. QUI SONDE LES
COEURS A APPRÉCIER SON
OUVRAGE.
*

In this Inscription we observe not fewer than *one thousand six hundred and ninety-four* letters, without including the points of punctuation; or, if we be wrong in our estimate, we invite correction from any one who will undertake the agreeable task of counting them again. As the size of the medal—which we have in our collection—is but 32 by the American scale, or a circle of one inch radius, it is therefore quite a little miracle of patience and skill, while to the *Latonic* brotherhood it must possess great interest as an exposition of their morality.

Under the head "America", Merzdorf presents five Masonic pieces; and we think it of importance to translate and transcribe this portion of his book, omitting merely some references to authorities, which would be useless because the works are inaccessible to American readers. The first is the well-known Washington Masonic Medal, considered a rarity with us, and to be valued, we presume, at from \$25 to \$100, according to condition. With the other four we have no acquaintance.

"I. * 1797. OBV. Portrait looking left, with the legend: G. WASHINGTON PRESIDENT. Beneath, 1797. REV. Masonic Carpet with various Masonic symbols. Leg. AMOR. HONOR. ET. JUSTITIA. G. W. G. G. M.

From the Lodges of Pennsylvania, on the election of Washington as Grand-Master.

II. † New York, 1829. The Supreme Council there sends to the Grand-Orient of France an engraved Medal, Summer Solstice, 1829.

III. † 1841. Union Lodge awards to Brother J. P. Marc. Henry a gold Memorial Medal.

IV. † Medal of the same Lodge to C. F. Bauer, 1843. OBV. In a Star, a Triangle with G. Leg. UNION FRANÇAISE OR. DE NEW YORK. REV. In eleven lines, Au T. C. F. | Ch. Ferd Bauer | En récompense de ses | bons services envers

* Known to Merzdorf from personal inspection.

† Known to Merzdorf from description only.

‡ In Merzdorf's Collection.

la | R. : L ☐, et comme | témoignage d'amitié | et de reconnaissance | de la part de ses FF. : | 2^{me} J. : 3^{me} M. : M. : | l'an de la V. : Lum. : | 5843.

V. * Old Friends at New York. ORV. Two clasped Hands; above them, GRAND ALFRED IMPROVED; beneath, FOUNDED | BY | Brother SANSUM | AUGUST 5TH 1818 | 47 LODGES | 20,000 MEMBERS | ORDER OF OLD FRIENDS. REV. Cross, between two Keys lying one over the other, on the one side, and two Swords in the same position on the other side; beneath, Ladder, Square, Crown, &c. Above, near the Cross O. F., around the Crown G. A. O.

MAXIMIN AND MAXIMUS.

The Numismatist—we do not say the mere collector, for whom our contempt grows daily more profound—but the Numismatist, whose cabinet is the guide, as it is the motive and the stimulant, of his investigations in History, finds continual cause to wonder at the life-like aspect which antique as well as modern heroes assume in his eyes, when the biography of the former is illustrated by some *sestertius* or *denarius* in his possession. Details and minutæ, once slurred over or yawned at in reading, become interesting enough when we have ocular evidence of their actuality under our own control, to contemplate and manipulate at will. “What Roman Emperor was a giant exceeding eight feet in height, and a monster every way, in mind as in body”?—is a question which may be asked and answered, or not answered, with all the indifference of pedagogue and pupil; but the numismatic student, who under the heads MAXIMINUS I., A.D. 235–238, and MAXIMUS CÆSAR, can exhibit the coin-struck portraits of this father and son, the former with such characteristic reverses as FIDES MILITVM or LIBERALITAS AVG., the latter in all his youthful glory as PRINC. IVVENTVTIS, and has studied up their story and their fate in his coin-books and histories, classes them thenceforward among his actual acquaintances, and really knows them better than the commonplace and masked associates of his daily life. It may be taken for granted that whatever was at any time thought worthy of being recorded on a coin possessed no small intrinsic interest. A Numismatico-Historic treatise, therefore, if it but properly explain its subject-matter, must necessarily repay, as well as deserve, attention.

But we need go no farther than the most obvious fountain of knowledge to obtain our first information as to the elder one of these two princes. In a passage, the dramatic tone of which is somewhat at variance with the usual stately progress of his narrative, the great historian of the “Decline and Fall” has thus related the origin of the destroyer of Alexander Severus.

It was about thirty-two years—he tells us—before the murder of that estimable monarch, when the emperor Septimius Severus, “returning from an eastern expedition, halted in Thrace, to celebrate, with military games, the birth-day of his younger son, Geta. The country flocked in crowds to behold their sovereign, and a young barbarian of gigantic stature earnestly solicited, in his rude dialect, that he might be allowed to contend for the prize of wrestling. As the pride of discipline would have been disgraced in the overthrow of a Roman soldier by a Thracian peasant, he was matched with the stoutest followers of the camp, sixteen of whom he successively laid on the ground. His victory was rewarded by some trifling gifts, and a permission to enlist in the troops. The next day the happy barbarian was distinguished above a crowd of recruits, dancing and exulting after the fashion of his country. As soon as he perceived that he had attracted the emperor’s notice, he instantly ran up to his horse, and followed him on foot, without the least appearance of fatigue, in a long and rapid career. “Thracian”, said Severus with astonishment, “art thou disposed to wrestle after thy race”? “Most willingly, Sir”, replied the unwearied youth; and, almost in a breath, overthrew seven of the strongest soldiers in the army. A gold collar was the reward of his matchless vigor and activity, and he was immediately appointed to serve in the horse guards who always attended on the person of the sovereign”.

Little could Septimius have dreamed that the laurel which encircled his own head was destined, after the lapse of a generation, and through the murder of the last and best of his house, to decorate, in fantastic inappropriateness, the temples of this super-human savage. “Crowns bought with blood must be by blood maintained”; and so the progress of Maximin’s reign was in harmony with its commencement. His sanguinary excesses, however, are not here our care; we concern ourselves rather with some of the singularities of the imperial ogre. The bracelet of his wife Paulina served him as a ring; his daily food consisted of from forty to sixty pounds of meat, but he abstained from vegetables; he washed down his repasts with an *amphora Capitolina*, or almost six gallons, of wine *per diem*; he could draw with ease a heavily loaded wagon, knock out a horse’s teeth with a blow of his fist, or break the animal’s leg with a kick; to his countenance withal, “the remarkable magnitude of his eyes communicated a bold and imposing expression”.

To judge from the coins of Maximin, however, his features were anything but regular or prepossessing; and, in the words of his annalist, *aspectu quoque erat horrendus*. Those of his son Maximus,

* Known to Merzdorf from personal inspection.

on the contrary, are more in accordance with the admiration in which that prince was held by the *demi-monde* of his time:—"Tantae pulchritudinis fuit ut passim amatus sit a procacioribus feminis". The youth was equally remarkable, says Professor Ramsay, in Smith's "Dictionary of Greek and Roman Biography and Mythology"—a work which we have already mentioned as indispensable to the numismatic student—"for the surpassing beauty of his person, the elaborate finish of his dress, and the excessive haughtiness of his demeanor". When Maximin made this paragon his colleague, he declared one of his motives to be that the Roman people and that ancient Senate of theirs might swear they had never had an emperor of finer appearance. To enhance it, Maximus not only paid so much attention to his attire that no woman in the world was more particular, but was wont to array himself in a golden or silver cuirass, with spear and shield plated with gold, and the latter set with gems. The swords he wore were of gold or silver to the eye, and his helmet was incrustated with precious stones. After his death, at the age of eighteen, or, according to other authorities, of twenty-one—for he perished with his father in even such a mutiny of the soldiers as had placed them on the throne—when his head, all black and foul and emaciated as it had become, was carried, like Maximin's, on a pike through the streets of Rome, it seemed that of a lovely ghost, *umbra pulcherrima*, and excited an emotion of pity almost equal to the joy with which the other was contemplated.

The simple-minded love and admiration, with which the cruel tyrant regarded the beauty of his son, form a redeeming trait in his character and are as touching as the affection of a polar bear or gorilla for its offspring. So implicitly did he rely on its power to captivate the heart, that in his last moments he presented Maximus in a suppliant attitude to the furious soldiery, confident that the sight would be sufficient to move them to pity. But in vain! Parent and child were both slaughtered amid the shouting of the murderers that "not a whelp of that villanous brood must be left alive", *ex pessimo genere ne catulum habendum*.*

FIRST UNITED STATES MINT.

Editor AMERICAN JOURNAL OF NUMISMATICS:

Dear Sir: The photograph of the "Old Mint" from which the illustration in the present number was copied, was taken by myself, in the year 1854, at a time when photography was not so well understood as at present, and consequently is not as perfect as desirable; it is sufficient however to give a tolerably accurate idea of the condition and appearance of the unpretending birth-place of our homely but indispensable coinage. It is still standing (or was a few months since) apparently but little changed; and it is tenanted (as it always has been since I first knew it) by workers in metals—a plumber, a metallic roofer, a silver plater, and an engraver occupying the premises.

I am informed by a friend, who attended school in the neighborhood just previous to the removal of the establishment to its present quarters, that he distinctly recollects stopping at the window, in passing to and fro, to look with longing eyes at the bright pieces as they fell from the press with a ringing sound into the receptacle placed beneath; the only protection from the street being a wire screen across the window.†

The act of Congress authorizing the establishment of the Mint was passed and received the approval of the President on the second of April, 1792, and measures were immediately taken by the administration, to render it effective, through the purchase of a lot and the erection of a building suitable for the purpose.

The site selected was on the east side of Seventh street north of High street (now Market street), nearly opposite Filbert street, and was at the time of purchase occupied by an old still-house and frame dwelling-house. The work was immediately commenced, and the foundation-stone was laid by David Rittenhouse (the first Director of the Mint), on the thirty-first day of July, 1792. On the seventh of September following it was so nearly completed that they were able to commence operations in the building; and on the eleventh of the same month, according to an old mint record, "six pounds of old copper were purchased for coinage".

The presses, three in number (having been imported from abroad), arrived on the twenty-fifth of

* Many of the particulars contained in this article are derived from the "*Museo Farnese*", a ponderous illustrated work in ten folio tomes, which we happen to possess, and which comprises disquisitions, antiquarian, historical and moral, on the Roman coins in the collection of the duke of Parma. It is interspersed with apt quotations from the writers of the Augustan History, some of which, chiefly by Julius Capitolinus, we have extracted at second hand. The erudition, to which they testify, must be credited to the good Jesuit Father Pedrusi, author of the work, whose portrait appears in the eighth volume, the last which he lived to complete.

† The bow-windows represented by the photograph are a modern improvement, having been put in since the removal of the Mint.



FIRST UNITED STATES MINT.
PHILADELPHIA, PA.



September, and were put into operation in October, being first used in striking the half-dimes referred to in Washington's Address to Congress, Nov. 6th, 1792.*

J. Ross Snowden, in his work on the "Washington and National Medals", says: "The residence of the President being in High street†, only two or three squares from the Mint, he was in the habit of visiting it daily, as we are informed, and manifested a deep interest in its operations". Hickox also, in his work an "American Coinage", in a foot note, p. 55, says: "Washington manifested a lively interest in the progress of the work, and frequently visited the Mint. It is said that on one occasion, he brought with him a quantity of silver bullion to be coined into half-dimes‡ (? half-dimes), not for currency but intended as presents for friends".§

"Between this time and the close of the year 1792, several other pieces made their appearance from the Mint". "The first regular return of coins, from the Chief-Coiner to the Treasurer of the Mint, took place on the first of March, 1793, and consisted of eleven thousand, one hundred and seventy-eight cents".||

The operations of the Mint continued to be carried on in the old building until the year 1832, at which time the present handsome structure on Chestnut street, above Thirteenth street, was completed and ready for use; the edifice previously occupied was then abandoned to other purposes; and though it still remains, a dilapidated and unsightly monument of the past, it will doubtless soon pass away, to be replaced by something more in harmony with its surroundings and better adapted to the wants of the present day. B.

TRANSACTIONS OF SOCIETIES.

AMERICAN NUMISMATIC AND ARCHÆOLOGICAL SOCIETY.

NOTICE.—*The American Numismatic and Archæological Society will be at all times pleased to communicate with any individuals or Societies, on Numismatic or Archæological topics, to answer questions and give all information desired. Letters of inquiry addressed to "ROBERT HEWITT, JR., 93 Wall St., Cor. Sec'y", will receive prompt attention.*

Regular Meeting, October 8, 1868.—President Anthon in the chair. The minutes of the last meeting, June 25, were read and approved.

Mr. Levick, associate-editor of the JOURNAL, made a report. After discussion, it was moved by Mr. Hanna, and carried, that the President address the leading Numismatic Societies in regard to the propriety of a yearly rotation among them and our own Society, in editing and publishing the JOURNAL.

Mr. Parish, on behalf of the Lincoln Medal Committee, reported that, owing to the attention which the workmen have had to give to Election-Medals, the supply of the Lincoln Medals would be interrupted for a short time.

Donations.—From Mr. E. Cogan, Sets of the Campaign-Medals for the approaching Election, by Key, Sigel, and Jacobus, in copper, brass and tin. From Mr. Applegate of San Francisco, a package of "Electro-Silicon" (a substance from Nevada, resembling rotten-stone) for cleaning coins; also California Revenue-Stamps, and the Fifteenth Annual Report of the S. F. Mercantile Library Association. From Dr. Pratt, a Lincoln Medalet, of copper taken from the rebel ram Merrimac. From Mr. Stickney, the Catalogue of the East India Marine Society of Salem, with the supplement.

The Corresponding Secretary read letters from Corresponding Members Leon Vita Cantoni of Venice, Stickney, Dr. James, J. T. Bates, Chas. Gschwend, Applegate, Mickley, G. M. Schmidt, and Parker.

On proposal by Mr. Levick, Mr. J. Grier Ralston, of Morristown, Pa., was elected a Corresponding Member.

It was announced that the subject of discussion at the next meeting would be the Coinage of Lord Baltimore.

*The foregoing facts were taken from an article in the *Historical Magazine*, Vol. V., p. 277, and are there credited to the *Philadelphia Evening Bulletin*.

† "It stood on High St., one door east of the S. E. corner of Sixth St".—Watson's *Annals of Philadelphia*. "No. 190 High St."—*Philadelphia Directory*, 1793.

‡ No doubt the same referred to in his address to Congress above-mentioned.

§ Snowden, in the work before quoted, says: "they were of legal weight and fineness, and evidently intended for circulation", and adds: "it is believed that half-dimes to the amount of one hundred dollars were then struck and issued".

|| *Historical Magazine*, Vol. V., p. 277

Regular Meeting, October 22, 1868.—Mr. Wood presented to the Society a fine silver medal by Loos.

Mr. Betts exhibited, by favor of Mr. E. Cogan, the recently discovered "Summer Island Sixpence". It is of copper, but has manifest traces of silvering. The obverse has the characteristic Hog, with the legend "Sommer Ilands VI"; the reverse, a ship under sail, as in the two known specimens of the shilling, but with differences of detail.

On proposal by Mr. Levick, Mr. Peter Gschwend of Pittsburg, Pa., was elected a Corresponding Member.

The President exhibited a silver medal of Pope Leo X., in perfect condition; obv., Portrait; rev., a female figure pouring coins from a cornucopia, leg. "Liberalitas Pontificia". It is the same medal, of which a bronze impression is pictured in the Pembroke Cabinet, Part IV., Pl. 33, with the remark: "The first Papal Medal of good work".

The discussion of the Coinage of Lord Baltimore was commenced, and Mr. Betts exhibited very fine specimens of the shilling and sixpence from his collection.

JAMES OLIVER, *Recording Secretary.*

RHODE ISLAND NUMISMATIC ASSOCIATION.

The Society reassembled on Monday evening, Sept. 21st. An interesting letter from Mr. M. A. Stickney, of Salem, Mass., was read, accompanied by a pamphlet on American Currency, from the Historical Collections of the Essex Institute, Vol. II., 1860.

Mr. Joseph J. Mickley of Philadelphia, Pa., was elected to Honorary Membership.

After the transaction of business, the Association adjourned to Oct. 19th.

Regular Meeting, Oct. 19, 1868.—The President in the chair. The records of the last meeting were read and approved. Letters were read from Messrs. J. J. Mickley of Philadelphia, Pa., and T. E. Bond of Boston, Mass.

The discussion, relative to the French Colonial Copper Coins of 1721-22 was resumed, and the matter disposed of by adopting resolutions to the effect:

1. That strictly speaking, these pieces are not American coins.
2. That the term "Louisiana Cents", by which they are generally known, is a misnomer; and that "French Colonial Coins" would be more appropriate.
3. That the device does not denote "Louis and Louisiana" or similar words, but is only a fanciful monogram of the initial of Louis.

The Committee on Debates proposed that the Society investigate the history of the "Granby" or "Higley" copper; and ascertain the number of varieties, and as nearly as possible the number of specimens now in existence: which was agreed to.

On motion, the Association adjourned to November 16th.

G. D. HERSEY, *Secretary.*

As the best means of fulfilling Mr. Hersey's wish, expressed in the following communication, we take the liberty to print it. As to European Numismatic Societies, there are but three known to us: the "Numismatic Society" of London, the "Manchester Numismatic Society", and the "Société Française de Numismatique et d'Archéologie" of Paris.

BROWN UNIVERSITY:
PROVIDENCE, R. I., Nov. 7, 1868. }

DEAR SIR: I send herewith a report of the October meeting of our Association. I hope it is in time to appear in the JOURNAL for the present month.

You see that we have bid farewell to the sunny South, and resolved to spend the winter in the land of steady habits: in other words, the "diagonally crossed Ls" which the society tried to explain a year ago, and which have ever since been taxing our ingenuity and patience, are at last elucidated; and we have turned our attention to the early Connecticut coin known as the "Granby", or "Higley" copper.

We would consider it a special favor, if you would insert a notice of our undertaking in some appropriate place in the JOURNAL, and suggest that collectors, having specimens, coöperate with us by sending descriptions of the same.

Our chief reason for coming to the conclusion which we reached respecting the crossed Ls, was that the initial letters of many of the French kings exist on their coins in the same arrangement; for instance: two Hs on some of the coins of Henry II, Henry III, Henry IV; two Cs on those of Charles VIII; two Ls on those of Louis XIII, Louis XIV, and Louis XV. The number of the letters is not always limited to two; if there were a uniformity of that kind, we might expect a cause for it. The above statements were communicated by Mr. Mickley.

Mr. Stickney, of Salem, Mass., writes that he has a 10 centime piece of Louis XVIII, of the Isle of Bourbon, 1816, and of French Guiana, 1818, both with the monogram.

From these and other facts which were brought before the Society, we were led to adopt a series of Resolutions, the substance of which I have embodied in the Report.

Hoping that ere long you will find leisure to send the list of European Societies, to which I referred in a former letter, and wishing you success in bringing to the light the varieties of the 1793 cent, I remain

Very respectfully yours,

GEORGE D. HERSEY.

THE RANDALL SALE IN PHILADELPHIA.

MY DEAR SIR,

I promised to you an account, in the JOURNAL, of the Sale of Coins held in Philadelphia, on the 28th and 29th of last month, said to be the property of Colvin Randall, Esq. I proceed therefore to give you the prices of the pieces of most interest. 1794 Dollar brought \$42; this piece was not up to the description. 1851, Fine Proof, \$45; 1852, \$41; another 1852 Dollar, not Proof, brought \$23; 1858 Dollar, \$11. In the Half-Dollars, the finest piece was the 1852, which brought, \$4. The Quarters presented no feature worthy of remark beyond the fact of five or six of them being described as Proofs, without stating that they were considerably injured by circulation. The Dime of 1796 brought \$2.12; 1798, \$3.75; and 1800, \$3.25; these were much over-described, as you may suppose from the above prices. In the Half-Dimes, the only two worthy of any mention are the 1795 and the 1846; the first of these was an unusually fine one, and brought \$12; the latter, also remarkably fine, for this date, brought \$2.75. In regard to the Cents, I regret to say that many of them were ridiculously over-described—in the earlier dates especially. The 1793 Cents, for instance, were sold at the following prices: Lot 374, \$6; 375, \$1.25; 376, \$2.70; 377, \$2. No. 378, described as a really beautiful Coin—uncirculated—brought the high price of \$9.75. For this, you may readily imagine, I had a pretty tall bidding, but could not think of even offering for it, excepting for my lowest bid, which was \$10.10; and I did not even offer anything like the price at which it was knocked down. This piece was very much rubbed, and upon my objecting to its description, I was coolly told that it was *uncirculated for a 1793 Cent*. 379, \$5.50; 380, \$3; 381, \$1; 381½, \$1.12; 396, 1797 Cent, \$6. The 1799 Cents were over-described; the first lot, 400, brought \$7; 401, \$15.50; 402, \$7; 406, \$4; 410, \$4.75; 412, \$5.50; 413, \$3.87; 417, \$6; 429, \$3.25; 430, \$2.75. In the Half-Cents, the only pieces worth mentioning are 517, \$3.50; 519, \$3.50; 521, \$2.62; and 548, \$7. This last was an 1841 Half-Cent, and the very reverse of its description. The Pattern-pieces, which fortunately left but little chance for any errors in their description, were the chief objects in the Sale, and brought, in some few cases, very high prices:

Lot 570, Mule Nickel Cent of 1858, - - -	\$5.25
575, Copper Dollar, 1866, - - -	6.50
577, 1838, Proof Dollar, - - -	35.00
578, 1839, " - - -	30.00
Another, not in the Catalogue, <i>circulated</i> , -	20.00
582, Copper Half-Dollar, - - -	4.00
583, Half-Disme, <i>not the finest ever offered</i>	
at Auction by a good many, -	24.00

Lot 584, Five-Cent piece in Nickel, - - -	\$16.00
585, Another variety, - - -	17.00
586, " " - - -	21.00
587, " " - - -	4.00
588, " in Copper, - - -	6.00
589, Three-Cent piece in Copper, - - -	3.50

In the Colonials, the prices of the pieces of most apparent interest, that were sold, were 609, Chalmers Shilling, \$6; Three-pence, \$5; Kentucky Cent, thick die, \$5; Massachusetts Half-Cents of 1787 and 1788, \$8 each. In the Washington pieces and the Medals, the following are the only pieces worth noticing:

Lot 639, Washington Funeral Medal, \$6.00 | Lot 656, Johnson Medal, \$11.50 | Lot 673, Alex. Hamilton, - - \$12.00

The two first Coins in the Colonial Series, Lots 601 and 601½, the "Non Dependens Status" and "Immunis Columbia", we were told, were put in by another party (and one well-known to collectors), and that they would not be offered unless they were started at One Hundred Dollars each!!! I offered to make an offer on the "Non Dependens Status", on condition of the party having the option of returning it if he did not approve of the manner in which the piece had been represented in the Catalogue. This proposition was rejected by the parties who got up the Sale, as we were told it did not belong to them; but upon the remark being made that they were beautiful pieces, and perfectly uncirculated, I denied that this observation was correct in regard to the first one, when I was told that it *was uncirculated for so rare a Coin*, by a party in whose judgment I had placed more confidence than to suppose he would think it necessary to make anything so like an apology for a piece being misrepresented. The pieces were allowed to be withdrawn. The Immunis Columbia was a beautiful specimen, but the idea of putting \$100 upon the common type of this series, was simply ridiculous. I had between sixteen and eighteen hundred dollars worth of orders; but from the manner in which the greatest portion of those I was instructed to bid upon were described, I was not able to bid upon them, and purchased only to the extent of four hundred dollars.

To Dr. Chas. E. Anthon.

Yours faithfully,

EDWARD COGAN.

REMINISCENCES OF COIN-COLLECTING.

BY JOS. N. T. LEVICK.

If the readers of the introduction to the discussion of the '93 cent, in the last number, have not already become wearied of me, I should like to digress from that subject—with a view to gain time for all possible accuracy in my remarks and photographs—and indulge during the interval in a few reminiscences of coin-collecting in general, dating from a time when the study of numismatics was confined to comparatively few persons; and I trust that my recollections may not be tedious or uninteresting. Western and Southern subscribers undoubtedly have no objection to hear a few incidents in connection with the early history of our pursuit, for it is they who seem to appreciate the JOURNAL most highly. This I infer from the fact that I am the recipient of more letters from those quarters than from elsewhere, and they express great satisfaction and delight in reading the JOURNAL. Letter-writing on the experiences of collectors, such as the very few furnished by our worthy townsman, Mr. Cogan, seem to take the popular fancy best; for he has received numerous communications urging him to furnish more such articles.

The Philadelphians undoubtedly recollect how particularly pleasant it was to visit Mr. Cogan's store, aside from business, for the reason that he always made it so, by his continually having something rich and rare to exhibit. As he is a gentleman of great conversational powers and amiable temper, besides being well supplied with anecdotes and jokes, his place was well attended; in truth, it was difficult for the collectors to remain away from his store over twenty-four hours at any time. As for me, I dropped all other pleasures, preferring to go to Mr. Cogan's to see what was to be seen and learn any news that might be stirring in the numismatic world. Go at what hour you might, you would be sure of meeting some one, and frequently strangers from New York, Boston, Baltimore, and other parts of the country. In the evenings, most generally, the same faces were recognized, and many friendships were formed thereby. One custom existed among the principal

Philadelphia collectors, and that was the interchanging of visits, accompanied by a liberal display of each other's collections and the imparting of all the knowledge and information that each possessed. Thus arose a spirit of emulation and an immense competition for fine and rare pieces. Mr. Mickley's residence was frequented by almost all the collectors, for he was always pleased to receive and entertain visitors, and so large, fine and varied was his collection that to examine it was equivalent to learning much. There indeed we saw the rarest of the rare, and the finest of the fine, and this made us more fastidious in regard to our selection of pieces for our own cabinets.

Fine and rare coins always being in demand, the great question, when Mr. Cogan procured a piece, was who should have it; for all wanted it and were willing to pay Mr. Cogan's price for it. This then was one great source of perplexity to Mr. Cogan, namely, whom he should decide to favor with it. It was also highly instructive and beneficial to be a member of the Numismatic Society of Philadelphia, for, instead of meeting at one designated place, the monotony was removed by the members' meeting at their respective houses, and the meetings were made interesting and pleasant by the sight of the fine collection of coins of the party at whose house we met. I shall never forget one of our meetings at the residence of the late Richard W. Davids, and how we laughed at some of his large foreign silver pieces, which looked as if, in case of necessity, they might answer well for dinner plates. This Society has since grown to such a magnitude that it has now a hall at which its meetings are held, and the Cabinet and Library are arranged in it for inspection. I fear, however, that of late years, this Society has lost its identity with Numismatics, for many of the old coin collectors are no longer conspicuous in the proceedings. They seem to have allowed the Society to go into the hands of those who take a deeper interest in matters of History, Archaeology, &c., and place coins in the background.

It was in 1858 that Mr. Cogan parted with his fine set of Cents, which he was induced to do in order to gratify his numerous friends. Interesting accounts of that then fine sale can be read by reference to his several letters in the former numbers of Volumes I. and II. of this JOURNAL.

The disposition of Mr. Cogan's collection was without doubt the commencement of the *furor* for collecting fine cents and of the paying of such extraordinary prices for remarkable specimens. From the published accounts of this Sale my attention was first drawn to the subject, and there dates the starting point of my collecting. It is fresh in my memory with what vigor I entered into the collecting of Cents. In the short space of ten months, I had formed a collection that defied competition in Philadelphia. I managed to secure many of the best Cents in the Foote and Gratz collections, and so eager was I to have the first chance at Mr. Foote's best pieces, that I arose several times during the night before the sale, fearing I should oversleep myself; and finally I got dressed and wended my way to the spot, and was waiting at Mr. Cogan's store by 5 o'clock in the morning (which amusing circumstance he has many a time told to the collectors), and, much to my annoyance, was kept waiting for a proper business hour before commencing the sale, he deeming it unfair that I should have such an advantage over all other purchasers.

[TO BE CONTINUED.]

BIANCHI.

We are induced to devote a paragraph or two, to this accomplished Italian artist, of whom our knowledge is more limited than we could wish, in consequence of our having lately received from a valued correspondent, George L. Phillips, Esq., of Dayton, Ohio, a letter in which he takes occasion to describe a Medal just presented to him, and with which he was previously unacquainted. He believes it, on the information of the donor, to be "a bronze copy of a medal which took the prize at the Paris Exposition. It is of size 51, by the American scale. On the obverse is the profile of Pius IX., with the words PIVS IX PONT. MAX, and beneath the bust is the engraver's name I. BIANCHI. The Pope is clad in his pontifical robes, and the engraving of them is very fine. The reverse represents the interior of the Basilica of St. Paul '*fuori le mura*', outside the walls of Rome, as restored after its destruction by fire. I must say that it is the finest work I have ever seen on a medal. The scene represents a long hall, and the Corinthian capitals of the pillars on each side are carved most exquisitely. The decorations of the ceiling and the figures on the dome in the distance are most distinctly exhibited. The legend reads as follows: PIVS. IX. P. M. BASILICAM. PAOLI. APOST. AB. INCENDIO. REFECTAM. SOLEMNI. RITV. CONSECRAVIT. IV. ID. DEC. MDCCCLIV. I have here given you a very long description of the medal. It will seem especially tedious to you, if (as is not improbable) you have a duplicate in your cabinet." Thus far our correspondent.

We are not so fortunate as to possess a copy of this work of art, which we have no doubt fully merits the encomiums of its worthy owner. Rich architecture, well delineated on a medal, has always seemed to us exceedingly effective. We are acquainted moreover with Bianchi's style, from his medal on the promulgation of the dogma of the Immaculate Conception, which is one of our most valued pieces. It is of silver, size 28. The obverse presents a bust of the Pope in *calotte, mozzetta*, and *stola*. On the stole are minutely traced, within an ornamental border, the eye and triangle in rays, a lamb, the tiara and keys, and the orb of empire. On the reverse appears the interior of St. Peter's. Pius IX, at the high altar, attended by a great throng of prelates, is reading the new article of faith. Above stands the Virgin Mary on the crescent, amid clouds, and surrounded by a multitude of angels. From a radiant Dove over her head a beam descends upon the Pope. The execution of all these numerous details is exquisite and masterly, and the perspective is successfully maintained.

It would seem, therefore, that Bianchi follows, as a medallic artist, the same path which has been pursued of late years in painting by Meissonier, and others of the same school, aiming at extraordinary minuteness combined with accuracy and effect. We hope to learn more of him and of his works.

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AND

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No. 8.

NUMISMATICS IN NATURAL HISTORY.

We began a previous number with an article on "Numismatics in Poetry." It would seem to be the only effort of ours which has awakened a responsive chord in the popular numismatic breast, for on that subject solely have we received evidence of sympathy with our labors. Evidence we mean in the form of those literary contributions without which a publication like this cannot be carried on. We have sought to take the lead in other paths of investigation; but pipe as we may have piped, our friends have failed to dance. Shall we have better success in originating a search for resemblances, correspondences, and analogies between our material—the numismatic material in which we work—and that which is furnished in such boundless profusion by the hand of nature to the open-eyed observer? We doubt it, from past experience. And yet, our attention having been called that way in desultory reading, we venture to indicate these parallelisms, through the medium of two curious instances, which will, we trust, prove as interesting and novel to the reader, as they appeared to ourselves.

Fossils are familiarly known as the "Medals of Creation", and Medals have been called the "Fossils of History". There is nothing new in this. But it *was* new to us to learn that certain fossils are called "Nummulites", *par excellence*, from their actual and physical resemblance, their literal, not metaphorical similarity, to a *nummus* or *nummusulus*, a coin or little coin.

Varying in size from a lentil to a dollar, these discoidal shells, with their interior cellulo-spiral structure, are in certain calcareous rocks found so abounding that from six to eight thousand are in some cases contained in a fragment of the size of the fist. There are mountain masses mainly composed of them. The rocky terrace on which rest the Pyramids consists entirely of agglomerated nummulites, and the Pyramids themselves are built of the same stone. Hence, Strabo, who had remarked them in vast number among the ruins of those sepulchral structures, was convinced that they were the petrified surplus of the lentils provided for the sustenance of the workmen. The natives, equally sagacious, call them "Pharaoh's Pence". Elsewhere they have been known as "lenticular stones", "nummular stones", "discolites", "nummulines", "St. Peter's money", "St. Boniface's money", "the Devil's money"; while the naturalists of the last two centuries beheld in them, as in fossils generally, inexplicable caprices of frolic nature.*

And now with a skip from Egypt to Russia, and from Molluscs to Fishes. Among these latter we knew that there was one cyleped "Sturgeon", more classically and scientifically "*Accipenser*"; and had indeed seen, from afar off, many an aspiring member of the ancient family spring vertically out of the water and come down into it again horizontally with an imposing splash. We were cognizant of the boyish tradition that the best of balls was made of his nose, though no such ball was ever to our knowledge bought or bounced by boy. We were also wont, with others, to speak contemptuously of the citizens of our State-metropolis, and of their supposed food, in the expression "Albany Beef", which was understood to be sturgeon-meat. In riper years we persuaded ourselves occasionally that we liked Caviar, which we knew to be compounded of sturgeon's roe. But with all this various lore we never happened to have seen the creature close enough or long enough to know that its body is "protected by numerous indurated plates, which are arranged in longitudinal series".† This fact must be apprehended, would we appreciate the aptness of the following numismatic illustration, which we copy from Astronomer Royal Smyth's "Three Cities in Russia" (St. Petersburg, Moskva, Novgorod), a book, the author of which seems to unite all the virtues as well as all the talents. He has piety, learning, science, wit, humor, imagination, practical good sense, love of his country, himself, and all the world. What is more to our purpose—on visiting the great "Living Fish Market" in Moskva—which we must cease to call "Moscow"—he saw and was conquered by "the sterlit, a small member of the sturgeon family, looking precisely like one of them in miniature; or, for British natives, like a smooth, silvery-sided dog-fish, but without the

* *Dictionnaire de la Conversation et de la Lecture*, ART. Nummulite.

† Charles Knight's "English Cyclopædia", ART. Sturionidia.

teeth, and adorned along the sides with rows of osteological medallions; bringing to one's mind the all-bony faces of some of the early fish that swam in the seas of the red sandstone period. But that is a long way to go back for a simile; and when we heard, from all sides in Russia, men's praises of the sterlit, or sterliad, prepared in any and every manner, and especially when made into soup; for verily it is such soup that though you have it day by day in traveling along the Volga, for weeks, you think even then that it can never come too often;—why, we looked on those external bony tubercles as badges from a real universal exhibition, eternal prize-medals, typifying that here is a fish combining all excellencies, the external beauty of the mackerel, the flavor of salmon, the whiteness of turbot, and the soup-making qualities of the oyster".

"In the name of the Prophet"! Albany Beef!

MARY STUART.

PROF. ANTHON, LL.D., &c., &c.

THE ALMERY, NOV. 25, 1868.

DEAR SIR:—I write as a stranger, giving merely the place of my abode as a clue to my identity. I need not inform a person so well instructed as you are that the name of my residence is not quite synonymous with Alms-House, and yet I will not deny that there is some etymological connection between the two words. However that may be, the little *pied à terre* with the humble cottage which serves as its *château*, has come down to me from an ancestor who gave it commonly the designation which I occasionally use. One of these days, if you do not endeavor to penetrate my incognito—and I presume you will not take the trouble to attempt it—I will myself cast the cloak aside, and invite you to examine with me a small numismatic collection which I inherited with my little Almery.

It is entirely historical in its character, and does not contain a single American piece of any description. Not but that some few American pieces, witness the cents of 1793, and the Baltimore coins, to both which series your Society is devoting its attention at present, are connected with historical epochs or incidents, however remotely or indirectly; but my modest cabinet was formed before I was born, and at a period when an American coin was never thought of as a curiosity to be laid aside and treasured up.

Now times have changed. I cannot but admire the pertinacity, or, at least, perseverance with which you urge the superior and even exclusive merits of what you style "rational" or historic and artistic numismatics. But I doubt whether you will ever gain many converts to your views. Americans are, as a general rule, not well informed in history, and have but little taste for its study. They are deficient also in that lively imagination which connects relics or memorials with the facts to which memory clings; and I believe that our collectors, as a class, are actuated by a taste for accumulating rarities, and a desire to be talked about, rather than by any love for intellectual or moral culture.

I did not, however, begin to write with the view of saying this. It was, on the contrary, in order that I might express how fully I concur with you in attaching importance to what may be styled epochal or monumental specimens. I have, side by side, in my cabinet, three silver coins: a "Mary rial", or Cruikston dollar, as it was called, of King Henry (Darnley) and Mary Stuart, date 1566; a two-thirds piece, of the same type, and of Mary *alone*, date 1567; and a thirty shilling dollar of James VI. of the same year. To what pages, nay volumes, of passionate and tragic history are these three coins the index! I am no uncompromising advocate of the unhappy queen, but believe, both from general probability and circumstantial evidence, that she was a party to Darnley's death. In aiding to put that brutal, fiddling puppy out of the way, however, she was very near being perfectly right. So utterly ungrateful had he proved to the affection of which, in the first months of their marriage, it was written: "All honor that may be attributed unto any man by a wife, he hath it wholly and fully; all praise that may be spoken of him he lacketh not from herself; all dignities that she can endow him with are already given and granted. No man pleaseth her that contenteth not him".* The first of my three coins amply proves the truth of this record. Its legend is, in Latin, Henry and Mary, King and Queen of Scots, showing that he had received at her hands precedence and the kingly title. But the next piece, struck in 1567, on the ninth of February in which year King Henry was murdered, bears the simply impressive legend: MARIA - DEI - GRATIA - SCOTORVM - REGINA. On the reverse of each of the two pieces is a royal crown resting on the summit of a palm tree. Across the trunk runs a label inscribed DAT GLORIA VIREs, and half way up it a turtle is seen crawling. "The famous ewe-tree of Crookston—says Keith—the inheritance of the family of Darnley, in the parish of Paisley, is made the reverse of this new coin; and the inscription about the tree, *Dat Gloria Vires*, is no doubt with a view to reflect honor on the Lennox family. This tree, which stands to this day, is of so large a

* Letter from Thomas Randolph to the Earl of Leicester, in Goodman's James I., vol. i., p. 77, n.

trunk, and so well spread in its branches, that it is seen at several miles distance". But—adds Bell, from whom I take the passage*—it stands no longer.

More correct information as to this singular device is contained in an old Encyclopædia which I possess, the "Londinensis", Vol. XIV., Article "Medal", p. 822. Speaking of the coinage of Scotland, it affirms: "The silver crown was first coined in 1565, which went for 30s. Scots; pieces of 20s. and 10s having likewise been struck. * * * * These coins have upon them marks XXX., XX., X., to denote their value. They are commonly called *Cruickstone dollars*, from the palm-tree upon them mistaken for a remarkable yew at Cruickstone near Glasgow, where Henry Darnly resided. It is described, however, in the act as 'a palm, with a *shel padoc* (a tortoise) crawling up.' This alludes to Darnley's marriage with the queen, as the motto from Propertius DAT GLORIA VIREs also implies".

How odd, and thoroughly Scotch is this name "shell-paddock" for the tortoise, which, by the way, is, I believe not generally noticed on the trunk of the palm which these coins bear. It is a compound altogether worthy of the race who have re-christened our own mis-styled turkey the "bubbly-Jock". In the witches' chorus at the beginning of "Macbeth" we have "*Paddock* calls", and every one knows that the word means, in North Britain, a frog, or toad; but the idea of forming the combination "shell-paddock" to express a tortoise, or turtle as we absurdly call it in spite of Dr. Campbell the rhetorician, is exquisitely ingenious. It makes us almost think that with a little more intellectuality on the part of those who speak the English tongue, it might once have been made an organic language, instead of the *lingua franca*, or miscellaneous hodge-podge that it now is.

To return to the subject; aided by the reference in the Encyclopædia, I sought out the motto in Propertius, and found it in Ode X. of his Fourth Book. The poet, in singing of Jupiter Feretrius who presided over the "*spolia opima*", or arms won by a Roman commander from the hostile leader whom he had slain, begins:

"Nunc Jovis incipiam causas aperire Feretri,
Armaque de ducibus trina recepta tribus.
Magnum iter adscendo, sed dat mihi gloria vires:
Non juvat e facili lecta corona iugo", &c.

Of my three pieces, then, the first illustrates the brief period during which there was harmony between Mary and her husband King Henry; the second, the still briefer one extending from Darnley's murder, Feb. 9, 1567, to her forced resignation of the crown in favor of her infant son James VI., July 22 in the same year; while the third connects itself with the nominal beginning of James's reign. This last coin has the following reverse: A straight and upright sword, on its point a royal crown, beneath which, to the left, a hand, and, to the right, XXX. The legend is PRO·ME·SI·MEREOR·IN·ME. These words—said to have been used by the "best of princes", Trajan, on giving, at his accession, a sword to the Prætorian Prefect—savor of the pedantry of the day, when thus wrested from an ancient military despotism—limited by assassination—and applied to what ought to have been a modern constitutional government. Still, in their pithy and suggestive import, they give rise to thought, and denote the character of that fierce Scottish aristocracy with whom poor Mary Stuart had to cope.

I sat down to relieve my conscience, as best I might, from the sting of your frequent complaints of the dearth of literary contributions, and lo! like the water-carrying devil of the German tale, I have overflowed your premises in answer to your spell. But, whether you find room for my communication or not, it will, as the duty has now been fulfilled, be equally satisfactory to the feelings of

Your sincere friend and well-wisher,

I. Q.

TRANSACTIONS OF SOCIETIES.

AMERICAN NUMISMATIC AND ARCHÆOLOGICAL SOCIETY.

NOTICE.—*The American Numismatic and Archæological Society will be at all times pleased to communicate with any individuals or Societies, on Numismatic or Archæological topics, to answer questions and give all information desired. Letters of inquiry addressed to "ROBERT HEWITT, JR., 93 Wall St., Cor. Sec'y", will receive prompt attention.*

Regular Meeting, Thursday, Nov. 12, 1868.—The President in the chair. The Standing Committee on Foreign Coins, through their chairman, Mr. Nexsen, made a report on several Byzantine, Armenian, and other Oriental coins received from the West and referred to them for examination.

Communications were read from Messrs. Moore, Davis, Cleneay, Winsor, Ely, P. Gschwend, Nelson, and Ezekiel.

On proposal by Mr. Levick, Messrs. Jas. Nelson, of Cold Spring, N. Y., and H. C. Ezekiel, of Cincinnati, O., were elected Corresponding Members.

In connection with the discussion of the coinage of Lord Baltimore, Mr. Parish presented a tabular view of the prices paid for its different denominations at the principal sales.

The fourth Thursday in the month being Thanksgiving-Day, the Society adjourned to Thursday, Dec. 10th.

JAMES OLIVER, *Recording Secretary*.

BOSTON NUMISMATIC SOCIETY.

Regular Monthly Meeting, November 5.—A Letter was read from the Director of the U. S. Mint, Hon. H. R. Linderman, saying that the proposed new issue of coins for the current year had not yet been struck for distribution, and that, if they should not be adopted by Congress, a few sets would be struck for sale. A Letter was also read from the Hon. C. H. Bell, of Exeter, N. H., a corresponding member, in regard to the Baltimore medal, mentioned in the report of the July meeting. (See *Journal of Numismatics*, Vol. III., p. 29.) Mr. Bell writes:

"Col. Nicholas Gilman, a member of the old Congress, brought the medal to his home in Exeter, from Philadelphia, it is understood, not far from the beginning of the present century. The impression of the Gilman family is, that it was presented to him by some friend in Philadelphia, but it is not known by whom. Col. Gilman presented the medal to his brother, the late Hon. Nathaniel Gilman, of Exeter, who gave it, a short time before his death, to a grand-daughter, the daughter of Dr. John T. Gilman of Portland, Maine.

* * * * *

From the circumstance that nothing appears upon the medal, except the effigies of Lord and Lady Baltimore and their names, his with his titles, and hers with the epithet "fairest and best", I conjecture it may have been executed on the occasion of their marriage. If so, it must date between 1632 and 1640, as Cecil Calvert did not become Lord Baltimore till the former year, and had a son old enough in 1660 to be appointed Governor of Maryland". Adjourned.

Regular Meeting, Dec. 3.—A Letter was read from Dr. Ammi Brown, giving an account of his purchase of the Massachusetts pine-tree shillings, bearing the date of 1650, in the winter of 1855-'56, and relating what he knew of these pieces, which have since attracted so much attention and commanded such high prices. The subject of their genuineness is to be investigated as thoroughly as possible, and the result will ere long be given to the public. A Letter was also read from Mr. R. A. Brock, of Richmond, Va., a corresponding member, inclosing for the Society a Missouri State bond, issued in 1862, in support of the cause of the Confederate States. A communication was received from the Rhode Island Numismatic Association, through its secretary, Mr. G. D. Hersey, accompanying a printed copy of the constitution and by-laws of the Association. A Letter from Mr. Appleton, dated Madrid, Nov. 14th, mentions the purchase by him of many American medals, some rare Roman coins, and various interesting pieces, in Munich and in the towns of Northern Italy. He speaks of having formed the acquaintance, in Paris, of a French numismatist who makes a specialty of collecting American coins, and who has some rare specimens, of which Mr. Appleton promises a description in another letter.

The Society has received from Florence, in Italy, the prospectus of a numismatic journal to be published there under the title of *Periodico di Numismatica e Sfragistica per la Storia d'Italia*, to appear every two months, beginning with August, 1868. Each number is to have thirty-two pages of letter press and two plates.

Professor Haynes of the University of Vermont was present by invitation, and exhibited a collection of Greek, Roman, and miscellaneous modern coins belonging to the University. Among them were some quite good Greek autonomous coins, Athenian silver, coins of Alexander the Great, of the early and late Roman Empire, two curious old Venetian copper coins, American State coins, and English Tradesmen's Tokens. Many of the ancient coins were in so worn a condition as to baffle any attempts at deciphering them.

Dr. Fowle exhibited a set of English Colonial coins struck for use in China. They were proofs, and the coinage has never, it is said, been put in circulation; specimens of it being understood to be rare. The largest was a silver dollar, having on the obverse a filleted head of Queen Victoria with the legend "Victoria Queen" and a Grecian border. On the reverse are some Chinese characters in the centre surrounded by the legend, "One Dollar, Hong Kong, 1866". There were also a silver half-dollar, a twenty, a ten, and five-cent piece, of the same general type, together with a copper half-cent and mill. The latter resembled the rest, but it had a round hole in the centre, giving it the appearance of a small flat ring.

JOHN H. ELLIS, *Acting Secretary*.

RHODE ISLAND NUMISMATIC ASSOCIATION.

Regular Meeting, Nov. 16, 1868.—Meeting called to order by the President at the usual hour.

The minutes of the last meeting read and approved, and a letter received from Mr. John H. Ellis, of Boston, Mass.

Mr. Gorton read a paper on the Dorr Insurrection in Rhode Island, in 1841 and 1842; and exhibited a medal issued at the time by the Suffrage Party. Obverse: coat of arms of Rhode Island surrounded by two branches of budding roses. Legend, "The people are sovereign". Reverse: Roses in the center surrounded by the following, "Free suffrage and equal rights. The right of every man to a voice and an equal voice in the government that rules over him". This medal was struck in white metal, size 18. But two specimens are known.

Through the kindness of Professor J. L. Lincoln, the Secretary was enabled to exhibit several hundred Roman Consular and Family coins; many of the latter very beautiful. These coins were recently brought from Europe, and are intended as the nucleus of a collection for Brown University.

Adjourned to Dec. 21st.

G. D. HERSEY, *Secretary*.

THE RANDALL SALE.

PHILADELPHIA, Nov. 30th, 1868.

PROF. CHAS. E. ANTHON, *Editor Am. Journal of Numismatics, New York*.

DEAR SIR:—Our attention has been called to a communication in the November number of your journal, entitled, "THE RANDALL SALE IN PHILA.," over the signature of Edward Cogan.

As this article rather injuriously reflects upon us as Managers of said coin sale, we ask the privilege of making a few corrections upon statements which have been doubtless, *hurriedly* and *unwittingly* penned by our old, and honored friend, Mr. Cogan. That Mr. C. was dissatisfied with the catalogue of the Randall sale, we have the most positive evidence, from his own hand, in a private letter written us before the sale; and we also know, very positively, that his dissatisfaction was not caused entirely by the "over-description" of the coins in the late sale, but arose from another and most important cause, which, although written us in a *confidential* communication—and we have Mr. Cogan's permission "to make full use of the idea"—we do not think proper, at present to make known; but, suffice it to say, that the reasons given by Mr. C. to us, why he did not purchase the full amount of his orders, were certainly good ones—not connected with the condition of the coins—and would have offended any honorable business man.

Mr. Cogan, in complaining of the description of the coins in the Randall catalogue, is very vague and indefinite. He tells us the "1794 Dollar was not up to the description", but neglects to point out the discrepancy. In describing the rare dollars, how softly, and smoothly—and, we might say, *swiftly*—he glides over, and omits the fact that the 1838, '39, '51, '52, and '58 dollars were *beautiful, brilliant proofs*, without a blemish on their glistening and glittering faces. So, too, in dealing with the half-dollars, he says, "the finest piece was the 1852", and this half-dollar was only catalogued "very fine", while there were at least a dozen unblemished, brilliant proof half-dollars in the series. Some of the latter pieces came out of proof sets purchased at N. Y. sales, and were remarkably beautiful. Again, Mr. C., in speaking of the quarter-dolls., is very meagre and unsatisfactory. He leaves the reader to infer that there were no silver quarters that could strictly be termed "proofs", while, on the contrary, there were a dozen brilliant, untarnished proof quarter-dollars. He also quotes, as an example (we presume) of "the ridiculously low" prices the 1793 cents realised, the following: "No. 375, \$1.25". He does not tell the reader that the number quoted reads as follows: "375, 1793 cent, Ameri, Poor, Very Rare". In the name of numismatic wisdom, is that coin *over-described*? We would take a bushel of the poorest of the poor Ameri's at the price realised at the sale. Neither did your correspondent, in giving the figures the 1799 cents reached, have the courage to say that *somebody* depreciated the value by expressing to buyers, before the sale, a doubt of the genuineness of the pieces.

We do not wish to take too much of your space by following Mr. C.'s remarks categorically, and will say, before turning a period, that there is a slight mistake in the following line italicised by him; "*it was uncirculated for so rare a coin*", which we find near the close of our worthy friend's letter. What we said when speaking of the "INIMICA TYRANNUS*" (which was really and truly a sharp and very fine coin, but had the slightest, just the slightest, infinitesimal part of a hair—say horse hair—of a touch on the most prominent part, head of eagle), was this, "that it had been customary with all persons cataloguing collections, to omit the mention (on coins very nearly *unique*) of a spot so indistinct that a microscope would scarcely make the defect observable, and such excessively rare coins, in this condition, were usually described as *uncirculated*". This remark, or the substance of it, was addressed aloud to all present at the sale, and if Mr. Cogan recalls the subject he may readily see the error which he has unintentionally committed. The Half Disme of 1792 was catalogued as follows; "*Believed to be the finest offered at public sale*". Mr. Cogan says, *Not the finest ever offered at auction by a good many*, and yet he must put down the truth-telling figures, "*Twenty-four dollars*" as the price it realised! We think Mr. Cogan would be somewhat puzzled to find a "good many" Half Dismes, if all the auction sales of coins that have occurred in the U. S. were collected, and as to finding many of this excessively rare coin, in as fine condition, or one that realised as much money, as the one in Randall's sale, the idea seems rather preposterous, we may be mistaken, however.

Yours Resp'y,

MASON & Co.,

No. 50 North 10th St.

299 STATE ST., BROOKLYN, N. Y., 8th Dec., 1868.

DOCTOR ANTHON, *Editor, &c.*

MY DEAR SIR:—In Mason & Co.'s Coin Magazine for this month, I find an article addressed to you, commenting upon my letter giving an account of the Sale of Mr. Randall's Coins, held in Philadelphia on the 28th and 29th of October last, and intended for insertion in the present number of the AMERICAN JOURNAL OF NUMISMATICS. I am sorry to be obliged

* In Mr. Cogan's account of the sale, he terms this coin, the "NON DEPENDENS STATUS", rather conclusive evidence that his communication was *hurriedly* penned.

to ask as a favor, that if possible, you will allow this reply to be inserted in the same number, and regret that I shall not be able to make the communication as brief as I could wish, but trust, that after reading it, you will find sufficient justification for my being allowed a larger space than in ordinary cases would be agreeable.

Mr. Mason has thought himself warranted in saying that, from a private letter of mine, he has positive evidence that my motive, in giving the account of this sale, was not entirely to notice that the Coins were over-described, but arose from another and most important cause—that I had given good reasons for not doing something, and yet says, that these reasons would have offered any honorable man of business. The passage, at its conclusion, is worded so curiously that I will be flogged if I understand it.

In consequence of this insinuation I feel myself compelled to enter into a much more detailed account of the cause of my being so thoroughly dissatisfied with the worthy Editor and his "*Aiders and Abettors*"; and, if I say too much for Mr. M.'s weak nerves, I can only urge, in the language of a now popular play, that if you are "*rough, you puts our back up, and when you puts our back up we shows our teeth, and when we shows our teeth we bites*".

I shall now be obliged to state, from memory, the substance of what I wrote to Mr. Mason before and after the sale. In my first letter, I believe, I expressed my regret for, or dislike of, the high-flown terms he had used in describing some of the Coins, such as "Gems", "Gem of the first water", "Gem of Gems", "Brilliant", "Very Fine", "Magnificent", "Another Gem", &c., &c., and which created a doubt in the minds of several collectors, about the pieces generally being correctly described. I also asked Mr. Mason whether I should be allowed the same privilege, which had hitherto been always extended to me, by not only the owners of the property, but also by the auctioneers—that of taking away the Coins I purchased and sending the money as soon as received—holding myself, of course, responsible for all I bought. The reply to this request was, that Mr. Randall had determined that he would send all my purchases on to my address for cash on delivery, at my expense, that Mr. R. had paid cash for the Coins, and that they were to be sold at any sacrifice. Mr. Mason knows best whether this was done or not. In the letter, to which the worthy Editor refers, I stated that Mr. Randall's determination had placed me in rather an awkward position, as my orders were very large, and I did not exactly see my way to pay for all the Coins I might have to purchase; and I added that it was possible he might, by this course, have thrown me overboard as a buyer for my own stock. I also confessed that I felt hurt at the course his friend had thought proper to take, as it implied a want of confidence in me which, I must say, I thought Mr. Mason could himself have removed. The letter in reply *intimated* that the refusal alluded to was the secret cause of my dissatisfaction, by stating in unmistakable words, that "endeavor to conceal it as you might, it was curious to see how the truth would bubble to the surface". I replied immediately, assuring him, on the unsullied honor of a man, that I was not influenced by this consideration, and I expressed my surprise that he should have attributed dishonorable motives to me; and yet, after he had received this letter, he allowed the offensive paragraph, to which I have referred, to appear in his letter to you. Mr. Mason labors, I think, under some delusion, when he says I did not buy to the full extent of my orders, because—with the exception of those pieces that were, in my opinion, unsatisfactorily described, and some few that went over my limits—I bought every Coin I wanted, and could have paid for double the quantity without any difficulty.

The reasons for my being more than dissatisfied with all who had the management of this sale are the following; and I think, my dear Sir, that you and the collectors generally, will find them more than sufficient, without any necessity of my having resource to anything dishonorable to strengthen my position. In the first place, I considered that there was too much humbug in the whole affair. Some of the pieces had been put in—of which no notice had been given—and reserved at ridiculously high prices, by other parties who had been solicited to help the sale. I knew further that with the latter part of the catalogue Mr. Randall had no more to do than I had; and it was at least very generous of the former to father the whole lot. When I told Mr. R. that, if the best 1793 Cent had been properly described, I could, *in extremis*, have given a *very high price* for it, he asked, how far it was from being uncirculated; and, when I told him a long way, he very coolly said: "why it is uncirculated for a 1793 Cent". Again—he came up to me and addressed me in the following words: "Mr. Cogan, there never was a collection of coins offered at public auction, so truthfully represented as mine is", and added, as a *convincing proof* of the fact: "when a piece is pierced, I have said so". Very proper, I admit; and now for something he said after the sale, which was, in my opinion, *improper*, and which I objected to on the part of the collectors. It was that in his next sale he intended to introduce a new rule: that, when a coin is bid up to a dollar, if anybody makes another bidding it shall not be less than twenty-five cents. If, however, he should make the attempt, I think he will very quickly find his course checked by the auctioneer; or, by the collectors not attending the sale, and the evil will very soon cure itself. If any further proof is necessary to show that I had good reason to be dissatisfied with what had already transpired, it will be found in the additional fact, that when, upon calling on Mr. Mason the day after the sale, I told him that I thought the sale would do him no good, he replied: "If you had called upon me before the sale, I could have told you all about it. I did all I could to prevent it, and protested against these descriptions; but was obliged to yield". Yield to what? Why, to the coins being over-described; and, when I again said it would hurt him, he exclaimed, with some earnestness: "You must not blame me, you must blame the other parties". Although, I believe, he would wish me now to blame him *only*, I think the fairest way is for his *Aiders and Abettors* to bear their share of it, and, therefore, I decline to do so. You will not wonder, after all I have reported, that I came away thoroughly disgusted at the manner in which the sale had been conducted.

And now let me call the attention of your readers to the objections' that Mr. Mason has raised against my report of the sale. He begins by charging me with having written *hurriedly*. Granted; and here he has me on *two* points: first, in regard to the Proof sets, which in this case were divided, and I never so much as gave them a thought. I believe all the collectors would know that I alluded to *those* that are seldom struck in Proof condition. The "*Inimica Tyrannis*" I had called the "Non Dependens Status"; and now only think of the candor of the writer, in throwing in a *third point*: I had called the 1852 half-dollar only very fine, which I find was described in the catalogue as *Brilliant, Very Fine, Magnificent*. I thought in my letter I had said enough, and *quite* enough to satisfy Mr. Mason, about the coins being over-described. However, I was mistaken. I said the 1794 Dollar was not up to the description; but this is not enough. What on earth does the good man want? It was described as "a Gem of the First Water". I deny it was anything of the kind. Mason knows I hate humbug (and I wish he would put his foot down upon it), and, therefore, he could not expect me to be so definite as to say of it, in his own language, that "*it had a slight, the slightest infinitesimal part of a hair of a touch on it*". This, I must say, appears to me *vague* enough—if not silly enough—at all events. Again, he is almost angry with me for not praising his Proof dollars. Why, he writes about these *Proofs*, as if no one but himself had ever seen or heard of such things before, and, as if they had never been offered in any auction sale! However, to mollify his anger, I say they were beautiful coins, "*without a blemish on their glittering and glistening faces*", but no better than are often found at sales or in private hands. Touching the 1793 Cents, he would almost persuade the collectors that I thought they sold *very low*,

knowing all the while that, if properly represented, they would have brought four times as much as they did; but he unfortunately pitches upon that poor miserable wretch, lot 375, Ameri. Cent, which he truthfully says was described as poor and very rare; and then, in a quiet rebuking manner, very innocently says: "In the name of Numismatic Wisdom, was that coin over-described?" In the name of Numismatic common sense and truth, I say emphatically it *was*! It ought to have been called exceedingly or *wretchedly* poor; but the worthy Editor says he would be glad to buy a *Bushel* of the *poorest* of the *poor* Ameri. Cents, at the price this. apology for a cent, brought, say \$1.25. My dear Sir, you could not easily impose a more troublesome task upon me than *that* of endeavoring to squeeze out of him 62½ cents each for two of them, unless indeed he could persuade some novice that they were *not poor for so old a coin*. The next attack is about the 1799 Cents, which dwindles down, at the conclusion of the sentence, to the *one piece*. In regard to the courageous part of his remarks, I think it is himself who has shown a want of courage, in not saying who it was that had depreciated the "One piece". Does it refer to me? If so, why not speak out like a man? I confess I was asked my opinion about the first cent in the catalogue, and I pronounced it an altered piece. Was it to be expected that every one who was dissatisfied with the description of the coin was to hunt up Mr. Mason or his *Aiders* and *Abettors*, and make his complaint to him or them? If so, there would have been some lively work. Why should they? The Editor had said in his Magazine that he had described the coins, and spoke *knowingly* about their descriptions, and that the collectors might depend upon them.

About the Half Disme I say that I have known several sold at auction at \$30 to \$40, and some quite as good as the one in this sale sold at lower prices. The truth-telling figures of \$24 amount to very little, as many coins bring much higher figures than their condition warrants. Mr. Mason knows more about the figures in this case than I do, as all I know is, that it was not knocked down to "*a party of the name of Johnson*" but to himself. I can tell our friend that, not very long before I left Philadelphia, I was shown some by a gentleman who had ten, just as perfect as when they left the die. Very preposterous, is it not? And now the Tit Bit of the Lot: The "*Inimica Tyrannis*". Mr. Mason does not deny that he made use of the words "*It is uncirculated for so rare a Coin*"; now, can this be wondered at, when he proves, if he proves anything, that it must have been so, as it required a microscope—I should think a tolerably powerful one—to discover that it *was* not. As I did not happen to have a microscope to take with me to the Randall sale, I was obliged to make use of a pair of eyes that I have carried about with me for now nearly sixty-six years, and could, by their aid, discover instantly that it was rubbed too much for me to bid upon it. I was not allowed to bid upon it *conditionally*, as the piece, I was told, did not belong to *them*. Now as the party, who put the piece in, was in the room (and even if he had borrowed it for the purpose of doing so), surely he had sufficient control over it to have given his sanction if he had been consulted. Had the piece been such as Mr. Mason has represented it to be—and which, without *hesitation*, I *deny in toto*—I certainly ought to have endeavored to purchase it for my friend, and thereby secured my *little 10 per cent commission*, as he termed it some time ago.

I will now leave this objection with one further remark, and it is this: that I am either no judge *whatever* of an uncirculated piece, or Mr. Mason has written the most contemptible, and, in some respects, unintelligible and withal untruthful twaddle, that ever was written, and he ought to have been ashamed to insert it in his Magazine.

A few words more, and I have done. I told friend Mason, in one of my letters, that the exposure of these errors in the representations of the coins would do a great deal more good than harm, and that bolstering them up (and I may now add *smearing* at those who find fault with them, as I find is done in the same number of his Magazine, under the title of "*The Gem Coin Sale*")—and a precious gem of the kind it is, possibly written by one of his "*Aiders and Abettors*") will do a great deal more *harm* than good. Unless Mr. Mason was compelled to yield to others in the insertion of this article, it looks very much as if it had his sympathy; if so, I am sorry for him. I *earnestly* advised that worthy Editor, as a friend, to take no notice of my remarks about the sale, or, if he did, to say mighty little, and reminded him of an old English proverb, more forcible than elegant. At all events the advice was well meant.

Finally, in writing this communication I feel that I cannot be entitled to the compliment of having written "*Multum in parvo*", I hope that when your readers see the tone of the remarks made by Mr. Mason, I shall not be charged with having written "*Parvum in multo*". I felt hurt and have written as I felt, and am willing to hope that it will not be altogether unproductive of some good result.

Yours, faithfully,

EDWARD COGAN.

REMINISCENCES OF COIN-COLLECTING.—CONTINUED.

BY JOS. N. T. LEVICK.

But at the Gratz Sale, Mr. Cogan offered me, as a bargain, all the proof cents in the collection, for three dollars each, of which, without a moment's hesitation, I took advantage. Among them were the '21, '22, '29, with some of the thirties and forties, an opportunity which has rarely occurred since, and my only regret is that I ever parted with them, for they would prove of greater value now, than I realized for them at my sale. Morning, noon and night, I spent at Mr. Cogan's, which gave me the advantage of getting the first chance of many of the best pieces he happened to procure.

The '96 and '97 cents, in uncirculated condition, Mr. C. supplied to the collectors at \$3 to \$4 a piece, but now they are difficult to be had, and command prices ranging from \$10 to \$15 each. In glancing over the catalogue of my sale, in 1859, I see that the '94 Dollar, although described as poor, sold as low as \$5.50. It would have been called fine by many whom I know, and was well worth \$150, in comparison with the one which sold for \$285 in one of the Woodward Sales. The 1851 and 1852 Dollars, brought respectively \$18 and \$17. They have since been sold for more than double that amount. The '55 Proof set, at \$10, now readily brings \$30. The '56 and '57 Proof sets, respectively \$7.50 and \$7.25, are now worth at least \$25 per set. Among the Experimental Pieces, was sold the 1792 Pattern Cent for \$66.50, which was, a few years ago, sold for \$225.

On one of my first visits to New York, in '59, to attend a Coin Sale, I rather astonished many of the New Yorkers, by the spirited manner in which I bid for pieces. I gained a bargain, however, as I purchased for one dollar, a '95 thick die cent, which set the Philadelphians wild when I exhibited it to them. That piece afterwards realized the sum of \$11, at my sale, and was bought by Mr. Wm. J. Jenks. It is, I presume, now owned by Mr. Seavey, of Massachusetts; I should like to buy it of him for double that price. I question if there is another of that type its equal in the country; at least, I never saw or heard of one. The '96 Half-Cent in my Sale sold for \$12. Oh! how cheap, alongside of the one I bought at the McCoy Sale for \$120. In this manner I could go on to enumerate piece after piece, that sold low, in comparison with what they now bring, but it would necessitate the taking up of almost the entire catalogue.

Among the principal and most enthusiastic buyers at my sale, for Cents, was Mr. M. G. Gronberg, who purchased with a determination to secure most of my best cents. In a very short period he afterwards acquired a collection unsurpassed by any in Philadelphia. He sold this collection to Geo. F. Zehnder, of Philadelphia, for not less than \$300, which was at that time said to be a high figure; and it was the subject of laughter that any one could be found so insane as to pay such a price. But what would be said of a collection in this city, owned by Mr. M. L. Mackenzie, which has cost him not less than twelve hundred (1,200) dollars?

While some of the Philadelphia collectors were in this excited condition, other cities were not behind hand. In the same year, 1859, several collections were sold in New York; those of Henry Bogert, Wm. L. Bramhall, J. D. Foskett, J. K. Curtis, and Henry Whitmore. Boston had a few, but no names of owners given. It is my desire to present in a future number of the JOURNAL a list of the principal sales, or rather to mention such catalogues of those sales as are of any value, and especially catalogues of collections of merit; and I will also point out which sales consisted of perfect trash, so that their catalogues are not worthy of a place on the shelves of a library, being of no benefit as works of reference. By the far off and out of the way collectors, I should think, this list would be appreciated; and if I receive any encouragement to do so, I will make an effort to complete such a list. Almost every collector would furnish some interesting items for our Journal if he would set to work about it.

A series of very pleasant articles could be formed by visiting the homes of various collectors to see their cabinets, and note down what they specially run on. Remarks might be made on their rarer and finer pieces. The collector might be criticised as a critic would an artist in a play, and thus, amateurs throughout the country would learn who were the principal collectors, who possessed the first cabinets, and where they were located. Very many collectors run on particular series. Some collect American pieces only, and among those are collectors of Cents; others combine the Half Cents, others again the American Silver, Patterns, Colonials, Medals, Tokens, Store Cards, and Copperheads. Others do not touch American coins, and are wholly ignorant of their native country's coinage. Similar to such are some wealthy Americans who go abroad without ever having seen Niagara, Trenton Falls, the White Mountains, the Mammoth Cave, or "Sing Sing".

American coin collectors, however, predominate. Hence the high prices which compel many of those, who would take pleasure in collecting more extensively, to confine themselves to the formation of such series as Store Cards and Copperheads. In these you touch me, for I consider myself pretty well up in them, more especially Store Cards. I presume that among the best collections of Cards in the country are those of Col. J. L. Hodge, of Washington, John Hanna, N. Y., C. W. Idell, Hoboken, N. J., and I think also J. Carson Brevoort, and Major C. P. Nichols, both in connection with their splendid collections of Coins and Tokens. There may be many more who take a deep interest in Cards, and I believe that among them are T. C. Day, Robert Downing, Cin., O., E. Richards, Jr., and Francis Lepere, St. Louis, Mo. Mr. Chas. I. Bushnell has a most perfect collection of rare Cards, but that series is a mere toy to the rest of his collections.

In the Copperhead series, Mr. Edward Groh, of this city, ranks A 1, then Mr. Geo. B. Davis, and John Hanna. I have a fair collection of about 2,000 Copperheads, Mr. Groh, however, can boast of not less than 4,700. I intend, some day, to furnish photographic plates of some of my rarest Cards, also to give a condensed list of the Copperheads in the cabinet of Mr. Groh, not a description of each piece, for that is already done in part, but showing the number issued in each of the cities and States, so that collectors, who wish to, can bring together those only of their own locality, which is the case with me, for I have given attention to collecting those of all the Eastern States, whereas Mr. Groh embraces those of all the States. While I am on the topic of Cards, &c., I might as well take up the specialties of a few others, by naming A. Ramsey McCoy, who, it is conceded, has undoubtedly the most perfect and complete collection of National or Political Tokens, in all metals, in the country. In these he stands foremost. His brother, John F., is perhaps not far behind, for they assist each other. Mr. Robert Hewitt, Jr., is not to be overlooked in this respect, for he commenced collecting long before the Politicals were gone into so extensively, and when they sold cheaper. So it seems he foresaw the turn Politicals would take, and took advantage thereof to collect in time. Hence his collection, although perhaps not costing him as high as the forementioned gentlemen's, is nevertheless valuable and rare. His collection of medals is quite equal to any in the city, excepting Mr. Bushnell's. Mr. L. B. Smith, of this city, is young in Politicals, but has started a good foundation by having bought several small, but choice, collections. From the spirit with which he has entered into it, he will shortly be treading on the heels of Mr. A. R. McCoy. I must not overlook my esteemed friend, Major C. P. Nichols, of Springfield, Mass., for I know his collection of Politicals alone is not to be sneered at; and if I mistake not, must be almost equal to Mr. A. R. McCoy's, for he has collected many years, travelled over the whole country, and given much attention to it. I could mention many more who collect Politicals, but if I did, there would be no end to it, and I must reserve some for a future article.

Mr. R. C. Davis, of Philadelphia, I wish to inform the readers, has a collection of Patterns and Experimental Pieces of the Mint that defies competition; and, without hesitation, I assert it. No one has better material for furnishing collectors and readers of the JOURNAL with a most interesting article on Patterns. I hardly believe that he lacks a single piece that ever emanated from the Mint. I hope he will be induced to favor us with an article upon that subject. Pray, some exert their influence in our behalf, for I think, with a little coaxing, he could be induced to do so. His collection of Autographs is also excellent, but about it I cannot speak, as it is out of my line. I will leave that for Mr. C. D. F. Burns.

As to entering into the merits of those who embrace everything in Numismatics, it would involve the necessity of making a list of some 300 or more collectors. We all know, however, that among the leading collectors can be mentioned the names of Messrs. Chas. I. Bushnell, M. A. Stickney, W. Sumner Appleton, Geo. F. Seavey, Heman Ely, Col. M. I. Cohen, Thomas Cleney, M. Moore, Dr. Thos. A. Emmet, Dr. F. H. James, Joseph Reakirt.

As collectors of Foreign Coins, may be mentioned John A. Nexsen, Jos. E. Gay, Capt. Wilson Defendorf, Col. James H. Taylor, James Earle, and E. B. Wynn.

[TO BE CONTINUED.]

DESTRUCTION OF THE OLD MINT.

By a singular coincidence, in the very month for which our JOURNAL was enabled, by the zeal and kindness of a friend, to exhibit a photograph of the cradle of our coinage, that interesting edifice met with the fate recounted beneath:

The old brick building in the rear of Seventh street, adjoining the corner of Filbert, formerly used as the United States Mint, but lately occupied as a carpenter shop, was destroyed by fire early yesterday morning. The adjoining property was saved by the prompt appearance of the firemen. The building was of no especial value. To have removed its flinty walls with pick and chisel would probably have cost full as much as the material was worth. It was one of a line of ancient structures of which the equal in solidity is not now erected.—*Phila. North American, Mon., Nov. 16.*

AMERICAN JOURNAL OF NUMISMATICS,

AND

Bulletin of the American Numismatic and Archæological Society.

Vol. III.

NEW YORK, JANUARY, 1869.

No. 9.

THE NEW YEAR.

We began our January number last year with a classical allusion which we thought appropriate and witty. We had more animal spirits then, editorially, than we now enjoy; and we indulged in visions of a subscription list destined on the ensuing first of May to stretch out longer than the line of Banquo's issue. But far otherwise had the fates decreed! Our labors, alas! have not proved so acceptable. The numismatic community is either too wise to be taught, and flouts us; or too ignorant to desire teaching, and routs us: and between the two suppositions our subscription remains unaugmented. Negotiations are in progress, the result of which may be the transference of the editorship to hands more able to suit the taste of the time and fill the pocket of the publisher. Should they fail, our child must die at the close of its third year of life, worn out by the measles of meanness, and the scarlatina of stinginess, and the whooping cough of contempt, and the marasmus of general neglect, and, finally, by the Cholera Infantum which carries off so many unoffending young creatures, before they have filled a page in the great ledger of accountability on high.

However this may be, we tender to our faithful few for the second time our ANNVM NOVVM FAVSTVM FELICEM. And when another year shall have rolled away, may the salutation be renewed by another and more welcome editorial voice to a wider circle, ay! and be again and again repeated, till our bantling reach to man's full years and prove an honor to his name, and a credit to many friends!

SCRAPS FROM OUR CORRESPONDENCE.

On a former occasion we ventured, without previous permission, to extract from the letters of various friends passages which we thought likely to interest or instruct our subscribers. We yielded also to the temptation to add a few which spoke in laudatory terms of our management of this publication. As no reproof of this course has thus far met our ear, we purpose to repeat the experiment, beginning this time by laying under contribution two letters of the complimentary kind, which however convey also information of value. We are gratified indeed at being enabled to record the approval of an authority so eminent as J. Carson Brevoort, Esq., President of the Long Island Historical Society. He writes us:

"I enclose three dollars for the American Journal of Numismatics, 1868-9. It is very instructive, and will, I trust, not be discontinued.

I have been examining my 'Fugio' cents, and find 22 obverse dies, and 24 reverse dies with the links. Do you know how many constitute a set?

Are large paper copies printed?—for, if so, I would much like to have Vols. II. and III. in that form besides the small paper ones. Mr. Norton gave me a large paper copy of the first volume."

It is quite beyond our power to answer Mr. Brevoort's first inquiry. The question is an interesting one, and has not, we think, been started before. In reply to the second, we can inform him that no large paper impressions were taken of any volume except the first. It was not until after two or three numbers of the second volume had been issued from a different press, that we learned of the existence of a few copies of the first volume on large paper; and it was then too late to make up for the inadvertence.

From a very kind and enthusiastic friend, Geo. C. Phillips, Esq., of Dayton, Ohio, we have just received the following:

"The JOURNAL for December, '68, is at hand, and I find that it contains its usual amount of interesting matter. Your article on 'Numismatics in Natural History' opens a new vein in the subject, one which I hope will be further explored. I regret that you feel compelled, in your last letter to me, to say that your 'efforts to elevate the pursuit of Numismatics are quite thrown away'. I can assure you that they are appreciated, though you at present may see no evidence of it. Your bread may be thrown upon the waters, but it must eventually return. Should our Magazine ever sink to the standard of the * * * concern, I very much fear the effect which would be produced on our science. The * * paper is essentially a 'collector's' assistant. It will do for boys accumulating cents (not *sense*); but, when you come to the study of Numismatics, it is as so much waste paper. I hope that you will continue at the helm until the JOURNAL reaches the open sea of success.

Below I give you a description of a Medal which I have never seen mentioned. It was struck to commemorate the visit of the Japanese embassy to Philadelphia in 1860. One in gold was given to the Chief of the embassy, and one in silver to each member. There were several more silver ones struck than were needed; and, as I happened to be in the city at the time, Mr. Bailey gave me one of the extra medals.

Silver; size 33; Obverse, Bust of Washington looking to the right, Leg., GEORGIUS WASHINGTON PRAES PRIM RER CONF AMER MDCCLXXXIX.; Reverse, Oak Wreath surrounding To THE JAPANESE EMBASSY FROM BAILEY & Co. JEWELLERS, PHILADELPHIA. 1860. The Medal is by Lovett".

With equal kindliness, but in more facetious mood, another of our brethren, one whose name is identical with that of

"The blind old man of Scio's rocky isle",

trusts that the JOURNAL

"is being well sustained, since it is a very readable publication, and its friends should declare, as the lamented Jackson did in regard to the Union: 'it must and shall be preserved!'".

Mr. Alfred Sandham writes from Montreal:

"I have great pleasure in remitting my subscription, and I consider it as three dollars well spent. I receive more than that amount in return, through the information which the Journal affords me, and I do sincerely trust that it may long continue to exist.

Should arrangements prove satisfactory, I hope to be able to place the work on "Canadian Coins" in the hands of subscribers by February 1, next, or perhaps sooner. The book will comprise about 75 pages, 8vo, illustrated by about 120 lithographed facsimiles of coins; and, should I issue the work myself, there will be about 30 woodcuts of Medals, with Chromo-lithographed facsimiles of the Seals of Canada as a frontispiece. It will be bound in cloth, gilt, and I think that it will be reasonable enough at One Dollar, Greenbacks".

Mr. R. Downing, of Cincinnati, approves of a new feature in our pages. He says:

"I have just glanced at the Journal, and find that you have named Mr. Day, Mr. Cleneay, and myself. I like your reminiscences. I think that I could give a few myself: as of when I took a Washington Cent of 1791 for a one cent pencil; and a gold guinea for two cents; and, again, an uncirculated Pine Tree Shilling for fifty cents, for which I got \$10. I am pleased to see that you intend to make photographs of some of your rarest cards. You must have some, of which I never heard".

Finally, from Mr. Cleneay of the same city, we are enabled to communicate the following interesting remarks on the "Copperhead" series of the West.

"In answer to your inquiry about my store-cards of the Copperhead variety, and whether I would exchange Silver or Nickel duplicates for other rare pieces, as you are 'running on those metals': The fact is I have paid very little attention to store-cards, either the old or new. In 1862-3, I dropped in at the office of W. R. Lanphear almost every day, and would find trays full of the Copperheads just from the press. It occurred to me that they would be sought for and collected as mementos of the War if not as cards, and at the same time illustrate what our people had to resort to, when they were in the midst of a mighty rebellion (I might say the most INFERNAL rebellion that ever disgraced a civilized nation since the world was made), with their circulating medium depreciated so much that all even of the *Base* metal coin of the realm was withdrawn from circulation, and these copperheads were substituted for the retired government coin. In taking the above view of things, I concluded to call every day and get as many new pieces or names as were made. I also had some Nickel cents prepared, filed and polished, and left with them at the shop; and an arrangement was entered into, when a new Design was made to take one impression for me on one of my Nickel planchets. This put me in possession of over one hundred most beautiful pieces. I believe I have every design gotten up by Lanphear. His designs are more artistic and finer, I think, than those of Stanton, or any other of our die-sinkers.

I cannot tell you anything about either my old or new pieces, as they are not arranged, neither have I them catalogued. At some future time, I will let you know what I can do for you in the way of exchange in cards. I do not believe there could be half a dozen Nickel Copperheads found in all the collections in this city, leaving out mine. I have also twenty-three silver cards made by Hughes. They are beautiful specimens.

I believe there are several silver cards made by Hughes, in different cabinets. I think Downing has one. Zanoni had one (his own card). Was it sold with his collection in New York? I don't remember. There was a Hughes card sold in some sale in New York in 1864. I bought Hughes' entire collection of American Silver in 1865, and that is the way I came in possession of his Silver and a few Nickel Copperheads, which he made for his own collection.

Mason of Philadelphia, I see from his Magazine, is writing on the varieties of the '93 U. S. Cents. He has fallen into the common error of describing the Chain Cents as with 'stripes and stars' on the edge".*

* We are indebted to a correspondent and subscriber for a sketch entitled "The Ogham Stone". It shall appear in our next number, *provided* "Amateur", as our contributor signs himself, will communicate to us, in confidence, his real name. We are under the necessity of requiring this favor, as a safeguard against unwittingly publishing what *may* have already appeared in print elsewhere.

COINS USED AS A MEANS OF INSTRUCTION.

"May 26, 1632, Mr. Wilton* returns with his wife, who was 'the pious daughter of Lady Mansfield'. 'Her Kinsman, old Mr. Dod, for her consolation under difficulties' which she might experience in America, 'sent a brass counter, a Silver crown, and a gold Jacobus, all of them securely wrapped up, with this instruction unto the gentleman who carried it, that he should first of all deliver only the counter, and if she received it with any show of discontent, he should then take no further notice of her; but if she gracefully resented (appreciated) that small thing for the sake of the hand it came from, he should then go on to deliver the silver, and so the gold; but withal assure her, that such would be the dispensations of God unto her and the other good people of New England, if they would be content and thankful with such little things as God at first bestowed upon them, they should, in time, have silver and gold enough. Mrs. Wilton accordingly, by her cheerful entertainment of the least remembrance from Mr. Dod, gave the gentleman occasion to go through with his whole present and the annexed advice". *Felt's "Ecclesiastical History of New England"*. Vol. 1, p. 158.

Boston, December, 1868.

J. C.

JOHN LITTLEJOHN.

Prof. ANTHON.

DEAR SIR,—I find the following in a late number of the "Educator". No author's name is given. I have written to the Publisher of the Journal to inquire as to its origin.

If a selection, it may be already known to you: meantime I will communicate to you whatever I learn. I thought it might be worth reproduction in our "Journal" among the "Numismatic Poems".

In haste, Truly, Yours,

F. A. Wood.

John Littlejohn was staunch and strong,
Upright and downright, scorning wrong:
He gave good weight, and paid his way,
He thought for himself, and he said his say.
Whenever a rascal strove to pass,
Instead of silver, money of brass,
He took his hammer, and said, with a frown,
"*The coin is spurious, nail it down*".

John Littlejohn was firm and true,
You could not cheat him in "two and two";
When foolish arguers, might and main,
Darkened and twisted the clear and plain,
He saw through the mazes of their speech
The simple truth beyond their reach;
And crushing their logic, said, with a frown,
"*Your coin is spurious, nail it down*".

John Littlejohn maintained the right,
Through storm and shine, in the world's despite;
When fools or quacks desired his vote,
Dosed him with arguments learned by rote,

Or by coaxing, threats, or promise, tried
To gain his support to the wrongful side,
"*Nay, nay*", said John, with an angry frown,
"*Your coin is spurious, nail it down*".

When told that kings had a right divine
And that the people were herds of swine,
That nobles alone were fit to rule,
That the poor were unimproved by school,
That ceaseless toil was the proper fate
Of all but the wealthy and the great,
John shook his head, and said, with a frown,
"*The coin is spurious, nail it down*".

When told that events might justify
A false and crooked policy,
That a decent hope of future good
Might excuse departure from rectitude,
That a lie, if white, was a small offence,
To be forgiven by men of sense,
"*Nay, nay*", said John, with a sigh and frown,
"*The coin is spurious, nail it down*".

NUMISMATICS IN CHARLESTON.

A NEW VERNON MEDAL.—THE "CAROLINA" MEDAL.—From Charleston, S. C., we have received of late several interesting letters. Their author is James H. Taylor, Esq., a widely esteemed numismatist. He informs us that the organization of a Numismatic Society in Charleston is being discussed there. The project is a most laudable one; and, as Mr. Taylor expresses a desire to be furnished with copies of the Constitutions of existing Societies, we invite all such as possess them in printed form to render aid by supplying him. Mr. Taylor contributes the two following valuable papers.

CHARLESTON, 5th January, 1869.

Prof. CHAS. E. ANTHON, *College of the City of New York*.

DEAR SIR.—The enclosed communication appeared in the Charleston Courier this morning, and of course I took a look at the "Rare Medal". Mr. Appleton's papers in your Journal, September

* Rev. John Wilton, first Minister of Boston, New England, died August 7, 1667, aged 78.

1867, and January 1868, had made me familiar, so far as description goes, with the Vernon Medals. On examination I find that this does not precisely agree with any one described by him, and I am inclined to think it was struck by using the obverse die of one design, and the reverse of another. The Medal *is not* in very good condition. It is considerably worn on the edge, and the inscription is almost illegible in some places. I will endeavor to send you an impression from it.

Truly yours, &c.

J. H. T.

A RARE MEDAL.—We have been shown an old medal, found by a gentleman of this city, that is a perfect gem of antiquity, and over which we are confident that Numismatologists will go into ecstasies. It is about an inch in diameter, and the various figures and inscriptions on it are in a perfect state of preservation. On one side are raised busts of two distinguished naval officers, dressed in the naval costumes of the day, with the inscription "Admiral VERNON and Commodore BROWN" perfectly legible. On the reverse there is a representation of the harbor and town of Porto Bello, with two *bastinades** defending it, while six ships under sail are entering the bay. The whole is surrounded by the inscription: "Took Porto Bello with only six ships November 22, 1739".

The medal is one of the kind struck off during a political contest in England in the time of the premiership of the elder WALPOLE. The reader of history will remember that Admiral HOZIER had been sent by WALPOLE to the Spanish Indies with a fleet of over thirty ships, and that he remained inactive for a length of time, finally returning home without having accomplished anything. This exasperated the opposition, who soon compelled him to send out a second expedition, which consisted of only six ships, under the command of Admiral VERNON, which was more successful, having captured the town on the 22d of November, 1739. These medals were then struck off in commemoration of the event, as is indicated by the face.

The one before us was found in the lot at the corner of Broad and Orange-street, where an extremely dilapidated house formerly stood, and is in an excellent state of preservation. It may be seen at this office for a few days.

CHARLESTON, S. C., 18th January, 1869.

Prof. CHARLES E. ANTHON.

DEAR SIR.—The March number of the "Journal of Numismatics" contains a paper on "The Carolina Medal" "read before the American Numismatic and Archæological Society, Thursday Evening, February 27th, 1868". A description is given of it, and reference made to Johnson's Traditions and Reminiscences of the American Revolution for its history. For the sake of perspicuity I copy the inscriptions: Obv. "Both hands filled for Britain"; Exergue, "George Reigning"; Rev. "Growing Arts adorn Empire"; Exergue, "Caroline Protecting 1736". I presume the only authority the compiler of the Lilliendahl catalogue had for calling this a "Carolina Medal", "struck by order of the Legislature of North Carolina, to commemorate the separation of the Province into North and South Carolina in 1736" was Johnson's Traditions. The statement has never had my acquiescence. The separation of the Province was officially announced in 1729, but was not effected until 1732, the medal bearing date 1736, and furnishing no evidence commemorative of that event. But the Catalogue of Dr. Richard Meade, published in 1755, describing the same medal, adds these words, "This is Mr. Jernagan's Silver Medal or Ticket for the sale of his famous Cistern". The writer of the paper above alluded to asks, "Who was Jernagan? What was his Cistern"? and these questions I suppose are not yet answered, although Mr. Bushnell explored the matter and sought information from Mr. Cureton, Keeper of the British Museum, who replied "that he knew nothing about it, except that the piece was always known in England as the Cistern Medal."

I submit the following extract from Knight's Pictorial London, Vol. 3, p. 87, as a probable explanation of the mystery of the medal, and a clear account of its origin, and use. About the year 1730 the British Parliament had under consideration the construction of the Westminster Bridge, and, to raise funds for this object, they passed an act authorizing a Lottery for £650,000. While this bill for the Bridge was in progress, the following curious incident occurred: "On the 2d of March, 1735, one Henry Jernagan, goldsmith, petitioned the House, stating, that he had made a Silver Cistern, that had been acknowledged by all persons of skill, who had seen the same, to excel whatever of the kind had been attempted in this Kingdom; that, after an expense of several thousand pounds on the workmanship alone, exclusive of the weight in silver, and after great hazards in the furnace, and four years of application to the raising and adorning the model the Cistern now remained on his hands". The House voted an instruction to the Committee on the Bridge to make provision for the petitioner by allowing him to dispose of his Cistern by Lottery; and these pieces are nothing more than Lottery Tickets for Henry Jernagan's Silver Cistern. For that purpose they were exceedingly appropriate. Jernagan's work was not only valuable but highly artistic. It was doubtless a chef-d'œuvre, and his tickets were in a measure emblematic and suggestive. They quietly yet truthfully give us whole pages of history. "George Reigning" expressed a fact, George II. being

* With all due deference to the Reporter of the Charleston Courier, we must remark that we have always been wont to regard the *bastinade* as an offensive not a defensive work. Did he mean *bastions*?—ED.

King; but in 1736 Queen Caroline was holding her Court as Regent, the King being in Holland, and this is well expressed by the "Caroline Protecting". The figures represent protecting and fostering power, under which agriculture and the arts flourish. Connected with the object for which this medal, or Ticket, was struck, nothing could be more appropriate in design and inscription, and I presume the execution of the Cistern was equally excellent. I suggest that the piece be known hereafter as the "Jernagan Cistern Medal".

Truly, Yours

J. H. T.

HONG-KONG COINAGE.

SUPERINTENDENT'S OFFICE, BOSTON & ALBANY RAILROAD CO.,
SPRINGFIELD, MASS., January 11th, 1869.

Prof. CHARLES E. ANTHON, Editor, &c.

DEAR SIR,—In the December number of the Journal mention is made of English Colonial coins, struck for use in China, as being rare and not having been put into circulation. I think this must be an error, as I have seen more or less of them, all in circulated condition. I send you rubbings of the Dollar, Ten Cents, One Cents and One Mill.

Yours Truly,

C. P. NICHOLS.

TRANSACTIONS OF SOCIETIES.

AMERICAN NUMISMATIC AND ARCHÆOLOGICAL SOCIETY.

NOTICE.—*The American Numismatic and Archæological Society will be at all times pleased to communicate with any individuals or Societies, on Numismatic or Archæological topics, to answer questions and give all information desired. Letters of inquiry addressed to "ROBERT HEWITT, JR., 93 Wall St., Cor. Sec'y", will receive prompt attention.*

Regular Meeting, Thursday, December 10th, 1868.—The President in the chair. A copy of Hawkins' "English Silver Coins", and a Set of U. S. Fractional Currency were received as a donation from Mr. E. Cogan, and the thanks of the Society were voted.

The Corresponding Secretary read letters from Messrs. C. Gschwend; W. J. Jencks, of Philadelphia; C. S. Fellows, Boston; E. W. Parson; and Moore of Trenton Falls.

The President proposed as Resident Member Mr. J. Muhlenberg Bailey, and, under suspension of the rules, he was unanimously elected.

Mr. Geo. P. Upton, of Chicago, was, on nomination by Mr. Hewitt, elected a Corresponding Member.

On motion, a Committee was resolved on, with power, to consider the propriety of an Anniversary Dinner, and Messrs. Wood, Mackenzie and Hewitt were appointed such Committee.

The President exhibited, from his Cabinet, eleven fine specimens of the Medal-Dollars commemorating events in the reign of Ludwig I., late King of Bavaria. This eccentric monarch, grandfather of the present king Ludwig II., was compelled to abdicate in 1848, and died at Nice, on the 29th of February last year, peculiar even in the date of his death, and leaving a high (old) reputation as a lover of art and Lola Montez. Having conceived the happy idea of making his coinage interesting through a series of Reverses connected with the chief incidents of his administration, he caused to be struck a series of large silver dollars, thirty-nine in number, all bearing his head on the obverse, but each with an appropriate design and inscription on the other side. A complete collection of them does not, probably, exist on this side of the Atlantic. We subjoin—from a work, published at Leipzig, 1853, with beautiful electrotypes facsimiles of all these coins—a complete list of this desirable suite, for those who may wish to attempt its formation. The separate pieces are not infrequent at sales.

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| <p>I. PIECES COMMEMORATIVE OF STATE-AFFAIRS.</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Foundation of the Bavaria-Würtemberg Customs-Union, 1827. 2. Treaty of Commerce between Bavaria, Prussia, Würtemberg and Hesse, 1829. 3. Customs-Union with Prussia, Saxony, Hesse, and Thuringia, 1833. 4. Accession of Baden to the German Customs-Union, 1833. 5. Consecration of the "Pillar of the Constitution", erected by Count Schönborn, 1828. 6. Bavaria's Fidelity, 1830. 7. Bavaria's Attachment to her Reigning House, 1834. 8. The Diet, 1834. 9. To the 30,000 Bavarians, who fell in the Russian War, 1833. 10. The King's Motto, 1831. 11. Establishment of the Bavarian Mortgage-Bank, 1835. 12. Monetary Union of the South-German States, 1837. 13. Division of the Kingdom on a Historical Basis, 1838. 14. Opening of the first Steam Railroad in Germany, between Nürnberg and Fürth, 1835. 15. The Ludwigscanal, 1846. | <p>II. PIECES COMMEMORATIVE OF EVENTS IN THE ROYAL HOUSE.</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Blessings of Heaven. The Royal Family, 1828. 2. King Ludwig's Accession, 1825. 3. Otto, Prince of Bavaria, first King of Greece, 1832. 4. Monument of King Maximilian Joseph, erected by Munich, 1835. 5. Erection of the equestrian statue of Maximilian I., Elector of Bavaria, 1839. 6. Marriage of Crown-prince Maximilian of Bavaria to Princess Mary of Prussia, 1842. 7. Monument of the separation of Queen Theresa from her son King Otto, 1845. 8. Erection of Otto's Chapel, 1836. 9. Ludwig I. resigns the crown to his son Maximilian I., 1848. 10. Foundation of the Order of St. Michael, 1837. 11. Foundation of the Order of Theresa by Queen Theresa of Bavaria, 1827. 12. Founding of the Order of Ludwig, 1827. 13. Birth of Hereditary Prince Ludwig and Prince Royal Ludwig, 1845. | <p>III. PIECES COMMEMORATIVE OF SCIENCE AND ART.</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Removal of the Ludwig-Maximilian University from Landshut to Munich. 2. "To Merit its Crowns". Reichenbach and Frauenhofer, 1826. 3. Commitment of an Institution of Education to the Benedictines, 1835. 4. Centennial Celebration of the Founding of the University of Erlangen, 1845. 5. Erection of the statue of Albert Dürer at Nürnberg, 1846. 6. Erection at Würzburg of the statue of Prince-Bishop Julius Echter, 1847. 7. Erection at Munich of the statue of Glück, 1848. 8. The Walthalla, 1842. 9. Erection of the statue of Jean Paul Friedrich Richter in Bayreuth, 1841. 10. The "Hall of Generals", 1844. 11. Statue of Chancellor von Kreittmayr at Munich, 1845. |
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Adjourned to the second Thursday in January.

JAMES OLIVER, *Recording Secretary.*

BOSTON NUMISMATIC SOCIETY.

January, 1869.—The annual meeting of this Society was held on the 7th inst. The following named gentlemen were elected officers for the current year: President, Jeremiah Colburn; Vice President and Curator, Judge J. P. Putnam; Treasurer, Henry Davenport; Secretary, William S. Appleton; Acting Secretary, John H. Ellis.

Mr. G. F. Seavey exhibited some pattern pieces struck in the United States Mint in 1867 and 1868. One had on the reverse "5 Cents", in a laurel wreath, with the legend "In God we trust". Another had on the reverse the Roman numeral "V" in a laurel wreath, the ends of which were connected by a ribbon on which were inscribed the words: "In God we trust", while above the ribbon was a small Maltese cross. There were a three cent piece and one cent of the same date (1868), bearing respectively on the reverse simply the Roman numerals "III" and "I" in laurel wreaths. Mr. Seavey also exhibited an aluminum pattern piece, which had on the obverse a delicate female head decorated with long flowing feathers, and a ribbon bearing the inscription "Union and Liberty". On the reverse was a "V" on a Union shield, with the legend "In God we trust", in small letters. The date was 1867. The work on all these pieces was light: the execution not at all above the average of our small nickel coin, and there was a singular lack of beauty in the designs.

Dr. S. A. Green drew attention to the following statement made by the Rev. Andrew Burnaby, Vicar of Greenwich, in a book published at London in 1775, entitled "Travels through the Middle Settlements in North America. 1750-60":

"There is less paper money in this colony (Massachusetts Bay,) than in any other of America; the current coin is chiefly gold and silver; and Boston is the only place, I believe, where there is a mint to coin money".

This statement is preserved in a French translation of the second edition of the book made by M. Willd, and published in Lausanne, in Switzerland, in 1778. It could have had no other foundation, however, than that of some chance story, and is manifestly incorrect. There was no established mint, and no coins are known to have been struck in America between the Pine Tree issue from the mint of John Hull in 1652, and the issue of the State Cents in 1783; except the Higley Coppers, of Connecticut; the Maryland Silver, struck by Chalmers, and the "Nova Constellatio" coppers, bearing the date of 1783. The different State coins followed hard upon the latter. The only possible exceptions are, the unique pine tree penny belonging to Mr. Wm. S. Appleton, from

a die engraved by Paul Revere, and struck in Boston in 1776, probably as a pattern piece, but never adopted by the State, and also the Vermont pattern piece, bearing date 1776, and the "Janus" copper, both in the collection of Mr. Stickney, of Salem.

Mr. Colburn read a short paper in regard to the counterfeit pine tree money that made its appearance in 1856, which is here presented as it may put future collectors on their guard,

"In the summer of 1856 I was waited upon by a person from New York city, who desired to see my collection of coins and medals. When shown my pine tree money he made inquiry as to the varieties. I showed him Felt's work on the Massachusetts currency, which he was very desirous to obtain. He asked me if I had ever seen the "Good Samaritan" piece, and the silver penny, as figured in Folkes' Coins. I informed him that I did not believe that any such coins were struck. He afterwards obtained a copy of Mr. Felt's book. Shortly after a notice appeared in the Boston Journal, saying that a hoard of "pine tree money", had been found in Chelsea. After much inquiry I was convinced that no coins had been found there, and that the item had been got up for a special purpose. Within a week or two after the appearance of the notice, a collector in this city purchased a set of the coins, including the penny, the Good Samaritan piece, and the ["N. E."] shilling and sixpence ["VI."]; the last two pieces were facsimiles from the plate in "Felt's Currency"—even to the lines across the sides of the pieces, which do not exist except in the fancy of the artist. I wrote to the person who fabricated the dies saying I should like to procure a set of the pine tree money lately found in Chelsea. Shortly after he replied and furnished me with a set of five pieces, on certain terms specified in his letters which are still in my possession. A well-known collector in the city of New York soon after exposed the fraud, and the individual who had issued the bogus pieces at once denied having ever had anything to do in relation to the matter. Occasionally specimens of them are found in collections and are difficult to be detected. I think they are all of silver and all exceedingly well executed.

Adjourned to the fourth of February.

JOHN HARVARD ELLIS, *Acting Secretary.*

RHODE ISLAND NUMISMATIC ASSOCIATION.

Regular Meeting, December 21, 1868.—An interesting feature of this meeting was the exhibition of specimens of the 1793 cent. Some very fine pieces were shown by Messrs. Jenks, Gorton, and Winsor. The Liberty Cap (cracked die) and Clover Leaf varieties belonging to the latter gentleman attracted special notice, one for its condition, and the other for its rarity.

The Secretary exhibited a fine specimen of the Higley copper from the cabinet of Mr. P. Gschwend, Jr., of Pittsburgh, Pa. Letters were received from Messrs. S. S. Crosby, E. B. Wynn, P. Gschwend, Jr., and others.

G. D. HERSEY, *Secretary.*

NUMISMATIC AND ANTIQUARIAN SOCIETY OF MONTREAL.

[On looking over our papers the other day, we found minutes of a meeting of this Society, held some time ago, which we had overlooked and neglected to insert in the JOURNAL. In apologizing for our carelessness and atoning for it, as far as we can, by now publishing the communication, we trust that the recent absence of intelligence from our respected friends in Montreal has not been owing to this cause, or, if so, that they will speedily renew the transmission of their proceedings, which we shall always be pleased to print for our readers' benefit.]

A meeting of this Society was held on Wednesday evening, 10th June, at their rooms, Craig St. J. L. BRONSDON, Esq., President, in the chair.

Two Bronze Medals of the McGill University of Montreal, viz., the "Prince of Wales," and the "Holmes," were presented by Mr. McLachlan. Mr. Sandham presented the first proof of a border, for the prospectus of the book on Canadian Coins, on which there is an engraving of the rare Upper Canada Copper Company's Coin, also the rare Montreal store card, "Owen's Ropery." Mr. McLachlan exhibited a medal of the Natural History Society of Montreal, description as follows, obv. An owl standing on a branch of a tree, with a twig in its mouth. Legend, "TANDEM. FIT. SURCULUS," rev., An oval garter in the centre, inscription "PALMAM. QUI. MERUIT. FERAT."; over the garter, the words, PRIZE.MEDAL. Legend, NATURAL. HISTORY. SOCIETY. MONTREAL. Size 28.

This medal was struck for the Natural History Society of Montreal, about the year 1835, but little is known of its origin, or by whom struck or where. It is undoubtedly an English medal. It was first given as a prize for Essays on the Natural History of Canada, for which advertisements were inserted

in the city papers, calling for Essays. They remained forgotten, in the possession of Dr. Holmes till his death, when they went into the possession of Dr. David, for about ten years, who handed them over to the Society. Commencing in 1863, a medal was given annually to the member who has labored most, in advancing the knowledge of the Natural History of Canada. The member on whom the honor was conferred this year was Principal Dawson, Chancellor of the McGill College and University of Montreal. There were struck about 24 Bronze, and 12 Silver copies. At present there remain in the possession of the Society 3 copies in Silver, and 20 in Bronze.

Mr. Sandham exhibited two engravings, one the burning of the Parliament Houses at Montreal in 1849, the other the ruins of the same after the fire.

At this fire there was destroyed a library of 50,000 volumes, of which 1800 were on Canada.

The Board of Agriculture for Lower Canada, presented one of their Bronze Medals. On motion the meeting adjourned.

DEATH OF JAMES B. LONGACRE, ESQ.—MEETING AT THE MINT.

At noon, yesterday, all the officers, clerks, and workmen of the United States Mint assembled to take official notice of the death of Mr. Longacre, late Engraver of the establishment.

On motion of Mr. J. C. Booth, melter and refiner, Dr. H. R. Linderman, director, was called to the chair, and Mr. A. L. Snowden, chief coiner, was chosen secretary. On assuming the chair, Dr. Linderman addressed the meeting as follows:

GENTLEMEN: The occasion of our meeting this morning is one of peculiar solemnity. A man, venerable in age, exalted in character, and beloved by all who knew him, has, after a life of usefulness and honor, been suddenly struck down by death, and his mortal remains now lie enshrouded in the habiliments of the tomb.

I refer to Mr. James B. Longacre, who, since the year 1844, filled with skill and fidelity the office of engraver at the Mint. Although our departed friend had reached the ripe age of seventy-five, his physical and mental powers were so well preserved, that it was not unreasonable to hope his useful life might be spared for at least a few years more: but it was otherwise ordered, and he was permitted to die, as it were, in the harness, and to rest from his labors without having suffered any of the infirmities usually attendant upon old age. My acquaintance with Mr. Longacre dates back to the year 1853, from which time to the day of his death our relations were of the most friendly and confidential character. So much so, that perhaps no man in this institution knew him better than I. And now, that he has passed beyond the reach of praise or censure, I do his memory but simple justice when I state, that in all that time I never knew Mr. Longacre to say or do that which any man could truthfully say was wrong, or that was unbecoming a faithful officer, or a high-minded Christian gentleman, and I may add, that it will ever be to me a source of pride and satisfaction that I enjoyed the esteem and confidence of that pious, just, and learned man.

Mr. Longacre, my friends, was no ordinary man. His talents were of a high order, and would, with his industrious and frugal habits, have enabled him to achieve success and distinction in any professional or business career. His refined nature, however, appeared to avoid the sharp conflicts of life, and he sought, in quiet devotion to art, a congenial field for the exercise of his powers, and in it he achieved a success sufficient to satisfy a reasonable ambition. He reached by merit alone the honorable position of engraver of the National Mint, and so discharged its duties for a period of a quarter of a century as to command the continued confidence of the government and the public. Mr. Longacre was a man of strong religious faith, and adorned that faith by his daily walk and conversation. Like all truly great and good men, he was modest in deportment. His official duties were performed with a faithfulness worthy of all commendation; whilst his intercourse with his brother officers and subordinates was characterized by dignity, frankness, and urbanity, and the utmost kindness. After a long and useful life, and with faculties unimpaired, our friend passed peacefully and contented to his rest. Let us ever cherish his memory, and strive to emulate his virtues.

Mr. BARBER, assistant engraver, then delivered a high eulogium on the character of the deceased as an artist and Christian gentleman. Mr. WM. E. DUBOIS, chairman of the Committee on Resolutions, then presented the following, which were unanimously adopted:

JAMES B. LONGACRE, our engraver, has left the Mint, no more to return. Having passed the boundary line of threescore years and ten with an eye not dim, though with natural force abated, he still sat at his bench a few days since, at work with the graver which he handled so skilfully, and which has given character to our coinage for twenty-four years. Now, by a rapid disease, he is numbered with the dead. We, the officers, clerks, and workmen of the Mint have assembled to join in a testimony to his worth, both as an officer and a man; therefore,

Resolved, That, while we know that our departed friend had filled up the time appointed to man on earth, it is with profound sorrow that we record his departure, and the loss of his services to this institution and to the country.

Resolved, That the pain of separation is greatly mitigated by the fact, that a well-spent life and a thorough Christian preparation rendered him so well fitted to realize those heavenly hopes which were his chief source of happiness.

Resolved, That in the line of his profession, we claim for him a fine artistical taste, a mind capable of meritorious designs, and a hand adequate to carry them through; so that the devices on our coins, however limited by legislative restrictions and by popular ideas, compare favorably with those of any other country.

Resolved, That in social intercourse we found him to be able, dignified, polite, and friendly; retiring without being reserved; possessed of large information, by study and travel; pure in speech and action, and firm in what he considered the path of duty. We accept the lessons afforded by his consistent character, and by this fresh warning of our own mortality.

Resolved, That we will attend his funeral in a body, and that a copy of these resolutions be signed by the officers of this meeting, and conveyed to the family of the deceased.—*Phila. Press, Tuesday, Jan. 5, 1869.*

AMERICAN JOURNAL OF NUMISMATICS,

AND

Bulletin of the American Numismatic and Archæological Society.

VOL. III.

NEW YORK, FEBRUARY, 1869.

No. 10.

ANTIQUITIES AND NUMISMATICS OF STATEN ISLAND.

[CONCLUDED.]

"Staaten Island"—so the name is spelled in the heading of an official document in our possession by Major General Jeffrey Amherst, who, just one week after signing it, was there invested with the insignia of the Order of the Bath, Oct. 25th, 1761—Staaten Island was made the subject of an article with the same title as the present, in our number for last September. We then left off with the words "To be continued", for we had not yet reached the numismatic portion of our theme. Our attention had been engrossed by the old "Manor of Bently" at the remotest extremity of the island; and, indeed, the whole region is one where the antiquary is liable to be arrested at any moment, and in any of its nooks and corners, and held a willing thrall by its historic and traditionary spells. To escape their influence, while illustrating their power—to show, in one example, how much interesting reminiscence is everywhere, in and around New York, stamped out by the rush of immigration and the rude tread of trade—we confine our remarks on this occasion to that point of Staten Island which, lying nearest to our city, is known to most as the old Quarantine Ground, and the scene of the destruction of the extensive hospital-buildings, by an indignant but unwise population on the "Ocean-Cable" night, Wednesday-Thursday, Sep. 1-2, and the following one, in 1858. Some few may be aware that it is the old "Watering Place", where ships supplied themselves in by-gone days, rather than from the limy wells of the town; and still fewer may have noted that on ancient maps it is inscribed "Duxbury's Point". But on one of our own, copied from an original of the year 1797 in the Secretary of State's Office at Albany, it is entitled "Francis Lovelace Patent", and this shall be the starting point of our present researches. Colonel Francis Lovelace was governor of New York, under the royal Duke, James, of York and Albany, from 1668 to 1673, in which latter year the Dutch under Evertse and Benckes regained the province for a brief space of time. On this occasion Lovelace who had, in some manner whereof no record is known to us, endowed himself with an estate of a few hundred acres in the locality under consideration, wrote as follows, under the date July 31, to Governor Winthrop of Connecticut:

"At newhaven I received an unwellcome news of the Dutch approach before New Yorke, I call it unwellcome in regard I was not in the place, they appeared att first wth ten sayle afterwards with seauenteene, yesterday about five or Six of the Clock they stormed it, a hot dispute it seems it was, how the success was I cañot as yet learne, they I understand haue breake-fasted on all my Sheepe and Cattell on Staten-Island, I am hastening as fast as I can to make on"" * * * *

The same Governor Lovelace purchased Staten Island from the Indians in 1670. The proceedings in regard thereto, held "At y^e Fort", that is Fort James in New York, April 7, 9, and 13, have never been published, though they are extant in full in the "Council Minutes" at Albany, whence we copied them. We there read that "Possession of y^e Island by Turfe & Twigg was given by y^e Indyans on the 1st of May following", and recall to mind that "Investiture, or the actual conveyance of feudal lands was of two kinds: proper and improper. The first was an actual putting in possession upon the ground, either by the lord or his deputy; which is called, in our law, livery of seisin. The second was symbolical, and consisted in the delivery of a turf, a stone, a wand, a branch, or whatever else might have been made usual by the caprice of local custom†." Among the sachems who were present and signed the Deed of Sale was one named Aquepo or Agapou, who, only a few months afterwards, as Lovelace thus relates in tragicomic style to a correspondent on the third of October, perished miserably somewhere in the vicinity of his former domain, and of what is now a great metropolis and centre of Christian civilization:—"an Indian King Agapou by name (and of

* New York Colonial Manuscripts, III, 198.

† Hallam's Middle Ages. N. Y. 1837, p. 76.

power enough) taking the aire in his Gundelo (but with us knowne by the name of a Canoe) little more than his length, and not halfe his breath, with his cargo of about 2 pecks of Oysters, was intercepted by a strong party of the Enemy; in Europe it would have beene called 7 thousand, but here it goes but for 4 men, 2 weomen and a boy, scares on this Monarch brings him to theire Castle, first bites off all his nailes, next his eares, and then torter him to death with those exquisite torments that Phalaris invention was but a fleabite to it, 4 dayes hee was a dying, yet as long as hee had breath would call for a pipe, and threaten a revenge, this hapned about 6. weekes since*."

Now this slipshod writer and neglectful governor was, we are all but positively certain, a younger brother of the amiable poet Richard Lovelace, Lucasta's lover. The lines of the latter, entitled "To Althea, from Prison", are as familiar to English readers as any within the compass of their literature. Originally the most "beautiful person that eye ever beheld", and "of innate modesty, virtue and courtly deportment", he so impaired his fortune in the cause of Charles I., as to die in poverty before the restoration. His family, therefore, were, after that event, fit objects for the Duke of York's bounty, and hence no doubt, the appointment of Francis. The title of the poet's works is "Lucasta: Posthume Poems" &c., published in 1659 by Dudley Posthumus Lovelace; and to the volume is sometimes prefixed a head of the author, subscribed "*In memoriam fratris desideratissimi delin: Fran: Lovelace, Ar: Wenceslaus Holler, Bobem. sculp: 1662†*." We have in our own possession documentary proof that the governor had two brothers named Dudley, probably the one mentioned above, and Thomas, and that Thomas obtained from Gov. Dongan a warrant for a survey in his behalf, of a tract "knowne by the name of Lovlaces farmes begining by the bay at a great flatt stone sett up on the north side of a small Run, that is to the south from the water place and is marked with L", "conteyning three hundred and forty akers". In 1691, and in 1702, we have confirmations, at an annual quit-rent of twelve shillings current money of the province to be paid at "fort William Henry on the Day of the Annunciation of the blessed Virgin Mary", of the same property to Ellis Duxbury, who married Mary, niece and heiress of Thomas Lovelace. The Governor's checkered career terminated by his dying of wounds received from the Turks‡, apparently Barbary corsairs who intercepted him on his return home from his lost province.

We have here slurred over a number of particulars, of which the details remain to be wrought out in a local history which Richmond County deserves but does not yet possess. Ellis Duxbury bequeathed in 1718, this Lovelace Patent "to the corporation of *The minister Church Wardens and Vestry of saint Andrew in the County of Richmond* and to their Successors for Ever to and for the Only use and maintenance of the present minister and Incumbent of the said church the Reverend master Æneas Mackenzie during his natural Life and after his decease to his Successors minister and Incumbents of the said Church of *Saint Andrew* at all time hereafter being Orthodox Ministers and of the church of England as now by law Established but to no other use or uses Whatsoever§". The comfortable "Church-Glebe", as it was called, thus provided for the Staten-Island minister, continued in the usufruct of the legatees till the requirements of the Quarantine establishment made a Legislative Act for the alienation of a large part of it unavoidable. The fragment which still remains makes the minister of Richmond one of the most independent in the state. The church-building, erected in the reign of Queen Anne, 1713, and full of monuments and reminiscences among which we have no time to linger, was destroyed by fire, March 29, 1867.

During our sojourn on the island last Summer we were intensely interested by learning one morning that a large gold medal had been found by a laborer in repairing the public road at the north-west corner of the old Quarantine wall, a spot immediately in the rear of that where the old Lovelace or Duxbury homestead once stood. It might, for aught we knew, be the great medal of the Duke of York (see JOURNAL, Vol. II. p. 38), or some other relic, rich, rare and romantic. We hurried to the place. The first look showed that the material was brass; the second that it was but a Pitt Medal, bearing *obv.* a head of George II., *rev.* a fleur-de-lis subverted, surrounded by the names of the victories won, in America chiefly, under the great commoner's administration in 1759. An inhabitant of the neighborhood informed us that a gold "Johannes" had been unearthed near the remains of the old house, somewhere about 1820; but with these two exceptions we have heard of no treasure-troves on Staten Island. This is surprising, when we consider the amount of traffic, legitimate and contraband, which has here been carried on from an early epoch, as well as the military occupation to which it was subjected during the Revolution. The losing or placing of the Pitt Medal where it chanced to be found last Summer dates probably at the time when the regular and provincial troops were assembled at this locality (1761) before proceeding to the capture of Martinique and Havana. It was then that, as we remarked in the outset, Jeffery Amherst was invested, in the Staten Island camp, with the Order of the Bath and became Sir Jeffery. Probably not one dweller on the ground has now any knowledge of this pageant of the hour. A very aged person,

* New York Colonial Manuscripts, III, 190.

† Notes and Queries, Feb. 1868, p. 196.

‡ "The Present State of England", 1679, p. 294.

§ Record of Wills, Surrogate's Office, New York. Vol. 9, p. 3.

an exception to this surmise, told us that she well remembered General Amherst as bearing the nickname of "Green-Legs", from his wearing green silk stockings. Sir "Green-Legs" Amherst! Such are human glory and renown! And such are the not un instructive trifles which delight the antiquary as he acts out his motto *Parva ne Pereant*, and encloses queer flies in the amber of his story.

AUTOGRAPHS OF THE "SIGNERS".

PROF. CHAS. E. ANTHON,

MY DEAR SIR:—Agreeably to your suggestion I submit the following information respecting the series of American Autographs, known as "Signers of the Declaration of Independence", or, as it is more commonly styled, "Signers" merely. In treating this subject I shall, for convenience, divide the Set into three Classes, viz.: the Eastern, comprising the representatives of New Hampshire, Massachusetts, Rhode Island, and Connecticut; the Middle, which will embrace New York, New Jersey, Pennsylvania, and Delaware; and the Southern, including Maryland, Virginia, North Carolina, South Carolina, and Georgia. I propose simply to give a statement of the comparative rarity and value of each name; but, in order that the subject may be properly understood, it will be necessary to make a few preliminary remarks, which, however, shall be as brief as possible. The value of a "Signer" depends in a great measure on the quality of the specimen, and on its condition. By *quality* I refer more particularly to the contents. For instance, an A.L.S., by which is understood a letter entirely written and signed by the individual, is always preferable to, and therefore more valuable than, an A.D.S., or document written by another, and signed by the "Signer"; and, again, an A.L.S., containing an account of movements of troops, proceedings of Congress, and the like, is more esteemed than an ordinary business communication. In making up a set of Signers, the great aim generally is to obtain an A.L.S. of each, written as near the date of the Declaration as possible, and on some subject connected with the Revolution; and success in attaining this object of course adds greatly to the interest and value of such a collection. The *condition* of a "Signer" also affects its value, though not to the same extent as in the case of Coins. A strictly fine letter, with the exception of a few names, always commands a good price; but an ordinary, or even poor, specimen is often desirable and brings a fair relative sum. I propose at this time to confine myself to the Eastern Signers, reserving the other Classes for a subsequent article.

The New Hampshire Signers are Josiah Bartlett, William Whipple, and Matthew Thornton.

BARTLETT is generally found in the form of autograph Law Documents signed, which are somewhat scarce, and in good condition command about \$7. Letters are difficult to obtain; a fine A.L.S. is worth about \$12.

WHIPPLE is also scarce. It occurs sometimes in the shape of small Military Documents signed, which are valued at about \$4. Letters in good order bring \$12.

THORNTON, in the form of a good A.L.S., is considered more rare than any other Eastern Signer, and is worth at least \$15. It is sometimes met with in the shape of an A.D.S. Law Document, and is of the same value as Bartlett in that form.

The Massachusetts Signers are John Hancock, Samuel Adams, John Adams, Robert Treat Paine, and Elbridge Gerry.

HANCOCK is met with in various forms. A.L.S. are scarce, and worth \$10, if in good condition; L.S., as President of Congress, and D.S., as Governor of Massachusetts, are worth from \$3 to \$5 each. Lottery Tickets, issued for the rebuilding of Faneuil Hall and signed by Hancock, turn up occasionally, and bring about \$4.

SAMUEL ADAMS is quite scarce, it being very difficult to obtain a good A.L.S. In that form, it is worth \$10. D.S., as Governor of Massachusetts, bring about \$3.

JOHN ADAMS is also scarce, particularly in the form of early letters. A.L.S. are worth from \$8 to \$12, according to date and contents. Documents signed by him as President, which are generally on parchment, and of large folio size, may be valued at \$3.

PAINE is about the scarcest of the Massachusetts Signers in the form of A.L.S. A good specimen would bring \$12. It is commonly found in the shape of A.D.S. (Law Documents), which vary in price, according to size and condition. \$3 to \$5 would be about their value. There are two forms of his signatures, one with the initials only (R. T. Paine), the other with the name in full (Robt. Treat Paine): the latter is most esteemed.

GERRY is comparatively easy to be obtained, though early letters are scarce. A good A.L.S. can be procured for \$5 or \$6.

The Rhode Island Signers are Stephen Hopkins and William Ellery.

HOPKINS is very scarce. A good A.L.S. would readily bring \$15. It is sometimes found in the

form of Law Documents, or in that of Documents signed as Governor. It is worth \$5 in almost any shape.

ELLERY is rather common. Most of the specimens that are met with are of late date, and signed as Collector of Newport. A good letter is worth about \$6; A.D.S. or D.S. about \$2.50 to \$4 each.

The Connecticut Signers are Roger Sherman, Samuel Huntington, William Williams, and Oliver Wolcott.

SHERMAN is very scarce. A good A.L.S. will bring \$12 to \$15. It is also met with in the shape of Law Documents, sometimes entirely autograph, but oftener simply signed, which are worth from \$3 to \$6, according to size and contents.

HUNTINGTON is very common. A good A.L.S. is worth \$2 to \$3. L.S. as President of Congress are worth \$1.50; and D.S. as Governor, about the same sum.

WILLIAMS is scarce. A good A.L.S. is of the same value as Sherman in that form.

WOLCOTT is also scarce, though not so much so as Sherman or Williams. A.L.S. are worth \$8 to \$10. C. DE F. B.

[TO BE CONTINUED].

TRANSACTIONS OF SOCIETIES.

AMERICAN NUMISMATIC AND ARCHÆOLOGICAL SOCIETY.

Regular Meeting, January 14, 1869.—The President in the chair.

The following Donations were received, and ordered to be thankfully acknowledged:

From the Director of the Mint, Patterns of the Five, Three, and One Cent Pieces of 1868.

From J. A. Bolen, of Springfield, Mass., a set, in copper, brass, and tin, of the Grant medalet which he has recently cut. Its description is as follows: "No. 34*. *Obv.* Head to right, GRANT; *Rev.* GEN. U. S. GRANT. OUR NEXT PRESIDENT. MAY HE IN WISDOM RULE, THE COUNTRY HE HAS SAVED. Size 16".

From Wm. H. Key, of Philadelphia, an impression in copper from his dies just finished for the Annual Gold Medals founded by Elisha Riggs in the College of the City of New York. The portrait of Mr. Riggs on the obverse, being a three-quarter likeness, and deeply under-cut, elicited much admiration, and was considered a remarkably successful specimen of this rare kind.

Mr. Wm. Clogston, of Springfield, Mass., was nominated by Mr. Levick, and elected a Corresponding Member.

Mr. Wood exhibited a number of foreign Crowns, and took occasion to remark on the curious motto, FERT, which is found on the edge of those of Sardinia. A discussion ensued which resulted in the following elucidation: "These four letters occur, first, on the monument of Count Thomas of Savoy, died 1233; next, in the badge of the Order of the Collar, founded in memory of Amadeus V, the Great, Count of Savoy, died 1233, afterwards called the Order "*della Santa Annunziata*"; and finally on Sardinian coins. They have been heretofore incorrectly interpreted *Fortitudo Ejus Rhodum Tenuit* (His Courage Maintained Rhodes), in allusion to the brave defence of that island by the last-named Count, when it was besieged by the Turks in 1310. According to the most recent investigations they signify *Foedere Et Religione Tenemur* (We are bound by Covenant And Religion), since this phrase presents itself without any abbreviation on coins of Duke Victor Amadeus I, 1630-1637†".

JAMES OLIVER, *Recording Secretary.*

Regular Meeting, January 28, 1869.—The President in the chair.

Letters were read from Messrs. Peter Gschwend, Jr., and Charles Gschwend, of Pittsburg; Geo. P. Upton, Chicago; R. W. Ogden, New Orleans; Robert Downing, Cincinnati; S. S. Crosby, Boston, and James H. Taylor, Charleston.

Mr. R. W. Ogden, of New Orleans, was unanimously elected a Corresponding Member.

The President exhibited a silver Medal, size 35, *obv.* a bust of Sigismund III, King of Poland; *rev.* a bird's-eye view of a city, on a river marked VISTVLA; above the city, CIVITAS GEDANENSIS. F. (ieri) F. (ecit), The City of Dantzic caused this to be struck. Also

(1) A pair of Saxon dollars of John George II, Elector, struck during his administration of the

* See Pages 15-16, and 32, of this volume. A set in the three metals mentioned above is furnished by Mr. Bolen, at \$1.25, and an impression in silver at 50 cents, the applicant finding the silver planchet.

† Schlickeysen, "*Erklärung der Abkürzungen auf Münzen*", etc. Berlin, 1855, p. 106.

Empire as Vicar, in 1657, after the death of the Emperor Ferdinand III. On the *obv.* of each appears the Elector on horseback, with drawn sword, and in his robes of state; but on one the legend DEO ET PATRIÆ begins at the horse's tail, on the other at his head. The former type was issued first, and, since it afforded a pretext for inveighing against the Saxons as an impious nation, it was called in and the second one substituted. The first one then became very rare, so that twenty of the other sort are sooner found than one of this.*

(2) A Five Franc Piece of the Directory, *L'An 4*, 1795-6. As those of 1848 and 1849 are signed *Dupré* like this, they seem to be from old dies; yet the legends differ, being on this one of the Directory *Union et Force*, and on the others *Liberté Egalité Fraternité*.† On the edge of the Directorial piece we have *Garantie Nationale*; on that of the others, *Dieu Protège La France*.

(3) Two Danish dollars, which illustrate a practice peculiar to the country, namely that of impressing a royal head on each side, at the death of one king and the accession of another. The two exhibited were of Christian VIII, and Frederic VII, 1848, and of Frederic VII, and Christian IX, 1863.

JOHN A. NEXSEN, *Recording Secretary pro tem.*

NEW ENGLAND NUMISMATIC AND ARCHÆOLOGICAL SOCIETY.‡

Regular Meeting, November 19, 1868.—Vice-President Bond in the chair.

The following named gentlemen were admitted as members of the society:

Ezeikel Jewett, Esq., of Utica, N. Y., as an honorary member; J. Carson Brevoort, Esq., of Brooklyn, N. Y., as a corresponding member; and Messrs. Howard Smith, of Newport, R. I., Charles H. Bell, of Exeter, N. H., and A. W. Robinson, of Boston, as resident members.

There were brought for the inspection of the members: A collection of about 1200 shop-cards of the "Copperhead" series, all varieties and in fine condition, the names embracing all the letters of the alphabet, and a large number of them cannot be duplicated; a photograph of the first issue of Missouri; 19 specimens of the cent of 1793, all in splendid condition, including 11 different types; several ancient Roman coins; 2 very curious Spanish coins of 1664; and 2 coins on which there were several peculiar mint marks. These latter pieces excited considerable discussion, after which the meeting adjourned.

DUDLEY R. CHILD, *Rec. Sec.*

* Gudenus. "*Uncialæum Selectum*", p. 41.

† Not *Liberté. Egalité. Fraternité*, which, appearing on the later type of 1849, was facetiously interpreted: "*Liberté point, Egalité point, Fraternité point*". The highly artistic obverse of the same type, with a head of the Republic elaborately dressed, surmounted by a star, and the name of the artist, Oudiné, beneath the head, gave rise to other witticisms: "*Ditresse (des tresses) partout! Où diner sous la République? A la belle étoile*".

‡ We are conscious of gradually falling into a habit, which is not without its evils, and may give just offence, unless we define the principle on which we propose henceforth to act. We refer to the practice of publishing letters of correspondents without their express authorization. The temptation to do so is strong, since thereby we save ourselves much trouble, while we furnish information to our readers in its most interesting shape. Will our friends therefore in future consider all communications, addressed to the Editor, as public property, unless marked "private and confidential", either *in toto*, or in regard to particular passages? With this preamble we venture to print the following:

BOSTON, February 19th, 1869.

Prof. C. E. ANTHON,—

DEAR SIR:—I enclose a report of a meeting of the N. E. N. and A. Society held last evening, for publication in the JOURNAL. I heard from you this morning, through a letter written by Mr. Levick to Mr. Crosby, in which he says that he showed you the newspaper cuttings containing our minutes; and I have to observe that it is very strange that, as you stated, such reports for November and December were not received.

The dates of those meetings were November 19th and December 17th, and I am and was the Recording Secretary of the Society.

I enclose the same cuttings, and will consider it a great favor if you will copy them in the JOURNAL with a note explaining their late appearance, as I would not have time to re-write them until next week, being at present very busy with other matters. I have not sent a report of the January meeting for the reason that nothing of importance occurred.

I would like to say a few words in regard to the giving up of the publication of the "AMERICAN JOURNAL OF NUMISMATICS" which was hinted at in the January number. It seems to be the unanimous feeling among the members of our Society that the JOURNAL ought to be continued at all hazards, and especially under its present management, which seems to be as efficient, and to make it as interesting and instructive, as can be desired. And we hope that the JOURNAL will endeavor to keep pace with and encourage the growth of Numismatology, which appears to be increasing every day, and not leave the field and allow magazines of far less note to reap the benefit of the time and labor already bestowed upon this one. We shall do our best to promote the welfare of the JOURNAL, and we sincerely trust that its respected Editor will be prevailed upon to continue in the position which he has, thus far, so ably and kindly filled.

I remain, yours, very respectfully,

DUDLEY R. CHILD, *Recording Secretary N. E. N. and A. Society.*

Address P. O. Box No. 1224.

We take this occasion to remark that newspaper scraps are not the correct or respectful form in which to send reports of Transactions for insertion in the JOURNAL. They are almost always careless and inaccurate, sometimes too diffuse, and never scientific in their tone, besides being more likely to go astray than a manuscript carefully penned for a permanent record. Ed.

Regular Meeting, December 17, 1868.—Vice-President Bond in the chair.

After the transaction of regular business the members examined the following described pieces, which were brought for exhibition :

Eleven specimens, including ten varieties of the "Higley" or "Granby" copper of Connecticut ; one gold and two silver coins of ancient Greece, in perfect condition considering their rarity and antiquity ; a series of the "Maunday" money, from Charles I. to Victoria ; several ancient Chinese coins, including one of the Hai Dynasty, in which the first coins were struck in China, over two thousand years B. C., a coin struck in the year nine B. C., several pieces of the curious looking Chinese court money, and a very curious Chinese medal which was inlaid with enamel of various colors ; a piece of the money of Cochin China ; twelve specimens of Siamese coins, gold and silver ; ten pieces of Japanese money and a coin of Haroun Al Raschid.

After an hour pleasantly passed in inspecting these interesting specimens and discussing the subjects suggested by them, the meeting adjourned.

DUDLEY R. CHILD, *Rec. Sec.*

Regular Meeting, February 18, 1869.—Vice-President Bond in the chair.

A Committee of three was appointed to nominate a List of Officers for the ensuing year, and report at the Annual Meeting in March, and other business of a private character was transacted. A communication from Mr. Sandham, of Montreal, in regard to the work on "Canadian Coinage" which he is about to publish, was read by Mr. Bond, and his offer to donate a copy of the same to the Society was accepted with thanks.

A donation of twenty-six Chinese coins of various dates, from 950 to 1643, with translations of the characters, was received from Mr. S. S. Crosby.

The following were brought for exhibition by various members : A Pair of Spectacles which were owned and worn by Benj. Franklin ; a fac-simile in copper-foil of the rare "Rosa Americana" of 1733, with the rose upon a bush, of which only two specimens exist ; a similar fac-simile of an English piece having on the obv. the head of George III, and on the rev. the "large eagle" which is on the reverse of the Washington cent of 1791 ; also a similar copy of a coin of Louis XV, having on the rev. an Indian with bow and arrow, and the legend "COL. FRANC. DE L'AM." 1751 ; several specimens of the Vermont and Connecticut cents, most of them uncirculated ; a lot of 40 different currency "shinplasters", which were issued during the war while there was a scarcity of small change ; and a portion of a necklace or chain made of shells and worn as an ornament by the natives of the Tonga Islands in the Pacific Ocean, which is very similar to the "Wampum" of the North American Indians.

An interesting letter, which has lately come into the possession of one of the members, was read by the Secretary. It was written by the late Wm. Whiting, Esq., in the year 1858, and related some important facts concerning the coinage of the Massachusetts cents in 1787.

The meeting then adjourned.

DUDLEY R. CHILD, *Recording Secretary.*

RHODE ISLAND NUMISMATIC ASSOCIATION.

The Fifth Annual Meeting of the Association was held on the evening of January 11th. President Meader in the chair.

Several letters from correspondents were read, and a communication was received from Hon. H. R. Linderman, Director of the United States Mint, inclosing Pattern Proofs of 1, 3, and 5 cent pieces, new devices. A vote of thanks was extended to Mr. Linderman for the same.

The Annual Reports of the Treasurer and Secretary were read, accepted, and ordered to be placed on file.

The Officers of the past year were unanimously reëlected, and after the transaction of further business, the Association adjourned to February 22d.

G. D. HERSEY, *Secretary.*

NUMISMATIC AND ANTIQUARIAN SOCIETY OF MONTREAL.

At a Meeting held in December last, the following Officers were elected for the year 1869 : President, J. L. Bronsdon ; First Vice-Pres., Wm. Blackburn ; Second Vice-Pres., D. Roer ; Curator, Gerald E. Hart ; Recording Secretary, John Hennessey ; Corresponding Secretary, Henry Mott ; Treasurer, R. W. McLachlan.

Regular Meeting, February 10, 1869.—President Bronsdon in the chair. Mr. Henry Mott read a Paper entitled "A Meddling with Medals." After pointing out the value and the pleasure of the numismatic study, the lecturer said :

"If we consider Medals, they are the most lasting and vocal Monuments of Antiquity, for among all the various ways that men have sought immortality, by Marbles, Statues, Trophies, etc., nay even by Books, there is nothing in all time that

has proved more lasting than "Medals". Even the very names as well as actions of many famous persons had been long since as unknown as if they had never been at all but for these small pieces of metal, which seem to have worn out the very teeth of time, which devours all things else; Architecture, Chronology, Geography, History, Records, and Physiognomy, are all indebted to Medals."

Dividing Medals into the following groups:

- Those of eminent men as illustrating Physiognomy.
- Local Medals, such as those commemorative of the capture of Quebec, Montreal, and Louisbourg.
- Medals recording the completion of great Public Works.
- National Medals awarded by the Congress of the U. S. for Naval and Military services.
- Presidential and Election Medals.
- Medals commemorative of Historical events.
- Prize Medals of Learned and Agricultural Societies.

and after passing a high eulogy on the recent Peabody Medal, the lecturer proceeded to say:

"Another very interesting study (although they cannot strictly be classed as Medals, yet are so nearly allied to them, being so far separated from the regular national coinage, as to furnish a striking illustration of some of my remarks) are the Siege Pieces of Charles I., and the Gun Money of James II. of England, both series growing

'Small by degrees, and beautifully less',

and all of them forcibly reminding us of Lord Byron's Address to Greece:

'Twere long to tell, and sad to trace

Each step from splendor to disgrace'.

Herein indeed is the true value of our interesting study. I pity the narrow mind of him who can speak despisngly of Medals as pieces of 'cankered brass' or 'rusty copper'; and I care little for the man who can look without emotion upon the Tribute money of Tiberius Cæsar, or a 'Judæa Capta' of Titus. For myself I cannot regard unmoved an Oxford Pound piece of Charles I., on which in all the pride and arrogance of

'The divinity which doth hedge a king'

he proclaims himself 'The Protector of the religion, the laws and the liberties of the Parliament of England', and compare it with the Pontefract Shilling of six years later, bearing its sad legend 'Dum spiro, spero': 'Whilst I live, I hope.'

Think of six years of strife and bloodshed brought about solely through the obstinate resistance to the will of his people by the short-sighted, unfortunate monarch! I say for myself I cannot look unmoved upon these poor dumb pieces of metal without thinking of all the tyranny and duplicity of the foolish king, and the unswerving integrity of Hampden, Pym, Eliot, Fairfax, Cromwell, Milton, Marvell, and the noble band of men who stood up for England's liberties; and through the long vista of the struggle I see, in my mental vision, that dreary January morning in front of Whitehall chapel, when kingcraft was taught such a lesson as has never been forgotten.

Again, who can look upon the cold, silent face of William III. without remembering that with his reign commenced a new era for England, and although I do not quite regard him as the demigod he is painted by the great historian, Lord Macaulay, nevertheless we may well pardon the Dutchman's eulogy of him mentioned by Dr. Bowring who says:

'There is a Medal of William III. containing the names of all British Sovereigns with the date of their succession to the throne, and that of their deaths, from Egbert, A. D. 801, with this inscription in Dutch:

"These clomb to the throne,
With sceptre and crown,
But none were more glorious,
And none more victorious,
That ever we heard
Than William the Third".

After alluding to Chronograms on Medals, the lecturer added:

"I am reminded by this allusion to Chronograms of one really practical use of numismatic study to its earnest followers, and that is, its extraordinary aid to memory, which it cultivates and brings out in a manner altogether incredible to the prosy scorers of our innocent pleasures; to questions in history, especially with reference to dates, etc., which would send others to their cyclopædias, your numismatic student can give a ready answer.

And I am proud to record from my own personal experience that knowledge thus acquired does not make the possessors arrogant, nor selfish and morose: on the contrary, the best informed on these subjects are always willing to impart such information to their less learned brethren, apparently taking as much pleasure in teaching as in learning the art. I believe I am not overstating the case when I say that every real lover of the study of Numismatics is a gentleman; the very study tends to make him so."

Mr. Mott's lecture, or essay, was both comprehensive and exhaustive, and its value was very much enhanced by a very fine exhibition of Medals, the property of the lecturer and several other members of the Society who were present. On its conclusion a unanimous vote of thanks was tendered to the lecturer.*

Mr. Blackburn exhibited a "*Darien Pistole*", of William III., a now very scarce coin. These pieces were made from a small quantity of gold found on the Isthmus of Darien, and sent to Scotland

* The following note from Mr. Mott imparts desirable information:

BOX 943 P. O., MONTREAL, February 10th, 1869.

SIR,—I am just in receipt of the number of the JOURNAL for January, and I extremely regret your complaint of want of support. I do hope that even at this eleventh hour your cry for help will be responded to; I beg to say that the verses "John Littlejohn" which your correspondent, F. A. Wood, wishes to know the parentage of, are by Dr. Chas. Mackay, and were published in 1848 in a small volume entitled "Town Lyrics" and other poems. I am, Sir, yours respectfully,

PROF. CHAS. E. ANTHON, New York.

HENRY MOTT.

by the unfortunate Darien Company. The gold was brought by one of the Company's vessels called the "Rising Sun", hence the idea of the sun rising out of the sea prefigured on the coin under the King's Bust. The date of this coin is 1701, and these coins were the last "gold" minted in Scotland. Mr. Sandham exhibited a letter written by Capt. John Grant, of the American army, dated "Longueil, Sept. 24th, 1775", and addressed to Col. Ethan Allen, Varrennes, Canada.

JOHN HENNESSEY, *Recording Secretary.*

IMPERIAL DENARII.

No. 299 STATE ST., BROOKLYN, N. Y., 10th Feb., 1869.

DEAR DOCTOR:—It is a wet morning, and I am hesitating between three courses that are open to me: To go to the store, to attend the wedding of a niece, or remain where I am, and have determined upon the last; but then the question arises, what shall I do?

"What shall I do? Shall I die?
Shall Amyntas murder Amyntas?
Shall I tie hemp round my neck?
No, I'll be hanged if I do!"

Now, my dear sir, you may be disposed to think it might have been as well if I *had* done what Amyntas determined very wisely *not* to do. Be this as it may, I find it more agreeable to make use of a few minutes in briefly expressing my regret that there are not more collectors willing to send contributions to the JOURNAL, in the shape of truthful facts, which may have escaped the observation of many, if not the majority of collectors of coins. Under this feeling I am about to set an example, which I shall be very much pleased if others are encouraged to follow. It is to state a simple fact, which may be a matter of surprise, as well as interest, to those readers of the JOURNAL who collect ancient coins, and particularly to such as eagerly search for varieties—viz.: to learn that I have now in my possession the following Roman Imperial Coins, every one of which has a different reverse, say 140 of Antoninus Pius; 111 of Faustina; 16 of Trajan; 15 of Hadrian; 14 of Aurelius; 7 of various. Perhaps those who confine themselves exclusively to collecting Grecian and Roman coins are, and have been for a long time, aware of this, still I cannot but think that to many it may prove as novel and interesting as it has to myself.

You know that I am not well booked up in this branch of "*Numismatography*," and if you feel that the fact is not worth recording you will much oblige me by quietly dropping this into your waste-basket.

Yours, faithfully, &c., &c.

EDWARD COGAN.

To Dr. Chas. E. Anthon.

THE APPROACHING COIN-SALE.

FIRST NOTICE.

An event towards which Collectors are looking forward with not a little interest is the disposal by auction of the remarkable and in some respects famous cabinet of Mr. Mortimer L. Mackenzie. The exact time of its occurrence has not yet been fixed, and Mr. Mackenzie's pressing business engagements may cause it to be deferred till late in the Spring—not longer, we trust, or the appetite of purchasers will be whetted beyond all bounds. We have enjoyed the privilege of examining this fine cabinet, which, though not complete in all its departments, yet proves, by the excellence and rarity of its scattered pieces, how superior a collection it would have in time become, had not its proprietor been induced by overwhelming avocations to relinquish its further enlargement. Leaving the exceedingly fine, and perhaps unsurpassed, American cents, with the other domestic coins, to be described by our colleague Mr. Levick, in the next number, we will here briefly notice some of the ancient and foreign pieces. Among the Greek, our attention was attracted by a fine gold Stater of Alexander, and a very fine Tetradrachm of the same, four fine Tetradrachms of Athens, very fine coins of Aegina, Agrigentum (one cup-shaped, and semi-incused), Corinth, Gela, Syracuse, Tyre, and a fine Tetradrachm of Antiochus Epiphanes. There are a few coins only of Roman Families, but these are of much interest, including Cæsar and Brutus. The First Brass of the Emperors is represented by some admirable specimens of Augustus, Caligula, Nero and Hadrian. A medallion of Faustina is magnificent; the coins of Agrippina, wife of Germanicus, Paulina, Sallustia Barbia Orbiana, and other empresses and ladies of the imperial blood, are remarkably interesting and good. The collector seems to have felt a *penchant* for them. The Imperial Gold, including both Roman and Byzantine, forms however the choicest portion of the ancient specimens. These "aurei" are without exception excellent in condition, and cannot fail to awaken much desire of possession in the minds of the sagacious; for an opportunity to acquire such noble coins rarely occurs, while their number is here so great that any one may have a chance to purchase without extravagance. Among the English coins we observed a splendid Crown of Elizabeth, and a Half-Crown of Cromwell in the same condition, a gold Twenty-Shilling Piece of the Commonwealth, and one of the original Guineas of 1662. The mediæval coins we have no space to refer to, except by saying that they are numerous and rare, and comprise several curious bracteates. In this superficial notice we have given merely an indication of what Mr. Mackenzie's sale will exhibit, and can assure our readers that a more minute and accurate investigation will, in due time, richly reward their curiosity.

BOVY'S GRANT MEDAL.

(N. Y. Times, Dec. 7. From "an occasional correspondent", Boston, Dec. 4.)

The Grant medal, executed at Geneva, by Bovy, one of the celebrated French family of artists, bears as an inscription two lines, whose peculiar appropriateness to the subject of the medallion must have struck every reader. I have heard a great many inquiries regarding their authorship, but not until the other day did I learn where they were to be found in the original. They are the concluding verses of the eleventh stanza of the first book of "The Minstrel", by James Beattie. The whole stanza is as follows :

"There lived in Gothic times, as legends tell,
A shepherd swain, a man of low degree;
Whose sires, perchance, in Fairy land might dwell,
Sicilian groves, or vales of Arcady;
But he, I ween, was of the North countrie;
A nation famed for song and beauty's charms;
Zealous, yet modest; innocent, though free;
Patient of toil; serene amidst alarms;
Inflexible in faith; invincible in arms".

ESSAY

ON THE DISAPPEARANCE OF COINAGES, AND THE USES, OTHER THAN AS A CIRCULATING MEDIUM, OF COINED MONEY.

PART I.

"Money makes the Mare go", observed some old-time, Sancho-Panziatically spoken, worthy; whose body and bones are long ago returned to their primeval dust and lime; and the world, with that strange love for jingling phrases which has often been remarked, has preserved and handed down to posterity this hardly Solomonian proverb. Why? Because it is witty? Because it is apposite? Because it is "multum in parvo"? Not at all; but simply because it is alliterative. Because three words of its five commence with M; and for this reason it has reached us in company with "Dickery Dickery Dock", "Goosey Goosey Gander", "Peter Piper", "When the Wine is in the Wit is out", "Fair Face False Heart", and the thousand other alliterative Anglo-Saxon-descended proverbs and nursery rhymes with which our infantile wailings of disgust at the world are beguiled to silence, and our more matured love for concisely stated Truisms (since we are all more or less "Samivel Wellers" in that respect) nourished and fostered. But I am wandering from my Text ere I commence my discourse, and must resume the "even tenor of my way", merely referring those who are curious as to the effect of alliteration to the old English Metrical Romances, "Piers Plowman", etc.; or, if they have no taste for Ancient Poetry, in which case their numismatic devotion shall not be a bar to their being read out of the circle of true Antiquarianism, to the gorgeously colored "Atalanta in Calydon" of Swinburne. But, to return to our mutton:—"Money makes the Mare go"; and, as the late Marquis of Hastings might have remarked, "Mares make Money go". But what else makes Money go? Why does so much coin go out of existence? Why, with all the coin that has been cast, hammered, struck, or otherwise minted, since the period of the first coined money, is there still such a comparative scarcity of the circulating medium? Why is the circulation composed entirely of *new* pieces of money; and why of the Hundreds of Thousands of Coinages of different types, which have seen the light since the Darics with their Sagittarian types were the "Moneta Nova" of their time, does only a carefully-hoarded unique, in some cabinet, representing the entire known balance of the profuse coinage of some once world-wide-feared conqueror, or a handful of half-obliterated treasures scattered in the Numismatic cabinets of the world, and hoarded as all that remains of the money which thousands of long forgotten men and women toiled, and fought, and killed, and suffered shame for a thousand years ago, even as we do this day, remain to tell the story of the art, the history, and the forgotten tongue of those forgotten days? What becomes of the coin?—seems at first sight to be a question as difficult to solve as: What becomes of the pins?—which happily has been set at rest by the Parisian Sewer Commissioners; or Mr. Weller's still unanswered one of: "What becomes of the dead donkeys"? And yet with very little consideration the answers will become obvious.

When we think of the recoinages of whole kingdoms' circulating currency, so often repeated; of the over or under valuation of a coinage alike driving it out of circulation, by systematic refusals to receive it in the former case, or its being melted for the premium in the latter; when we think of the Roman Senate ordering all the coins of a Caligula to be destroyed; or a Helvetic Council making a clean sweep of the heterogeneous coinages for centuries of the Cantons, to clear the path for the Federal coins; of such great recoinages as those in England, by Edward VI. and Elizabeth, and the consequent revaluation of the Base Money of Henry VIII. at a rate even below its small intrinsic value; of the melting down and recoinage of money, which has taken place in a hundred conquered countries, so that the Sobieski or Stanislaus groat, or the Indian Hieroglyphical Fanam, Toman, or Mohur, of some Tippoo Sahib of to-day, comes forth to-morrow with the bloody-beaked and clawed eagle of the Imperial-Kingly Hapsburgh, or the Czar of all the Russias, in the one case, or the idiotic face of "Georgius Tertius", or the fair matronly bust of Victoria the well-beloved, with the

simple title of "Queen"—instead of some oriental "King of Kings", "Lord of the White Elephant", "Brother of the Sun", and "Monarch of the Five Hundred Green Umbrellas", in the other—when we think over all these things, these coinages and recoinages, meltings and recreations into coin, repeated times nearly innumerable, so that we can almost imagine in the silver dollar, which yesterday formed one of those which bought the southern slave his freedom, one of the forty pieces of silver, and see in one of the "Fifteen livres of Beaumarchais" the remains of one of the pounds for which those traitors, unexampled in history, sold the Royal Martyr, whose whole regret was, as expressed in his ΕΙΚΩΝ ΒΑΣΙΛΙΚΗ: "that his price was higher than his Savior's"; we can readily see that a great part of the old coinage has been remelted and recoined, and that the amount of old coin in circulation could not under such circumstances be very great, even if no other destructive influences were at work. There is a sort of Pythagorean Transmigration of types, which are the souls of coins as the metal is their bodies. The coin exists its little space, and then going into the seven-times-heated furnace, comes forth brighter and newer for the affliction: typical of our life, our death, and our resurrection.

The wear and tear of circulation is also a great agent in the destruction of coins. The universal practice of the petty sovereigns of the Middle Ages, particularly in Central Europe, of alloying the coins to just such an extent as their sovereign pleasure or pecuniary necessities demanded, led to the almost universal refusal of a sovereign's coins after his decease, when these "legal-tender acts" became inutile and invalid. For this reason we find almost all the mediæval coins bear the legend "*Moneta Nova*", "*New Money*", of this, that, or the other principality, to persuade the takers of its purity and novelty. This alloying was carried to such an extent that, at last, the Bracteate coins came into use, according to Ludewig, to obviate the evil. They were too thin to be plated as the solidi too often were; and as they were struck—according to the best authorities—with wooden dies, they were necessarily of pure and even metal. The fragility of this coinage caused their easy destruction, and accounts for the small number of specimens which are in existence. The ancient coins, not having any outer-raised circle, milled edges, or any protection of that kind, except some such apology for one as the extension of the cross to the outer circle on Henry III.'s second coinage, wore so much the more quickly, and afforded a splendid field for the energies of those mathematicians who, by clipping, sweating, boring holes longitudinally, and filling with solder, splitting, and extracting the middle, etc., of coins, solve the difficult problem of "how to take a half dollar from a dollar and have a dollar left". Neither shape, nor form of legend, seems to make much difference in the wear of coins. The high Relievo, or Relievo in Intaglio of the ancient coins, the sunken intaglio letters of the George Penny, or Liberia cent, or the queer "criss-cross" Belgian pattern, all alike must give way, and become illegible under the million times repeated eager human grasp. Shape secures them very little. It is true that when we find a piece of money such as the Charles' Siege-Pieces, or the octagons, squares, ovals, etc., of the German mediæval coinage, such as the Austrian gold ducats, etc., or the Augsburg *Scheide Münze*, they are generally in good preservation; but this is easily accounted for by the fact that almost any person would keep or lay aside such pieces, and so it has been their fortune to be preserved from the rubs and scratches and other ills which circulating coins are heirs to. In the absence of any reports from the Chinese or Japanese Comptrollers of Currency, or the Siamese Chief of the Mint, we cannot compare the wear and tear suffered by the oblong silver and oval gold coins of our Antipodean neighbors, the Japs, or the bullet-shaped Ticals of the Siamese, with that which our more civilized (?) coins undergo.

Speaking of China, we think instinctively of another source of destruction of one coinage, although but of one type. The brothers of the celestial bodies, though, it would seem, destitute of a Silver Coinage of their own, do not scruple to take and make away with all the Mexican dollars so called (more correctly, Pesos or pieces of 8), that they can "trade in". For years, the surplus silver of all Christendom, coined into these pieces, has flowed Orient-ward; and none of it ever comes back, except now and then a few dollars, deeply stamped with Mr. John Chinaman's queer and yet familiar characters. The same thing, it seems, takes place with the Maria Theresa dollar, called the "Levantine Dollar", which is the only current silver European coin in Abyssinia; and which, we find by the war record, was coined by the Austrian Government for the British troops, during the war in that country, from the original dies.

A great deal of coined money has been melted down to evade laws against the exportation of coin, in different countries, or for use in the arts in all departments.

A source of destruction, little counted on, and yet enormous in the aggregate, is the amount hidden by those who either forgot, never revisited, or were severed by death from their *cacbe*. Every day we hear of some discovery of coins, which were hidden by those who never disinterred their hoard.

The discoveries of ancient Roman and Greek coins, all over Europe, Asia, and Northern Africa, have brought to light, it is safe to say, MILLIONS of corroded and, numismatically, worthless copper or *aes* coins, with a sprinkling of more legible ones, and a smaller proportion of Gold and Silver. Of course what is found is but a tithe of what was hidden and is lost. The Roman armies buried their money before entering an enemy's country, and many a legionary never came back to unearth his

deposit. Akin in its interest is the thought of the treasures of minted money which have been lost and sunk beneath the sea. Ocean's floor is strewn with wrecks, and every coin, of every nation, from the Palmated Carthaginian to the Spanish Doubloon finds a representative among the wealth which lies in the salt ooze on the bottom of the sea.

The subject we have chosen is exhaustless, but our space and time are limited; and so, as this is no scientific treatise, but merely a few random thoughts committed to paper, we will close for the present the first branch of our subject, promising ere long to "offend again", by continuing the second branch, and detailing a few of the uses, or rather abuses, to which coined money is subject, and which tend to deface, destroy, or annihilate the currencies of our own days. D. L. W.

NEW MEMORIAL SERIES.

On behalf of Mr. Isaac F. Wood, Mr. Wm. H. Key, of the U. S. Mint, is about to strike a Memorial Medal of the city of Norwalk, Conn. The *obv.* will bear a view of St. Paul's Church, Norwalk; underneath, the words "St. Paul's Church Founded 1737"; around the outer circle, the legend "Norwalk Memorial"; exergue, "1869". *Rev.* "Bought of the 'Norwake' Indians by Roger Ludlowe and Capt. Daniel Patrick in 1640—Founded 1649—Settled by Act of Court, 1650", with other prominent facts in the history of the place.

Mr. Geo. H. Lovett, of New York, is also at work for the same party on a Medalet commemorative of Andrew Johnson's Public Entry into New York City in 1866. Its *obv.* will have a bust of the President, with suitable legend; and the *rev.* an inscription, date, etc., surrounding the combined Arms of the United States and the City of New York. The number of Johnson pieces to be struck will be strictly limited to *five* in silver and *fifty* in copper. Some will also be struck in white metal, the number of which will be duly announced. Of the silver only four will be offered for sale, and of the copper not over twenty-five. The remainder of the copper will be deposited in the cabinets of societies.

These are to form the first of a limited Memorial Series, the prices of which will be such as to cover the exact cost, and no more, and will be announced shortly. Further particulars may be obtained of Mr. Wood, 61 Walker St.

FROM CORRESPONDENTS.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 29, 1869.

DEAR LEVICK:—I made a purchase of a small collection the other day, and among the pieces was a set of "God our Trust" of 1865, consisting of the Eagle, Dollar, Half-Dollar, and Quarter, in Copper. This is the first intimation I have had of the existence of such dies in the Mint. The motto was not adopted till 1866 on the large pieces; and, I take it, these pieces of 1865 are scarce. Can you give me any information on the subject? Are there such patterns in silver, and how rare are they? If you are not posted on the question, can you put a query in next issue of the Journal, and see if it will draw out any information? Also, how many varieties of pattern five-cent pieces of 1866 are there? I have six, including one in copper. The other five are different dies, or combinations of dies.

Yours, very truly,

XXX.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE JOURNAL:

DEAR SIR:—Although I do not wish to interfere in, much less to prolong, the controversy upon the Randall sale, I deem it desirable to correct, through your columns, errors which seem to prove *both* communications to have been *hurriedly penned*.

These are in regard to No. 601 of the catalogue of the Randall sale, which is referred to by our friend Cogan, as the Non Dependens Status, and to correct which an attempt was made by Mr. Mason, who calls it, in the December number of the JOURNAL, the Inimica Tyrannus. (Is the error in spelling the last word Mason's or a mistake of the printer?)—Mason's.—Ed.

This piece is catalogued as "New York Cent, 1787". Obverse, Indian with bow and tomahawk. Legend, "Liber Natus Libertatem Defendo". Reverse, an eagle on globe. Legend, "Neo Eboracus, Excelsior". Perfectly uncirculated, and of the highest rarity."

This proves the coin in question to be neither the Non-Depen-Dens-Status, nor the Inimica Tyrannis, but the Liber Natus Libertatem Defendo.

While upon the subject of misnomers, I would like to ask if the pattern, spoken of in the report of the Boston Numismatic Society as the Vermont pattern piece, is not the New Hampshire Pine Tree pattern, Vermont having taken no action relative to coinage previous to 1785? I would also like information, if within your reach, as to when, where, and upon what authority the U. S. A. or Bar Cents, and those bearing the legend, "Washington & Independence", with the date 1783, were coined.

Trusting that the forebodings which introduced the JOURNAL for January will prove without foundation, and that the JOURNAL may long prove a welcome visitor, as it has ever been,

I am yours,

C.

The following emendation of the Minutes of the Boston Numismatic Society, for January, failed to reach us in time for the last number. After the words "mint of John Hull in 1652", read:—and the State cents which began to appear in 1783; with the following exceptions, of pieces which hardly rise to the importance of coins but deserve rather to be called "tokens" or "private pieces". Dr. Samuel Highley manufactured some coppers in Granby, Connecticut, about the year 1737. These had, however, a limited circulation, and were not authorized by the Colony. Besides these

there were the Vermont pattern piece, bearing date 1776, and the "Janus" copper, both being in the collection of Mr. Stickney, of Salem. The unique pine tree penny belonging to Mr. W. S. Appleton was from a die engraved by Col. Paul Revere, of Boston, and bears date 1776. It was probably only a pattern piece, and was never adopted by the State of Massachusetts.

CENTS OF 1793.—CONTINUED.

BY JOS. N. T. LEVICK.

In the October number we had the pleasure of presenting to our readers a Table showing the scale of prices paid at different periods for the several types of the '93 cent. We made a promise then which we had not anticipated would involve so much labor and expense, and so many difficulties to surmount. We asserted that we should produce, in the following number, photographs representing these types and varieties; but as yet this engagement has not been realized. We are obliged to beg of our subscribers some indulgence in this matter, and we trust by the last number of the present volume to be prepared to tender them something worthy of their patience, and which will meet with entire approbation. We shall here add, that as these photographs will cost more than we had any idea of, the JOURNAL containing them will be forwarded or delivered to those only who shall have paid their subscriptions. It is our intention to avoid sending that valuable number to those who are clever enough to receive the JOURNAL without notifying us to discontinue it, and never respond to the notice to pay their indebtedness. Photographs of the '93s will be for sale by Edward Cogan at one dollar a pair, which will be of course for extra copies, as there will be no charge made to paid-up subscribers, except for duplicate sets. These photographs will be desirable for illustrating coin catalogues of past or future sales, and it is not likely that such another set of '93s can be brought together again, from which to make a copy.

At the time we furnished the table of '93s we solicited all those who had '93s to send us rubbings, impressions, or the cents themselves, for us to note any varieties we did not possess, and, if the pieces were fine enough to warrant it, to hold them for the photographic plates. To show our readers the immense amount of enthusiasm and willingness of those in whose power it was to accede to our wants, we have the surprising number of *three* gentlemen to mention—one from Pittsburg, Penn., one from Charleston, S. C., and the third from this city. We only refer to those who, of their own accord, paid any attention to our solicitation. This is, therefore, an evidence of how much progress we should have made had we depended entirely on this sort of assistance for accomplishing our purposes. Consequently we had to write individually to each well-known collector, and any we heard of who possessed '93s. In many cases it required long letters of explanation, and frequently the exchanging of several letters before gaining our point. Many think, what is the use of sending their pieces, for they are not fine enough; but that is not the question. We want to see and know every variety extant, if at all possible; and no one knows whether we have all the varieties they own unless they are familiar with what we have already. We want to make our photographs as complete as possible, by embracing every mint issue, and each piece in fine condition. Therefore we call upon every collector of '93s throughout the country to aid us, otherwise we may submit to our readers plates full of blunders, through the absence of pieces of which we had no knowledge, as our eyes cannot see into every collector's cabinet, to detect whether we have such and such a variety of so and so. Were we acquainted with the contents of every collector's cabinet then we would know upon whom only to call. We therefore trust that those who have not been already written to will be prevailed upon to forward us their pieces, no matter in what condition; that does not signify so much as the variety we are after. We prefer the coin itself to a rubbing or impression, for we have been misled by the latter, and upon sending for the original have discovered discrepancies. We expect naturally to have many pieces submitted to our inspection, which, of course, would prove of no avail so far as variety and condition are concerned; but still we cannot judge of that till we see them. Hence, for those who are interested in our pursuit and wish it success, the best and quickest thing they can do to hasten the completion of this subject is to hurry on their pieces, and if they object to that, then to send rubbings. But it requires a deal of practice and patience to make good rubbings, for nine-tenths of the rubbings we received amounted to nought. Those who have any disposition to acquiesce in our request need have no fear of improper treatment of their pieces in our hands, such as their being rudely handled, getting scratched and tarnished, or being mixed with those of others. Each party's pieces are kept in the papers as received and marked. The Society is responsible for the return of the pieces. In regard to the proper care and handling of coins we think we could give a few some good lessons on that subject. It is remarkable to observe how many collectors there are who have '93s, and are totally ignorant of the fact that they have been hoarding up counterfeits until informed of it by us. We have received from several gentlemen their collections of '93s for our use, among which pieces we found many counterfeits. It is our intention to have a plate taken embracing both the genuine and counterfeits, in order to aid the collectors in designating the difference; for, were we to present simply the genuine varieties, many collectors would find in their cabinets varieties of '93 which we did not represent. But when compared with the counterfeits, they could readily see, from the style, etc., that their pieces were most probably not genuine. One great difficulty we have been laboring under, and which has not yet been overcome, was to find a couple of finer specimens than those we have; in fact, we want to improve four varieties. However, if we do not succeed in procuring these pieces, we shall have to make the photographs according to the condition of the pieces; and, if we have an opportunity offered us, after we have supplied our subscribers with the photographs, to make a second set with much improvement in the pieces, we shall do so, and offer the plates, or copies, for sale, through Mr. Cogan. Again, should we find that, after we have submitted the photographs to our subscribers, some varieties now unknown to us turn up, we shall be obliged to correct the original copies by these additions, which, in fact, is the only way to have the matter thoroughly done. Those gentlemen who so kindly rendered me much assistance I am too happy to thank, but cannot use language strong enough to express my esteem for them, and take pleasure to mention here their names:

Messrs. Mortimer L. Mackenzie, L. Bayard Smith, Charles I. Bushnell, John Hanna, Edward and Henry Groh, Robert Hewitt, Jr., and John K. Curtis, New York city; Benjamin Betts, John A. Nexsen, and J. Carson Brevoort, Brooklyn, N. Y.; S. S. Crosby, Boston, George F. Seavey, Cambridgeport; Matthew A. Stickney, Salem, Mass.; Thomas Cleaneay, Timothy C. Day, and Joseph Reakirt, Cincinnati; Heman Ely, Elyria, E. J. Farmer, Cleveland, Ohio; Col. M. J. Cohen, Baltimore, Md.; Charles Gschwend, Pittsburg, Robert C. Davis and Emil Cauffman, Philadelphia, Pa.; M. Moore, Trenton Falls, N. Y.; Richard B. Winsor, Providence, R. I. I should mention, also, Messrs. Edward Cogan and W. Elliot Woodward as being too ready to aid me, but not being collectors, or rather not then owning fine specimens of '93s, they could do me no good further than their good wishes or sympathy.

[TO BE CONTINUED.]

A M E R I C A N JOURNAL OF NUMISMATICS,

A N D

Bulletin of the American Numismatic and Archæological Society.

VOL. III.

NEW YORK, MARCH, 1869.

No. 11.

THE COINAGE OF LORD BALTIMORE,

BY S. F. STREETER,

With a Tabular View of the Prices which it has recently commanded,

BY DANIEL PARISH, JR.



The Coinage of Lord Baltimore having been made a subject of investigation in the American Numismatic and Archæological Society during the past winter, it was soon discovered that more than ten years ago the whole matter had been thoroughly inquired into by S. F. Streeter, of Baltimore, Md., who had published the result of his labors in the *Historical Magazine*, for February, 1858. Of his article, entitled "Sketch of the Early Currency in Maryland and Virginia", we here republish all that relates to the former colony. Mr. Parish, Librarian of the Society, has contributed an instructive TABLE of the prices which specimens have lately brought; and we have illustrated the whole by wood-cuts, which happened to be in our possession, of the SHILLING and the SIXPENCE. On writing to Baltimore, we learned that Mr. Streeter is no longer living. His decease occurred over two years ago. He had been a very active and intelligent member of the Maryland Historical Society, and is thought to have left many interesting papers relating to Colonial records and traditions.

ED.

The principal production of Maryland, as well as of Virginia, for a long period after their first settlement, was tobacco; and this also formed their principal article of currency. While settlers and servants were few in number, and the price of the article was high, there was but little difficulty; but as the population, and consequently the production, increased, and the value of tobacco suffered a marked diminution, the resources and comforts of the colonists were seriously abridged, and their progress impeded.

* * * * *

Maryland, from the first period of her settlement, suffered similar difficulties, in reference to a circulating medium, to those experienced in Virginia. Indeed, the establishment of a new settlement engendered an additional competition, which tended to depress the value of tobacco, and thus made it less available than before as an article of currency. The amount of money, therefore, which found its way into the colony, or which remained there, was but small; the rents of land being payable in tobacco at a fixed value, and traffic for goods being carried on in the same article, or with such furs as were obtained by traders licensed to deal with the Indians.

During one period of great distress and civil difficulty, his lordship's cattle were made to fulfil the office from which one of our terms indicating money is derived, and discharged a pecuniary obligation due to certain soldiers who were somewhat mutinous on account of not receiving their pay; and in 1650, instead of a money tax, a levy of half a bushel of corn per poll was made upon the in-

habitants of Ann Arundel, St. Mary's, and Kent counties, for the support of Governor William Stone. Powder and shot were also common articles of currency, and formed, as in Virginia, almost the only medium in which ship duties were paid; when, at the suggestion of some of the leading colonists, his lordship began to entertain the idea of providing a currency for his colony, which would greatly diminish the obstacles then existing in the way of trade, and, it was hoped, prove profitable to him, as well as advantageous to the colony.

He accordingly had the dies prepared in London, and specimens of the coins which he proposed to put in circulation struck off, which, with letters to the governor and council, and to his brother, Philip Calvert, he despatched on the 12th of October, 1659. The nature of these communications will appear from the following extracts from the original records of the council:—

“At a Councell held at Bushwood, Mr. Syles howse, in St. Mary's County, on Saturday, the 3d of March, 1659-60,

“Present,—The Gov. Josias Fendall, Esq.; Philip Calvert, Esq., Secretary; Thomas Gerrard, Esquier, Coll. John Price, Robert Clarke, Esqr, Col. Nathaniell Utye, Baker Brooke, Esqr., Doctor Luke Barber.

“Then was read his L'd's Letter, directed to his Lieutenant and Councell, dated 12th of October, and directed to the Secretary, touching the Mint, as followeth, viz.:

“After my hearty commendations, &c. Having with great paines and charge, procured Necessaries for a particular coyne to be currant in Maryland, a sample whereof, in a peece of a shilling, a sixpence, and a groate, I herewith send you, I recommend it to you to promote, all you can, the dispersing it, and by Proclamation to make currant within Maryland, for all payments upon contracts or causes happening or arising after a day to be by you limited in the said Proclamation: And to procure an act of Assembly for the punishing of such as shall counterfeit the said Coyne, or otherwise offend in that behalfe, according to the form of an act recommended by me last year to my Governour and Secretary; or as neere it as you can procure from the Assembly, and to give me your advice next year touching what you think best to be further done in that matter touching coyne; for, if encouragement be given by the good success of it this yeare there wilbe abundance of adventurers in it next yeare.”

With this communication was also forwarded the following letter to his brother Philip, then Secretary of State:

“To my most affectionat loving brother, PHILIP CALVERT, ESQR., at St. Mary's, in Maryland.

I sent a sample of the Maryland money, with directions for the procuring it to pass, because I understood by letters this yeare from the Governor and you and others that there was no doubt but the people there would accept of it, which if we find they do, there wilbe meanes found to supply you all there with money enough; but though it would be a very great advantage to the Colony that it should pass current there, and an utter discouragment for the future supply of any more, if there be not a certain establishment this yeare and assurance of its being vented and currant there, yet it must not be imposed upon the people but by a Lawe there made by their consents in a Generall Assembly, which I pray faile not to signify to the Governor and Councell there to gether from me, by shewing them this Letter from

Your most affectionat Brother

C. BALTEMORE.

London, 12th October, 1659”.

Ten days after the reception of his lordship's letters, and the discussion in council of the question of the best mode of introducing his new coinage among the people, governor Fendall, with a part of the council, attempted to revolutionize the province, and, throwing off all dependence upon Lord Baltimore, to concentrate all power in themselves. They were probably incited to this by the unsettled state of affairs in England; but they soon found there was no hope of success, and were glad to give in their submission to the newly restored king, and to Lord Baltimore, as the lawful proprietary of the province.

The confusion that followed this wild attempt of Fendall and his party, of course, rendered it impossible to carry out the proposed plan in reference to a specie currency. According to his lordship's prudent and just instructions, the coins were not to be forced upon the people; on the contrary, he would not consent to their introduction, until the people, by their representatives, had not only expressed their assent, but had even invited their emission.

Philip Calvert received his commission to act as governor in November, 1660, and complied as promptly as possible with the wishes and instructions of his brother. In April following, an assembly was held in St. John's, and, at his instance, an act was drawn up and passed, “for setting up a mint within the Province of Maryland”.

After a preamble, setting forth the fact that the want of money is a great hinderance to the advancement of the colony in trade and prosperity, the Burgesses agree to the following enactments:

TIMORE COINAGE,

GROATS.			PENNIES.				
DESCRIPTION.	PRICE.	BUYER.	NO. OF LOT.	DESCRIPTION.	PRICE.	BUYER.	Total of all pieces in each sale.
otherwise fine".....	\$15 50..	Cohen....	.....	.....	.....	.....	\$32 50
From Cuff sale in England"...	22 50..	Woodward	.....	.....	.....	.....	53 00
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	58 50
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	21 00
impression".....	31 00..	Putnam..	.....	.....	.....	.....	113 00
as Coin".....	19 00..	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	19 00
ood, Reverse fine".....	18 00..	Lightbody.	.....	.....	.....	.....	33 50
er seen so fine".....	25 00..	McCoy..	.....	.....	.....	.....	58 00
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	11 00
.....	18 00..	Jerome..	.....	.....	.....	.....	49 00
condition".....	10 00..	Attinelli..	.....	.....	.....	.....	21 00
the last".....	20 00..	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	55 50
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	36 00
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	25 50
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	15 50
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	31 25
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	18 50
uncirculated".....	26 00..	.....	2,307..	"In the finest possible condition"...	\$370 00..	C. I. Bushnell..	\$438 50
er ten pieces.....	\$205 00	.....	.....	Total for one piece.....	\$370 00	Total, 39 pieces	\$1090 25
Averaging....	\$20 50	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....

I. That his lordship be petitioned to set up a mint for the coining of money within the province.

II. That the money coined therein be of as good silver as English sterling money.

III. That every shilling, so coined, weigh above ninepence, in such silver; and other pieces in proportion.

IV. That the offences of clipping, scaling, counterfeiting, washing, or in any way diminishing such coin, be punishable with death, and forfeiture of lands, goods, &c., to the Lord Proprietary.

V. That his lordship receive said coin in payment for rents and all amounts due to him.

These proceedings were transmitted to the proprietary in England; upon the receipt of which he prepared to send to the colony a sufficient quantity of coin to supply its wants. The main object was now to throw a considerable amount at once into circulation; and to this end the aid of the assembly was again invoked. At the session of April, 1662, an act was passed, requiring every householder and freeman "to take up ten shillings per poll of the newly issued coin, for every taxable under their charge and custody, and pay for the same in good casked tobacco, at two pence per pound, to be paid upon tender of the said sums of money, proportionably for each respective family".

The effect of this measure was to cause a forced exchange of sixty pounds of tobacco by every tithable for ten shillings of the new coinage; and, as there were at least five thousand tithables then in the province, this act alone, if it were carried fully into effect, must have thrown into circulation coin to the amount of twenty-five hundred pounds sterling.

It is probable that the new emission proved acceptable to the people, as it must have greatly facilitated exchanges; yet it by no means superseded tobacco as an article of currency. That still continued largely in use, especially in important transactions; and many of the public dues were still collected in tobacco, and not in coin. What was the amount of this new currency in circulation at any time after, we have no means of ascertaining; neither do we know when it began to be disused.

Nearly ten years after, (as we learn from Ogilby's *America*, a rare and valuable publication of the date of 1671,) there were in circulation in the colony, "besides English and other foreign coyns, some of his Lordships own coyn, as Groats, Sixpences, and Shillings, which his Lordship, at his own charge, caus'd to be coyn'd and dispers'd throughout that Province. 'T is equal in fineness of silver", says the same writer, "to English Sterling, being of the same Standard, but of somewhat less weight. It hath on the one side his Lordships coat of arms, stamp'd with this motto circumscrib'd '*Crescite et Multiplicamini*'; and on the other side, his Lordships Effigies, circumscribed thus: '*Cæcilius, Dominus Terræ Mariæ, &c.*'"

From the title of the act of assembly of 1661, in Bacon's laws of Maryland, some have inferred that a mint was established, and that the coinage was actually done in Maryland; but it appears more probable that the coins were struck in England, under the supervision of the lord proprietary, and transmitted to the governor, as circumstances made it necessary or convenient. The operation was a profitable one, inasmuch as the shilling contained but about seventy-five per cent. of its nominal value in silver, and was exchanged, in the first instance, for tobacco at the ordinary price.

Specimens of this coinage, so interesting in the commercial and pecuniary history of Maryland, have been placed in the cabinet of the Maryland Historical Society, through the liberality of George Peabody, Esq., of London, one of its honorary members.



WHAT TO LOOK FOR.

No. 100 WILLIAM ST., NEW YORK, 17th March, 1869.

MY DEAR SIR:—Having received lately several letters from persons living in different States, inquiring which are the rarest pieces of the regular issue of United States' Coins, I take the liberty of asking of you, as a favor, to allow me a few lines in the NUMISMATIC JOURNAL, not only in order that I may reply to those who have asked for the information, but also for the benefit of such as have not done so. I presume that, as "knowledge is no burden", they will have no objection to be made acquainted with some useful facts. I therefore subjoin the following list:

In SILVER DOLLARS: 1794, 1804 (and this, as is already well known, is by far the rarest of all), 1836 (particularly the one with the name of Gobrecht in the field of the Dollar between the base of the figure of Liberty and the date). The ordinary type is comparatively common, and only valuable when in fine proof condition. Then follow the 1838, '39, '51, '52, '54, and '58.

In HALF DOLLARS: The only two that can properly be called rare are the 1796 and 1797. I would here, however, remark that the 1794 in uncirculated condition is *extremely* difficult to meet with. I have known as yet of but *one*, and that is in the possession of my friend, Mr. Charles Marcan, of Baltimore.

The QUARTER DOLLARS of 1823 and 1827.

The DIMES of 1796, '97, '98, 1800, 1801, 1802, 1803, and 1804; but only rare in very fine condition, excepting the 1800, and more especially the 1804, which it is somewhat difficult to find, even in anything like a fair condition.

In regard to the HALF DIMES, the most difficult to obtain are the 1802, which is *extremely* scarce, and the 1805. The first is generally very poor, and the second hardly ever in more than *good* condition, and this but seldom. Next in rarity are the 1801 and 1803, which are very much valued in fine condition, and do not very often make their appearance in even a fair state of preservation. The 1794, '95, '96, '97 cannot be considered at all rare, but are very desirable when *uncirculated*.

In the preceding observations my object has been to answer a direct inquiry. It must not, however, be assumed that there are not many other pieces in the Silver and Copper series that are almost as desirable as those mentioned, which are only specified as being most generally in demand.

In CENTS, those of 1793, 1799, 1804, 1809, and 1811 are most generally in demand; and although neither of these is really rare, yet they are very seldom found in very fine and particularly in uncirculated condition. Of the 1799 I have never yet met with *one* that I could call *perfectly uncirculated*.

In HALF CENTS, the 1796, 1802, 1811, 1831, '36, and all of the 1840s, including 1849 *small* date (the large date being quite common), and the 1852 are the rarest and most eagerly sought after. The prices of all the pieces before enumerated so entirely depend upon their condition that I cannot name any price as a safe guide to collectors.

Having now answered the inquiries I referred to, I will make a few brief remarks in reference to the Gold Series. There are so few, however, that are interested in collecting gold that these observations certainly belong to those who have not made any inquiries about any series at all. First, then, the most rare is the 1815 Five Dollar Gold piece, of which, I believe, at present only two are known to the collectors generally. The Twenty Dollar Gold piece of 1849 was the first one issued of that denomination, and is the only one that is really rare. In the Ten Dollar pieces, the 1796 and 1797 are a trifle more desirable than the 1795; but the varieties, viz.: the first with the reverse of the large Eagle, and the second with the small Eagle, are scarcer and more valuable than the others. The same observations may be made with respect to the Five Dollar pieces of 1795, '96, and '97, I mean in regard to the various reverses. The others that are considered the scarcest are the 1822, 1824, and 1828. The Two and a Half pieces that are scarce are the 1796, with and without stars, 1797, and 1798. You see, dear sir, I have taken a few more lines than the few asked for; but it seemed to me a pity to leave the Gold out in the *cold*.

Yours, faithfully,

EDWARD COGAN.

To Doctor CHAS. E. ANTHON.

AUTOGRAPHS OF THE "SIGNERS".

(CONTINUED.)

The Signers comprising the *Middle Class* are of rather more scarcity than the Eastern, some of the names being among the rarest of the series.

The New York Signers are William Floyd, Philip Livingston, Francis Lewis, and Lewis Morris; and they are all difficult to obtain.

FLOYD is about the most common of the New York signers. Most of the specimens I have met with were addressed to Lewis Morris, being dated about 1790, and on matters relative to the State Militia, and they were all in very good condition. \$6 to \$10 is the value of an A.L.S.

LIVINGSTON is very scarce, and a fine A.L.S. commands \$12 to \$15. A.D.S. are sometimes found, and are worth from \$7 to \$10.

LEWIS is also scarce, and of about the same value as Livingston. Letters are sometimes met with signed *Francis Lewis & Son*, which form of signature is not very desirable, though even in that form a good specimen will bring \$5.

L. MORRIS is the rarest of the New York names. A good A.L.S. is well worth \$20. I have never been so fortunate as to meet with it in any shape.

The New Jersey Signers are Richard Stockton, John Witherspoon, Francis Hopkinson, John Hart, and Abraham Clark.

STOCKTON is of great rarity. We are unable to place any valuation on it, for the reason that it is almost unobtainable. Collectors are sometimes imposed upon by letters of his son, of the same name, whose writing and signature very much resemble those of the Signer. The latter, however, died in 1781, and all the son's letters are of more recent date.

WITHERSPOON and CLARK are about of equal scarcity and value. Both can be obtained, without much difficulty, at from \$5 to \$8.

HOPKINSON, in the form of A.L.S., is of the same value as the preceding. It is also found in the shape of documents signed as Judge of Admiralty, and in signatures to Bills of Exchange, issued by the Treasury Department during the Revolution. These are worth from 75c. to \$1.50.

HART, in the form of signature to New Jersey Colonial Bills of the issue of 1776, is very common, and worth but 25 c. to 50 c. In any other shape, however, it is of extreme rarity; and a fine A.L.S. or A.D.S. would command a large price.

The Pennsylvania Signers are Robert Morris, Benjamin Rush, Benjamin Franklin, John Morton, George Clymer, James Smith, George Taylor, James Wilson, and George Ross.

R. MORRIS is the most common name of the entire series. Very fine letters, though of late date, can easily be obtained for \$1.50 to \$2. Most of the letters that are met with are addressed to John Nicholson, and refer mainly to the pecuniary difficulties of Morris's latter days. Revolutionary and early-dated letters are quite scarce, and worth \$3 to \$5.

RUSH is common. Good A.L.S. are worth about \$5. It is rather scarce in *folio*, and in that shape is worth more.

FRANKLIN, although comparatively common, always commands a high price; and good A.L.S. may be valued at \$12 to \$15.

MORTON is of extreme rarity in any other form than that of signature to Pennsylvania Colonial Notes, which are worth from 50 c. to \$1 each. A good letter would readily command \$25.

CLYMER is common, and a good specimen may be obtained for \$5. Money orders of small size are met with, and are worth about \$1.

SMITH is very scarce, and with the exception of Morton, the rarest of the Pennsylvania names. An A.L.S., if in good order, would be worth \$20.

TAYLOR, WILSON, and ROSS are all difficult to obtain, and of about equal value, \$8 to \$12 for A.L.S.

The Delaware Signers are Cæsar Rodney, George Read, and Thomas McKean.

RODNEY is rather scarce. Good letters are worth \$6 to \$8; D.S. as Governor about \$2.

READ is very scarce. A good A.L.S. would be worth \$15. It is sometimes found as A.D.S. law document, and is worth in that form \$5 to \$7.

McKEAN is also scarce, and an A.L.S. is worth \$10; D.S., as Governor of Pennsylvania, bring about \$150.

C. DE F. B.

[TO BE CONTINUED.]

TRANSACTIONS OF SOCIETIES.

AMERICAN NUMISMATIC AND ARCHÆOLOGICAL SOCIETY.

Regular meeting, February 11, 1869.—The President in the chair.

Mr. Edward Cogan was proposed as an Honorary Member, and Messrs. W. B. Dick and E. W. Parsons were proposed as Resident Members, all which nominations were, in accordance with the By-laws, laid over to the next meeting. Major J. Ledyard Hodge, of Washington, D. C., was elected a Corresponding Member.

The President exhibited more than twenty Swedish Medals, in bronze and silver, by the celebrated Swiss artist of the last century, J. C. Hedlinger, together with the magnificent *Folio*, by Mechel, published at Basle, 1776, in which all his productions are pictured and described. Among those shown was the one commemorating the death of Charles XII., "*In perpetuam memoriam Magnanimi*," with its famous reverse of the Lion embarrassed in the coils of a rope of vast length, from which he violently but vainly seeks to extricate himself. Another, on the Coronation of his sister, Ulrica Eleonora, represents her allegorically as a stately Lioness, with four cubs gamboling roughly to typify the four Estates of the Realm, and the legend CVRAE SED DELICIAE. Not all of Hedlinger's devices, however, were of this *leonine* character. As he was not only an exquisite artist but an elegant scholar, his emblems and inscriptions, which he always invented himself, are as full of variety as they are of good taste and attractive meaning. Thus, on the reverse of a birth-day medal of the same queen, we have a full-blown rose at the summit of a bush, most freely and gracefully designed; but as every leaf of it represents a year of the lady's past life, and they are not much

less than fifty in number, we might have pardoned some awkwardness in treating the delicate subject. Among the medals exhibited was a rare and curious one, intended by Hedlinger as a numismatic puzzle. It has on the obv. his own head in the antique style, thence afterwards called "Lagom", without legend; on the reverse an Owl arrayed in helmet, shield and lance. The legend is $\Delta\Lambda\Phi\Omega\text{M}$, a word not found in the Greek language, and therefore intended to bewilder antiquaries, who would scarcely think of looking for it in a *Swedish* dictionary, where, however, it will be found to mean "temperately, moderately, in just proportion."

DANIEL PARISH, Jr. *Recording Secretary, pro tem.*

Regular Meeting, February 25, 1869.—The President in the chair:

Messrs. W. B. Dick and E. W. Parsons were unanimously elected Resident Members.

Mr. Wm. Busam, of Bellevue, O., was proposed by Mr. Levick as Corresponding Member, and unanimously elected.

Mr. Edward Cogan, having been nominated at the previous meeting as Honorary Member, was then unanimously elected; and the President was instructed to accompany the notice of Mr. Cogan's election with an expression of the high opinion entertained by the Society of the integrity and gentlemanly spirit which have always marked Mr. Cogan's intercourse with the Society and the numismatic public generally.*

BENJAMIN BETTS, *Recording Secretary, pro tem.*

NEW ENGLAND NUMISMATIC AND ARCHÆOLOGICAL SOCIETY.

The ANNUAL MEETING of this Society was held on Thursday evening, March 18th, 1869, Vice-President Bond in the chair.

After the reading of the records of the last meeting a committee of two was appointed, consisting of Messrs. Chaplin & Cook, "to purchase such books for the Library of the Society as they may think proper." The Society voted to subscribe for the *American Journal of Numismatics* for the ensuing year, and also for the "*Mason*" Magazine. A Donation was received, from Mr. Child, of a piece of "Wampum," made by the natives of the Tonga islands.

The Annual Reports of the Treasurer and other Officers were read and accepted.

The committee appointed at the last meeting to nominate a list of Officers, gave their report, and the following gentlemen were elected Officers for the ensuing year:—

President, Dr. Nath'l B. Shurtleff.	Vice-President for Rhode Island, Howard Smith.
Vice-President for Massachusetts, S. S. Crosby.	Recording Secretary, Dudley R. Child.
" " " Maine, T. L. Stanton.	Corresponding " Chas. S. Fellows,
" " " N. Hamp., Chas. H. Bell.	Treasurer, Henry Cook.
" " " Vermont, Sam'l Williams.	Librarian and Curator, Chas. Chaplin.

After the examination of a set of varieties of the Massachusetts Half-Cents, all very fine, and one a proof, and the discussion of various topics of interest, the meeting adjourned.

DUDLEY R. CHILD, *Recording Sec.*

BOSTON NUMISMATIC SOCIETY.

February 4th. The Society met this afternoon at the usual hour.

Mr. G. F. Seavey exhibited an exceedingly rare and valuable collection of gold coins, comprising all the regular issue of the United States from the first eagle and half-eagle in 1795, down to the

* The following correspondence ensued:

The College of the City of New York, Feb. 27, 1869.

DEAR SIR:—I am truly gratified to inform you that the American Numismatic and Archæological Society, at their last meeting, when you were elected an Honorary Member, instructed their President to accompany your notification of the election by an expression of their hearty approval of the integrity and gentlemanly spirit which you have uniformly manifested in your dealings with them and the numismatic public generally, thereby elevating the pursuit of Numismatics, and conducting powerfully to its ultimate appreciation.

I am, dear sir, very respectfully, your friend and obedient servant,

CHAS. E. ANTHON, *Pres. Amer. Num. and Arch. Society.*

To Edward Cogan, Esq., 100 William St.

No. 299 State Street, 2d March, 1869.

MY DEAR SIR:—I beg to acknowledge the receipt of your kind letter of the 27th inst., informing me of my having been elected an Honorary Member of the American Numismatic and Archæological Society, and for which you will be pleased, as their President, to convey to the Members my grateful acknowledgment for the honor they have done me in so doing.

In regard to any endeavors of mine to encourage the pursuit of Coin collecting and the science of Numismatics generally, were anything wanting to induce me to continue my exertions for the attainment of this object, it will be found in the very kind manner in which you have been requested to express the approval of my conduct in this respect up to the present time.

It has been my earnest desire to endeavor all through my career in the Coin business, to conduct it in such a manner as to gain the respect and approval of all who have occasion to have any business transactions with me—and believe me it is extremely gratifying to find so many of my *Victims* cheerfully acknowledging that, in their opinion at least, I have been thus far successful. Believe me, my dear sir,

Yours faithfully and sincerely,

EDWARD COGAN.

To Doctor Chas. E. Anthon, President of the American Numismatic and Archæological Society, New York.

present time. Among them were the unique half-eagle of 1815, and the scarce half-eagles of 1822 and 1828. He had, in addition, the pattern pieces, and also a specimen of the New York "doubloon" struck in 1787. Four of the latter are known to be in existence and one has been sold for \$400. A vote of thanks was presented to Mr. Seavey for his kindness in bringing in for inspection this costly and beautiful set of coins.

Proof sets of the United States coinage of all the different denominations were examined by the members.

In a letter from Mr. W. S. Appleton, read to the Society, he describes the following uncommon pieces which he saw in a collection at Paris:

"There are, a French coin of Louis XIV. for the American Colonies, with the words on it: 'Col. Franc. de l'Amer.', I believe; also three small medals, one in three varieties, of Louis XV., celebrating events connected with the American Colonies. I was fortunate enough to obtain specimens of two. The reverse of one has an Indian standing by the side of some plants which I take to be cotton. Ins. 'Sub omni sidere crescent'; in exergue 'Col. Franc. de l'Am. 1751.' The other has a galley with a fleece hanging from the mast. Ins. 'Non vilis auro'; in exergue 'Col. Franc. de l'Am. 1755.'" The third he did not succeed in finding.

Mr. John B. Rhodes of Boston was elected a resident member.

Mr. John H. Ellis, expecting to be absent in Europe for some time, resigned his office as Acting Secretary, and Dr. S. A. Greene was elected to succeed him. The thanks of the Society were voted to Mr. Ellis for his services for many months past.

JOHN HARVARD ELLIS, *Acting Secretary.*

LIST OF UNITED STATES GOLD COIN.

The Collection of American gold belonging to GEORGE F. SEAVEY, of Boston, of which the following is a correct list, was lately shown to the Boston Numismatic Society, of which Mr. SEAVEY is a member. It is believed to be the only complete set of our gold coins extant.

1795 Half Eagle, small eagle. " spread eagle, very rare. Eagle.	1824 Quarter Eagle, rare. Half Eagle, rare.	1848 Half Eagle. Eagle.	1859 Double Eagle. Dollar.
1796 Quarter Eagle, without stars, very scarce. Quarter Eagle, with stars, very scarce. Half Eagle. Eagle.	1825 Quarter Eagle. Half Eagle, rare.	1849 Dollar. Quarter Eagle. Half Eagle. Eagle.	1860 Quarter Eagle. Three-Dollar Piece. Half Eagle. Eagle. Double Eagle. Dollar.
1797 Quarter Eagle. Half Eagle, spread eagle. " small eagle, fifteen stars, very rare. Half Eagle, small eagle, sixteen stars, rare. Eagle, spread eagle. " small eagle, rare.	1826 Quarter Eagle. Half Eagle, rare. 1827 Quarter Eagle. Half Eagle, rare. 1828 Half Eagle, extremely rare. 1829 Quarter Eagle. Half Eagle, rare. 1830 Quarter Eagle. Half Eagle, very scarce. 1831 Quarter Eagle. Half Eagle, very scarce. 1832 Quarter Eagle. Half Eagle, very scarce. 1833 Quarter Eagle. Half Eagle, very scarce.	1850 Dollar. Quarter Eagle. Half Eagle. Eagle. Double Eagle. 1851 Dollar. Quarter Eagle. Half Eagle. Eagle. Double Eagle. 1852 Dollar. Quarter Eagle. Half Eagle. Eagle. Double Eagle. 1853 Dollar. Quarter Eagle. Half Eagle. Eagle. Double Eagle.	1861 Quarter Eagle. Three-Dollar Piece. Half Eagle. Eagle. Double Eagle. Dollar. Quarter Eagle. Three-Dollar Piece. Half Eagle. Eagle. Double Eagle. 1862 Dollar. Quarter Eagle. Three-Dollar Piece. Half Eagle. Eagle. Double Eagle. Dollar. Quarter Eagle. Three-Dollar Piece. Half Eagle. Eagle. Double Eagle. 1863 Dollar. Quarter Eagle. Three-Dollar Piece. Half Eagle. Eagle. Double Eagle. Dollar. Quarter Eagle. Three-Dollar Piece. Half Eagle. Eagle. Double Eagle. 1864 Dollar. Quarter Eagle. Three-Dollar Piece. Half Eagle. Eagle. Double Eagle. Dollar. Quarter Eagle. Three-Dollar Piece. Half Eagle. Eagle. Double Eagle. 1865 Dollar. Quarter Eagle. Three-Dollar Piece. Half Eagle. Eagle. Double Eagle. Dollar. Quarter Eagle. Three-Dollar Piece. Half Eagle. Eagle. Double Eagle. 1866 Dollar. Quarter Eagle. Three-Dollar Piece. Half Eagle. Eagle. Double Eagle. Dollar. Quarter Eagle. Three-Dollar Piece. Half Eagle. Eagle. Double Eagle. 1867 Dollar. Quarter Eagle. Three-Dollar Piece. Half Eagle. Eagle. Double Eagle. Dollar. Quarter Eagle. Three-Dollar Piece. Half Eagle. Eagle. Double Eagle. 1868 Dollar. Quarter Eagle. Three-Dollar Piece. Half Eagle. Eagle. Double Eagle. Dollar. Quarter Eagle. Three-Dollar Piece. Half Eagle. Eagle. Double Eagle. 1869 Dollar. Quarter Eagle. Three-Dollar Piece. Half Eagle. Eagle. Double Eagle.
1798 Quarter Eagle. Half Eagle, spread eagle. " small eagle, very rare. Eagle, four stars facing. " six stars facing.	1834 Quarter Eagle, E Pluribus Unum, very scarce. Half Eagle, E Pluribus Unum, very scarce. Quarter Eagle, scarce. Half Eagle, scarce. 1835 Quarter Eagle. Half Eagle. 1836 Quarter Eagle. Half Eagle. 1837 Quarter Eagle. Half Eagle. 1838 Quarter Eagle. Half Eagle. Eagle, very scarce. 1839 Quarter Eagle. Half Eagle. Eagle. 1840 Quarter Eagle. Half Eagle. Eagle. 1841 Quarter Eagle. Half Eagle. Eagle. 1842 Quarter Eagle. Half Eagle. Eagle. 1843 Quarter Eagle. Half Eagle. Eagle. 1844 Quarter Eagle. Half Eagle. Eagle. 1845 Quarter Eagle. Half Eagle. Eagle. 1846 Quarter Eagle. Half Eagle. Eagle. 1847 Quarter Eagle. Half Eagle. Eagle. 1848 Quarter Eagle.	1854 Dollar, head of Liberty. " Indian head. Quarter Eagle. Three-Dollar Piece. Half Eagle. Eagle. Double Eagle. 1855 Dollar, Indian head. Quarter Eagle. Three-Dollar Piece. Half Eagle. Eagle. Double Eagle. 1856 Dollar. Quarter Eagle. Three-Dollar Piece. Half Eagle. Eagle. Double Eagle. 1857 Dollar. Quarter Eagle. Three-Dollar Piece. Half Eagle. Eagle. Double Eagle. 1858 Dollar. Quarter Eagle. Three-Dollar Piece. Half Eagle. Eagle. Double Eagle. 1859 Dollar. Quarter Eagle. Three-Dollar Piece. Half Eagle. Eagle.	
1799 Half Eagle. Eagle.			
1800 Half Eagle. Eagle.			
1801 Half Eagle, One under Two. Eagle.			
1802 Quarter Eagle. Half Eagle.			
1803 Half Eagle. Eagle.			
1804 Quarter Eagle. Half Eagle. Eagle.			
1805 Quarter Eagle. Half Eagle.			
1806 Quarter Eagle, very scarce. Half Eagle, three varieties.			
1807 Quarter Eagle. Half Eagle, liberty cap. " head of liberty.			
1808 Quarter Eagle, very scarce. Half Eagle.			
1809 Half Eagle.			
1810 Half Eagle, small date. " large "			
1811 Half Eagle, two varieties.			
1812 Half Eagle.			
1813 Half Eagle.			
1814 Half Eagle.			
1815 Half Eagle, the rarest American coin.			
1818 Half Eagle, two varieties.			
1819 Half Eagle, rare.			
1820 Half Eagle, very scarce.			
1821 Quarter Eagle. Half Eagle, rare.			
1822 Half Eagle, extremely rare.			
1823 Half Eagle, rare.			

PATTERNS.

1861 Double Eagle, trial of new die, abandoned.
1836 Dollar, liberty cap.

1836 Ring, Half Dollar.
1852 " Dollar.

1849 Dollar, with square hole in the centre.
1787 New York Doubloon.

FRACTIONAL GOLD.

Round.	Quarter Dollar, ob., 12 stars; reverse, "¼ Dollar."	Oct.	1854 Half Dollar, ob., 9 stars; rev., "½ Dollar California Gold."
Oct.	Dollar, ob., 13 stars; rev., "One Dol. California Gold."	"	1854 Half Dollar, ob., 13 stars; rev., "Half Dol. California Gold, N."
Round.	1852 Half Dollar, ob., 13 stars; rev., "Half Dol. California Gold."	"	1854 Dollar, ob., 13 stars; rev., "1 Dollar California Gold."
"	1853 Quarter Dollar, ob., 13 stars, "G.G."; rev., "¼ Dollar."	Round.	1855 Half Dollar, ob., 12 stars; rev., "½ Dollar."
"	1853 Half Dollar, ob., 13 stars; rev., "Half Dol. California Gold."	Oct.	1855 Quarter Dollar, ob., 12 stars; rev., "¼ Dollar."
"	1853 Half Dollar, ob., 11 stars, "D"; rev., "California Gold Half D."	"	1855 Dollar, ob., 13 stars; rev., "1 Dollar California Gold, N. R."
Oct.	1853 Quarter Dollar, ob., 9 stars; rev., "¼ Dollar."	Round.	1856 Quarter Dollar, ob., 10 stars; rev., "¼ Dollar."
"	1853 Half Dollar, ob., 13 stars, "F D"; rev., "California Gold, 50 Cents."	"	1856 Quarter Dollar, ob., 12 stars; rev., "¼ Dollar."
"	1853 Dollar, ob., 8 stars; rev., "Dollar California Gold, Deri."	"	1856 Half Dollar, ob., 12 stars; rev., "Half Dol. California Gold, N."
"	1853 Dollar, ob., 13 stars; rev., "Dollar California Gold, N." 1853	Oct.	1856 Quarter Dollar, ob., 12 stars; rev., "¼ Dollar."
Round.	1854 Quarter Dollar, ob., 12 stars; rev., "¼ Dollar."	"	1856 Half Dollar, ob., 13 stars; rev., "Half Dol. California Gold, N."
"	1854 Half Dollar, ob., 11 stars; rev., "Half Dol. California Gold."	"	1859 Quarter Dollar, ob., 8 stars; rev., "¼ Dollar."
Oct.	1854 Quarter Dollar, ob., 11 stars; rev., "¼ Dollar."	"	1859 Half Dollar, ob., 13 stars; rev., "½ Dollar."
		"	1860 Quarter Dollar, ob., 15 stars, G; rev., "¼ Dollar."

CENTS OF 1793.—CONTINUED.

BY JOS. N. T. LEVICK.

To Messrs. Mackenzie, L. B. Smith, Bushnell, Cleneay, Winsor, Cohen and Seavey I feel greatly indebted for the loan of their fine cents for photographing.

To Messrs. Crosby, Betts, Cleneay and Gschwend I am obliged for their very great assistance. Each of them was untiring in his efforts to render me all the aid possible. To Mr. Crosby in particular I owe my thanks for pointing out to me many varieties, detecting counterfeits, procuring me very rare and valuable varieties and specimens, and also for furnishing me with a MINUTE DESCRIPTION of all the varieties, which is to accompany the photographs. Mr. Heman Ely, Elyria, Ohio, very generously had all his '93s photographed, and sent us copies, which I can state contained some excellent specimens. Mr. Ed. Groh, of this city, has a peculiar '93 Liberty Cap, on which the word "Liberty" is spelled thus LIBBRTY; the piece, however, is in such poor condition that, in our attempt to have it photographed, we had to throw it out, as it made, or left, simply a round black mark.

In regard to the edges, I have met with but two which are plain: the others are either with the vine and bars, or with lettered edges. Can any one inform me of a plain edge in his cabinet? I cannot divine the origin of the great mistake heretofore made in calling the edges *stars and stripes*; for in my examinations of the finest specimens in the country, I see no trace of stars, but a perfect vine resembling that of a grape. In the poorer specimens the edge in some respects has the appearance of stars. In all the counterfeits or manufactured ones, on the other hand, I discovered that the edges are intended to represent stars and stripes, which most probably was done through ignorance on the part of the maker, and his not having, I presume, examined the edge thoroughly enough to comprehend it; or else his model was a poor or worn specimen.

It may not be amiss to make the following suggestion: Any one who designs sending his pieces to us for inspection, if the package is too heavy, might better forward it by express to J. N. T. Levick, No. 9 New St.; or, if the package contains one or two pieces only, he can just as well transmit it by mail, registered, to J. N. T. Levick, Box 4318. As regards the expense attending the forwarding, we shall pay it; but that is left optional with the owners. Unimportant pieces will be immediately returned, as we can see at a glance whether there is anything new to us; and in cases where we find specimens which we desire to retain for photographing we shall at once write to the owner for his permission. In regard to photographing the coins, we would remark that no harm can arise to the pieces, for no one is allowed to touch them except Mr. Levick, who attends to the arrangement of the board, and stands by them until the copy is made. The operator is not permitted to handle them, and the pieces can sustain no damage, as they are simply suspended on the board by pin points, on which they are laid.

Leaving the DESCRIPTION in all its details to the pen of Mr. S. S. Crosby, whose work is ready, and only awaits the photographic plate, I will append to this article a few letters received from various gentlemen on the subject of '93s, and instead of appropriating their remarks, I will print them as they are, in their original form. The first person written to on this subject was Mr. Woodward, Roxbury, Mass., who, I supposed, would be thoroughly familiar with all the types and varieties, from the fact that during several years past he has purchased, catalogued and sold almost all the very best collections in the country, such, for instance, as those of Messrs. Mickley, McCoy, Colburn, Brooks, Finotti, Shurtleff, Field, Bach and Bertsch. I naturally presumed that no one would be a better authority than he, since it was quite probable that from inspecting the cabinets of the above-named gentlemen, some among whom made a specialty of collecting every variety extant, therefore he must be thoroughly familiar with each piece. I found it, however, impossible to discover any differences in the pieces by referring to his catalogues. I have discovered, indeed, that the same piece may be described in a half dozen ways by as many catalogue writers, who thus give the impression that there are as many varieties; and in some cases the same variety of piece appears several times in the same catalogue, each time differently described. Hence one point to be gained by the photograph and descriptions for future catalogues, namely, that a variety can be recognized by its number or letter, thereby avoiding the outlay of money on a very high-priced piece which, when forwarded to the new owner, may be discovered to be a duplicate of an excellent specimen already in his cabinet. Writers should each and all adopt one way of describing a piece, and let it be known by a certain title, so that all collectors may at once recognize it.

[TO BE CONTINUED.]

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THE UNITED STATES CENTS OF 1793.

BY S. S. CROSBY, BOSTON, MASS.

"The American Cents (says a letter from Newark) do not answer our expectation. The chain on the reverse is but a bad omen for liberty, and liberty herself appears to be in a fight. May she not justly cry out in the words of the Apostle, 'Alexander the copper-smith hath done me much harm; the Lord reward him according to his works' *?"—*The Mail or Claypoole's Daily Advertiser, Philadelphia, March 18, 1793.*

THE CENTS OF 1793 may be divided into THREE CLASSES, the heads upon all facing to the right.

CLASS 1. The CHAIN or LINK Cents, of which we find three Obverse and two Reverse dies.

CLASS 2. The WREATH Cents, having six Obverse and six Reverse dies.

CLASS 3. The LIBERTY-CAP Cents, with three Obverse and two Reverse dies.

CLASS 1 comprises Nos. 1, 2, and 3, with Reverses A and B. The Heads are not in high relief, and have the hair in fine locks. The legend LIBERTY is above the head, the date 1793 beneath. The Reverses of this class, A and B, have the words ONE CENT and the fraction $\frac{1}{100}$ within an endless chain of fifteen links, which is encircled by the legend. Around the field of both Obverse and Reverse is a narrow, raised rim. The edges are usually divided into four unequal sections, of which the two smaller are milled, the two larger being filled by a vine bearing small trefoil leaves, and blossoms. This edge has commonly been described as "Stars and Stripes", which appearance it has when so worn as to obliterate the stem of the vine. The sizes vary from 16 to 17½.

No. 1 (with Revs. A and B). A head of Liberty, with hair in fine locks flowing freely backward and downward. The letters of the legend are regular in size and spacing. The figures of the date are widely spread, the distance between them averaging more than one-sixteenth of an inch, that between the 7 and 9 being much greater than the others. The point of the bust is short and curved, terminating at nearly one-eighth of an inch from the figure 3, and a little to its right. The lower locks of hair point at the figure 1, the longer ones at the left extending as far as the upper circle of the date.

No. 2 (with Rev. B). Similar to the preceding, but with hair flowing more full and long, the lower and longer locks reaching to the left of the date, and nearly to its lower circle. The letters of the legend are irregular in size and position, the R being larger and higher than any of the others. The date is not as much spread as in No. 1, and the space between the 9 and 3 is less than that between the other figures. The point of the bust is long and straight, terminating near the figure 3, the body of which points at its tip end. This is found (but rarely) with edge plain.

No. 3 (with Rev. B). The hair is much like that of No. 2, but the form and termination of the bust are like those of No. 1. The letters are regular in size, but irregular in spacing, the L and I being very near together, and the B dropping below the others, which are more regularly placed. The date is still more closely set than in the preceding, the 9 and 3 being very close. Both legend and date are followed by a period.

REVERSE A (for Obv. 1). An endless chain of fifteen links enclosing the words ONE CENT and the fraction $\frac{1}{100}$. A small dot (the centre mark of the die) appears between the tops of the E and N of CENT, and both words are placed at nearly equal distance (at the right and left) from the chain. The legend, which commences at the top, is UNITED STATES OF AMERI. The line dividing the numerator of the fraction from its denominator, is fully one-sixteenth of an inch below the

* The Text, thus wittily applied to Alexander Hamilton, Secretary of the Treasury, is not quoted with strict correctness. It reads: "Alexander the coppersmith did me much evil: the Lord reward him according to his works:" II Timothy, IV., 14.

word CENT, the letter E of which is a little higher than the rest of that word. The numerator is as much above that line as the denominator is below it, its top not reaching to the bottom of the letters above.

REV. B (for Obs. 1, 2, and 3). Of the same general design with the above, but the letters of the words ONE CENT are more widely spaced, so that, although at about the same distance from the chain at the left, they nearly touch it at the right. In this die no centre mark is visible. Legend UNITED STATES OF AMERICA (no punctuation). The line in the fraction is much less than one-sixteenth of an inch from the bottom of the word CENT, the top of the numerator rising as high as the lower part of that word, the E in which appears to be slightly lower than the other letters. The line has a slight depression directly underneath the numerator, which, but for this, would rest upon it, and indeed, in many specimens appears to do so. The figure 1 of the denominator is nearer to the ciphers, the latter are placed at greater distance below the line, and the whole is in smaller figures than in A. A slight imperfection may be seen in the link under the letter N of UNITED, it being at the right end of its outer edge slightly double cut.

CLASS 2 comprises from 4 to 9, with Reverses C to H inclusive, known as Wreath Cents, the heads of which are larger, in more bold relief, with hair longer and in thicker locks, flowing more backward; the type, in fact, closely resembling the French ideal head of Liberty, but without the cap and staff. Above the head the legend LIBERTY. Between the bust and the date is a sprig of three leaves. The Reverses have the words ONE CENT within a wreath formed by two curved branches covered with leaves, most of which are ovate (a few only being trefoil), and among which are interspersed numerous sprays, some of which are single, others branching, but all of them covered with small berries. The stems of the branches are crossed below, and tied by a ribbon which forms within the wreath a single bow or loop, its ends forked and falling below the stems, leaving between them a space which is occupied by the fraction $\frac{1}{100}$. The legend, commencing near the left-hand stem, and ending near the one at the right, is UNITED STATES OF AMERICA. Near the edge, upon both sides, is a circle of fine beads forming the border. The edges are like those of Class 1, with the exception of that of No. 9, which is oftener found lettered. In some rare instances specimens of both the above classes are found with edges plain. Sizes from $16\frac{1}{2}$ to $17\frac{1}{2}$.

No. 4 (with Rev. C). The head is larger, and the features are more marked than in the preceding; the hair is longer, in thicker locks, and flowing back more profusely, the lower lock double and reaching nearly to the border. Legend and date about the same size as in the last, but more widely and evenly spaced. The letter R is placed over the front of the hair, and the date nearer to the point of the bust than to the hair. Beneath the bust is a sprig of three broad ovate leaves, the stem of which is just above the angle of the 7, and inclines slightly to the right, the left-hand leaf forming nearly a right angle with the central one, the angle of the centre leaf with that at the right being more acute.

No. 5 (with Rev. C). Similar to No. 4, but with legend and date much smaller and more closely spaced; the R is larger than the other letters, and the Y over the front of the hair. The date is much nearer to the hair than to the point of the bust. The stem of the sprig (which is much like that of No. 4) starts about midway between the tops of the 7 and 9, inclining sharply to the right, the leaf upon that side lying horizontally over the figure 3, and extending a little to the right of that figure.

REV. C (for Obs. 4 and 5). The words ONE CENT are high in the wreath, the centre mark appearing between the middle of the E and N of CENT. The left-hand branch has nineteen ovate and three trefoil leaves, the upper trefoil being underneath the D of UNITED and opposite the word CENT, the two lower under the N and I of the same word and much below the word CENT, the outer one nearly underneath the one inside of the wreath. The right-hand branch has fifteen ovate and three trefoil leaves, the latter opposite the inner trefoil upon the other branch, under the IC of AMERICA, and very close together, the two outer ones being connected. The leaves are close and thickly set. The bow is small and round, the ribbon of which it is formed being wide and heavy, with ends forked or double. The left-hand stem lies upon the ribbon, the point of the one at the right nearly touching the last A of the legend. A straight line divides the numerator of the fraction from its denominator, the figures of which are widely spaced. The border of beads is very close upon the legend.

No. 6 (with Rev. D) is a unique piece, so far as is known to us, and, being much worn, a concise description is impossible. Its distinguishing feature is in the leaves under the bust, which are three trefoils or clover leaves, and underneath the one at the right a blossom. The legend and date in small letters and figures, but the whole of the date not distinct. The letter R occupies a position similar to that in No. 4. The point of the bust is more broad and rounded than in any other type.

REV. D (for Obs. 6). ONE CENT lower in the wreath, the centre mark under the N of ONE, and a wide space between the two words. The leaves upon the left branch are fifteen ovate and two trefoil,

the latter under the T of UNITED, and nearly on a level with the bottom of the word CENT. Those upon the right are fourteen ovate, and two trefoil which are under the R of AMERICA, and a little lower than the two opposite. The bow is larger and more open than in C, but more depressed at its top. The stems are nearly equal in length, and quite near to each end of the legend, the one at the right resting upon the curve of the ribbon end. The line in the fraction straight, but much nearer the numerator than the denominator. This specimen is so much worn that no further particulars can be given.

No. 7 (with Revs. E and F) in most particulars resembles No. 5; the principal variation being found in the sprig beneath the bust, which in this is of three narrow leaves, the two at the right being upon the same stem, the other joining a branch below by a stem of its own. The branch (which is found only upon this variety) reaches from the middle of the top of the 7 to the top of the 3. The three lower locks of hair are nearly parallel, the upper one (turning down slightly at its point) approaching closely to the border; those at the top of the head are not as long or full as in 5. The position of the R is the same as in Nos. 4 and 6, and the date about midway between the hair and the point of the bust. In some specimens a slight line (indicating a crack in the die) may be found extending from the point of the bust toward the border.

REV. E (for Obv. 7). The words ONE CENT fully as high as in C, as shown by the centre mark; but the space underneath is more nearly filled by the bow, which is here quite high and nearly triangular, but curving slightly inward at its top and sides. On the left hand branch are twelve ovate and three trefoil leaves, the upper trefoil being under the first T of STATES, the others under the T of UNITED, and even with the top of the bow. Upon the right are fourteen ovate, and two trefoil which are nearly opposite the two upon the left. The leaves are less compact or closely set than in the preceding. The ends of the ribbon are not as heavy as those of C, but more deeply forked, the one at the left being most so. The stems lie near the ends of the ribbon and nearly parallel with them. The first letter of the legend is much nearer the stem upon the left than is the last to that at the right. The line in the fraction is curved, nearly touching both ends of ribbon. A crack extends from the first T of STATES, across the centre of the die, to the last A of AMERICA. The beaded border is not quite as near the legend as in C.

REV. F (for Obv. 7). ONE CENT lower in the wreath, the centre mark being at the top of the N of CENT. On the left hand branch are eleven ovate and two trefoil leaves; upon the right, twelve ovate and two trefoil. Two of the four trefoils are under the E of UNITED, the others under the R of AMERICA, and all on a line with the word CENT. The lower leaves at the left are more loosely arranged than those at the right. The bow is large, curving outward at the sides, depressed at the top, and highest at the right, though not as high from the knot as in E. The ribbon of which it is formed is lighter, and with its right end most deeply forked. The stem at the left is short and partly joined with the ribbon, while the other is longer and not in contact therewith. The line in the fraction is straight, resting upon the figure 1, of 100, the figures of which are set more closely than in any other type. A crack in the die extends across the C and A of AMERICA to the nearest stem. Still more space is here left between the legend and the border. This also is sometimes found (though very rarely) with edge plain.

No. 8 (with Rev. G). Similar to No. 7. The leaves are not upon a branch, but upon a nearly upright stem, starting from midway between the 7 and 9, the two outside leaves inclining to right and left, forming a right angle with each other, the middle leaf inclining very slightly to the right. The three lower locks of hair diverge slightly, the lower one being single and nearly touching the border. Legend and date more widely spread than in the preceding, and the R a little more toward the top of the head than in Nos. 4, 6, and 7. The date is a little nearer to the hair than to the point of the bust.

REV. G (for Obv. 8). ONE CENT about like F in height, but more to the left of the centre. The centre mark, though hardly perceptible, may be seen just at the top of the N, but rather more at its right than in F. Twelve ovate and two trefoil leaves upon the left branch, and upon the right eleven ovate and two trefoil. The trefoils at the left are under the T and E of UNITED, the inner one is quite near the bottom of the C of CENT, those at the right being under the R of AMERICA, and on a line with the word CENT. The bow is somewhat similar to the last described, though smaller, not as much curved out at the sides, and more rounded at the left. The left hand stem is short, joining the ribbon at its point; while the other is much longer, free from the ribbon, and reaches nearly to the outer circle of the legend, which commences very near the stem at the left, ending at a much greater distance from that at the right, and having a period following, which is the case with only two other types (one being the AMERI and the other No. 9). The ends of the ribbon are deeply forked (the one at the right most so) and very irregularly curved. The line in the fraction straight, joining, by a fine line, the ribbon at the left. The figure 1 of denominator considerably to the left of the ciphers, the last of which is lowest. The space between the legend and border still increases.

No. 9 (with Rev. H). This resembles No. 8 in its date and head, though the three lower locks are less divergent; but the legend is more like No. 7. The left hand leaf and stem rise perpendicularly from above the top of the 9, the two others inclining to the right, the lower one being nearly horizontal. The date, as in No. 5, is very near to the hair, leaving the point of the leaf extending over to the right of the 3. The letter R is placed as in Nos. 4, 6, and 7.

REV. H (for Obv. 9). The words ONE CENT and the centre mark placed much as in F; but the mark is much larger, appearing like part of the N. Twelve ovate and two trefoil leaves upon the branch at the left, the one at the right having thirteen ovate and two trefoil. The trefoils at the left are under the T of UNITED, those at the right under the R of AMERICA, the inner one nearly in contact with the T of CENT. The bow is much like that of G, but less curved in at top and sides. The stems are nearly equal in length, but the end of the ribbon at the left is shorter and much less deeply forked than its opposite, which, at its upper part, is more curved, and in contact with the stem. The line in the fraction is very light, curved, and nearly touches the ribbon end at the right, leaving a considerable distance between its left and the ribbon on that side. The numerator is high above the line, and the denominator nearly as much below it. The legend here also has a period following it, which appears at the end of a spray of berries. The distance from legend to border has here reached its widest limit, no letter of it approaching within one-sixteenth inch of the beading. This type is sometimes found with edge of vine and milling, but oftener lettered ONE HUNDRED FOR A DOLLAR, in letters sometimes so large as to cover fully three-quarters of the thickness of the coin; at others not much more than half its thickness; and followed, on some, by two short leaf-like dashes, on others by one only.

CLASS 3 includes Nos. 10, 11, and 12, with Reverses J and K. The CENTS of this type are commonly known as the "Liberty Cap Cents", the cap and staff of Liberty forming the distinguishing features. The hair is shorter, flowing less freely, and falling more toward the neck, showing the form of the back of the head, as does no other type. More of the bust is also shown than in any of the preceding. The reverses have the words ONE CENT nearly in the centre of a wreath, as in Class 2, but formed of two olive branches with berries, each of which is upon a single short stem. The ribbon which fastens the stems, forms a double bow within the wreath; its ends are square, falling below the stems; and in the space between them is the fraction $\frac{1}{100}$. Legend, UNITED STATES OF AMERICA. The beads forming the borders are larger than are those of Class 2; the planchets upon which they were struck are also larger, measuring from $17\frac{1}{2}$ to $18\frac{1}{2}$, and with edges lettered ONE HUNDRED FOR A DOLLAR.

OBV. 10 (with Rev. J). In this type the hair is thicker above the forehead, partly confined by a band passing over the top of the head, behind which the hair is smooth. Behind the neck it flows loosely, the lower lock ending in a short, hook-like curve. A staff, surmounted by a liberty-cap, passes behind the neck over the left shoulder. Nearly one-sixteenth of an inch of the staff is visible between the cap and the head. The letters are larger than those of any other type. The L nearly touches the border, the other letters not being quite as near to it. The end of the staff is heavy, and quite near the bust.

OBV. 11 (with Rev. J). A variety of No. 10. A crack extends across the letter E, passing to the right of figure 3. Only about half as much of the staff is visible between the cap and the head. The letters are more uniform in distance from the border. The B and E a trifle below the rest. The end of the staff is lighter, and not quite as near to the bust.

OBV. 12 (with Revs. J and K). Another variety of No. 10, in which a slight crack is visible through the Y of LIBERTY, reaching the forehead, not showing upon the head (in any specimen I have found), but reappearing at the lower lock of hair on the left. This die is very much like No. 11, but a slight difference may be found in the relative positions of the letters.

REV. J (for Obvs. 10, 11, and 12). In this variety the left-hand branch has fourteen ovate leaves (ten being in pairs and four single) with six berries; the other having eighteen ovate leaves (fourteen in pairs, one single, and near the top a group of three) with five berries. The two lower leaves upon each side are in pairs, the points of the two at the top nearly meeting. The stems are straight and slender, the left-hand stem crossing above the corresponding end of the ribbon; the other, passing behind the right end of the ribbon, which turns to the right, directly under the bow, yet not passing through the knot, but above the stalk of one branch and the stem of the other, forms a small open triangle with them; a very small triangle is also to be found at the left side of the knot (These angles are thus particularly described as forming the readiest points for distinguishing the two dies of this class, when both are not at hand for comparison). The right end of the ribbon hangs nearly perpendicular, ending upon the line in the fraction, which is straight and nearer to the 1 of 100 than to the two ciphers. The left end of the ribbon is longest. The stem at the left points slightly to the right of UNITED, the one at the right as much to the left of AMERICA.

REV. K (for Obv. 12). Very much like J, but the two lower leaves at the left single, those at the right being double, as in that, though broader. All the leaves more widely spread and a little

larger; one nearly touching the M of AMERICA, and the one at the top of the left branch pointing between the two upper ones of the right. The left hand stem points to the right of the U of UNITED. The one at the right, which forms a sort of loop with the ribbon end, before crossing (where J forms a triangle), points directly at the last limb of the last A of AMERICA; both ends of the ribbon pass through the knot, the left end reaching no lower than the line in the fraction, the other reaching opposite the middle of the ciphers, and more pointed at its end. The figures of the fraction are a very little larger than in J. This Cent, the only one we find of the variety, being much worn, so full a description cannot be given of it as of most of the others; but we hope that a fine specimen of it, as well as of No. 6, may be brought to light, and that the fortunate owner will favor us with an opportunity to complete the description, and improve, or we might say, perfect, our Plate.

PROPRIETORS OF THE CENTS REPRESENTED IN THE PLATE.

- | | |
|---|--|
| <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. M. L. Mackenzie, New York City (rev. A, the AMERI Cent from the Mickley collection, cost \$110). 2. M. L. Mackenzie. 3. M. L. Mackenzie. A. Geo. F. Seavey, Cambridgeport, Mass. B. Col. M. I. Cohen, Baltimore, Md. (obv. No. 3). 4. Geo. F. Seavey. 5. Geo. F. Seavey. | <ol style="list-style-type: none"> E. S. S. Crosby, Boston, Mass. F. Col. M. I. Cohen. 8. Geo. F. Seavey. G. S. S. Crosby, Boston. 9. L. Bayard Smith, N. Y. (from the Mickley sale, at \$28). H. M. L. Mackenzie. 10. L. Bayard Smith (from the Mickley sale, at \$55). 11. Richard B. Winsor, Providence, R. I. (from the Mickley sale, at \$37.50). This probably is the finest "broken die Lib. cap" cent in the country. 12. S. S. Crosby (rev. K). J. M. L. Mackenzie. K. S. S. Crosby. |
|---|--|

NOTES.—No. 2. A plain edge specimen of this piece is in the possession of Mr. Ben. Betts, Brooklyn, N. Y.
 No. 7, with rev. F. A plain edge of this variety is in the cabinet of Dr. Augustine Shurtleff, Brookline, Mass.
 No. 9. There are three different edges: one with the Vine and Bars (Henry Groh's), the other two both lettered "One Hundred for A Dollar", but differing in the execution.
 No. 7, rev. F. We found this to be the most common of the wreaths, and more generally in fine condition. Next to this was No. 3, also, in most instances, in fine condition.
 Besides those gentlemen whose names appear above, we furnish a list of a few others whose pieces, as we remember, were quite equal to those photographed.

- | | |
|--|---|
| <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1, rev. A. Heman Ely, Elyria, Ohio. 1, rev. B. George F. Seavey. 3. Messrs. Seavey, Cohen, and Emil Cauffman. 7, rev. E. Messrs. Bushnell, Stickney, and Dr. Shurtleff. 7, rev. F. Messrs. Bushnell, Cleaneay, Reakirt, and Stickney. 8. This variety is very difficult to meet with in fine condition: Mr. | <ol style="list-style-type: none"> Seavey's being the best, next were those of Messrs. Brevoort, Jas. H. Taylor, Robert Hewitt, Jr., and Chas. Gschwend. 9. Henry Groh, vine and bars on edge. L. B. Smith, both varieties of lettered edge. Peter Gschwend, Jr., an excellent one with lettered edge, from the Mickley sale, more recently in E. J. Farmer's collection. |
|--|---|

Nos. 6, 12, and K. We could not do better in regard to these; but we propose, if they are improved, to have them photographed, and they can be pasted over those now on the plate.

The above named gentlemen we take occasion to note, as we happened to be familiar with their coins. There may be others who have some excellent specimens, but we were not made acquainted with them. Mr. Wm. S. Appleton's absence in Europe prevented us from being assisted by him, and enjoying an opportunity to see his pieces.

We would add a remark to the effect that the plate does not do the pieces full justice, and although they may appear very fine, still the pieces themselves must be seen to be better appreciated.

AUTOGRAPHS OF THE "SIGNERS".

(CONCLUDED.)

Southern Class.—The Maryland Signers are Samuel Chase, William Paca, Thomas Stone, and Charles Carroll.

CHASE is scarce, and a good A. L. S. is worth \$10. Small Money-Orders or Checks, are sometimes found, and in that shape it is worth about \$3.

PACA is very difficult to obtain in the form of good A. L. S., and a fine Letter is worth \$10 to \$12. Inferior specimens can be obtained without much trouble at from \$3 to \$5. There are two forms of signature, one with a large P (Paca), the other small (paca): the former is the more esteemed.

STONE is very scarce, and a good A. L. S. is worth \$20 to \$25.

CARROLL is common, though nearly all the Letters that are met with are of late dates, about 1820. \$3 to \$5 is the value of a good Letter.

The Virginia Signers are George Wythe, Richard Henry Lee, Thos. Jefferson, Benj. Harrison, Thos. Nelson, Jr., Francis Lightfoot Lee, and Carter Braxton.

WYTHE is very scarce, and a fine Letter is well worth \$15.

R. H. LEE is rather common, and good A. L. S. can be had for \$5 or \$6. L. S., as President of Congress, are worth about \$3.

JEFFERSON is common, though, as in the case of Carroll, most of his Letters that are met with are

of late date. \$4 is the value of good A. L. S. L. S. and D. S., as Secretary of State, may be valued at 75c. to \$1.50, according to condition.

HARRISON is of about equal rarity and value with Wythe. L. S., as Governor of Virginia, are worth about \$5.

NELSON is also scarce, and A. L. S. are worth \$10.

F. L. LEE is the rarest of the Virginia names, and a good A. L. S. is worth \$15 to \$20.

BRAXTON is of about equal scarcity and value with R. H. Lee.

The North Carolina Signers are William Hooper, Joseph Hewes, and John Penn.

They are all of great scarcity, and of equal value, about \$20 each.

The South Carolina Signers are Edward Rutledge, Thos. Lynch, Jr., Thos. Heyward, Jr., and Arthur Middleton.

RUTLEDGE is scarce, and good A. L. S. are worth \$12 to \$15. Law-Documents are sometimes found, and are worth from \$3 to \$6, according to size, &c.

LYNCH is the rarest name of the entire series, and is not to be had (excepting perhaps in two or three collections) in any other form than that of cut signatures. All the Lynches now in collections came originally from the late Mr. Tefft, of Savannah, and appear to be taken from books formerly in Lynch's library; and, unless a signature can be traced back as coming directly from him, its genuineness must be considered as being very questionable. It is impossible to place any valuation on this name.

HEYWARD is of extreme rarity, and a Letter may be valued at \$30. D. S., as Governor, are worth \$6 to \$8.

MIDDLETON is also very rare, and is generally found in the shape of small Orders, signed by him and also by John Rutledge and David Ramsay, and in that form it is worth \$10. An A. L. S. would bring \$30.

The Georgia Signers are Button Gwinnett, Lyman Hall, and George Walton.

GWINNETT is next to Lynch the rarest name of the series. With the exception of an L. S. in the possession of Mr. Mickley, all the specimens I have met with were D. S., and in very ordinary condition. Even in this form, however, it may be valued at \$40 to \$50.

LYNCH and GWINNETT are the two names, in obtaining which, persons making a set of Signers experience most difficulty; and their value may be said to depend, in a great measure, upon the anxiety of the collector to complete his set, and his consequent liberality.

HALL is also of great rarity, and a Letter is worth \$30 or more.

WALTON is more readily obtainable, though it is becoming scarce. An A. L. S. may be valued at \$15.

It will of course be understood that these estimates of the value of the different Signers are based upon the presumption of their being good, and in most cases *fine* specimens. Although some of them are worth the prices named *in any form*, inferior specimens of others can often be obtained at much less prices.

C. DE F. B.

TRANSACTIONS OF SOCIETIES.

AMERICAN NUMISMATIC AND ARCHÆOLOGICAL SOCIETY.

Regular meeting, March 11, 1869.—The President in the chair.

The following letter was read from Mr. R. W. Ogden, Corresponding Member, New Orleans :

NEW ORLEANS, Feb. 25, 1869.

PROF. ANTHON, *President, &c.* :

DEAR SIR:—I have noticed, in my studies of Numismatics, that it is generally the opinion, at the North, that no cents were coined in 1815; and although Dr. Dickeson in his very able work, p. 211, writes : "In this year, we are satisfied, there was no coinage of either cents or half cents, or even a pattern piece gotten up for either", &c., yet further on he says : "A few amateur collectors, however, boast of genuine specimens, and cite tests and proofs; but if the coins could tell their own history they would not impute their origin to the U. S. Mint. Those we have examined bearing the date of this year, are clearly alterations of the cent of 1813", &c.

If you will refer to page 204 of the Manual of Gold and Silver Coins, by Eckfeldt and Du Bois, published at the Assay Office of the Mint, 1842, you will read "No cents (except a few specimen pieces) in 1815 and 1823". (The compilers giving an account of the various coinages at the mint.)

Page 212, of Dr. Dickeson's work, a description is given of the cent of 1823, in which he states the coinage to have been 12,250, remarking : "This coinage is not acknowledged in the Mint Report".

Now, Mr. President, with all respect due to the opinion of Dr. Dickeson, I conscientiously believe I have in my collection a genuine cent of the United States Mint of 1815.

I began the collecting of Coins and Medals, as nearly as I can recollect, in or about 1829 or 1830; and, with all the

assiduity I possessed, could never find a cent of 1815. From the time above noted I have devoted much of my leisure to Numismatics, and presume I have made some progress, my collection now numbering some 2000 or 3000 pieces of various countries and nations. Judge of my gratification at meeting, in the hands of a gentleman here in New Orleans, some 5 or 6 years ago, a perfect specimen of a cent of 1815, of which, after long negotiation, I finally became the possessor. This gentleman is a friend of high character, formerly employed in the Louisiana Bank of this city; and his statement (which I have every reason to believe to be true) is that he procured this cent of 1815 in New York, in the year 1825, and that it had never left his possession until transferred to me.

Knowing the doubts that existed, I have had the cent examined by every engraver and die-sinker I could find. The result was in every case a full and decided opinion that the coin was a genuine one, struck from a U. S. Mint die, without any alteration. To my mind, and having examined the coin very closely, I have no doubt of the genuineness of this coin; and could I, by any means, forward it to the society, would be happy to have them examine it. As for the coin having been altered from the issue of 1813, the figures prove it not to be the case, as the position of the figure 3 could not form such a perfect figure 5, the angles being entirely different.

As a proof of what I assert, I forward a copy of a certificate kindly furnished by S. Schmidt, Esq., Manager of the American Bank Note Company, who has been a die-sinker and medal engraver for over 40 years.

"NEW ORLEANS, Feb. 24, 1869.

R. W. OGDEN, Esq.

DEAR SIR:—I have, at your request, examined very minutely the cent of 1815, and without hesitation I pronounce it a genuine coin, without any alteration, and struck from an original die made in, or for the United States Mint.

Yours truly,
S. SCHMIDT,
Manager of Am. B. Note Company, and die-sinker of forty years' standing."

This authority is sufficient to convince me that cents *were* coined in 1815, and that I possess one.

If you would like me to send on by mail the original certificate of Mr. Schmidt, I can do so, although he must be well known in your city, at the office of the American Bank Note Company.

Your most obedient serv't.,
R. W. OGDEN.*

Mr. Betts presented a handsome ballot-box.

The President nominated, as Resident Member, Mr. Robt. L. Stuart. Laid over, in accordance with the By-Law.

Mr. Wood exhibited a number of fine medals, chiefly American.

JAMES OLIVER, *Recording Secretary*.

Regular Meeting, March 25, 1869.—The President in the chair.

The ANNUAL ELECTION was held, with the following result:

President, Charles E. Anthon, LL.D.; First Vice-President, Benjamin Betts; Second Vice-President, Wm. B. Dick; Corresponding Secretary, John A. Nexsen; Recording Secretary, J. Muhlenberg Bailey; Treasurer, J. N. T. Levick; Curator, Edward Groh; Librarian, Isaac F. Wood.

Mr. Robert L. Stuart was elected a Resident Member.

J. Henry Applegate, Jr., Corresponding Member at San Francisco, sent a donation of two large engravings of that place—the first as "Yerba Buena" in 1837, the second as it appears to-day.

A Cent of 1815, belonging to Mr. R. W. Ogden, of New Orleans, which had been thought to disprove the correctness of the belief that no such piece exists, was pronounced by the experts present to be an alteration from some other date.

The usual variety of interesting numismatic specimens was offered for examination. Mr. Wood exhibited a number of fine American Medals, including the rare Alexander Hamilton by Fürst, with the United States Treasury, Phil., on the reverse, and the legend "To Public Credit, 1795"; also, the "Baptism of the King of Rome", by Andrieu, and the "Singer's Curse", after Uhland, by K. Müller.

Mr. Nexsen exhibited twenty-two "first brass" Roman Emperors, all fine, and some, as Didius Julianus and Pertinax, very rare; also, a Medal on the death of Catherine de Medici, 1589, with others illustrative of French history.

Professor Anthon exhibited a fine gold "Angel" of Henry VII., and four siege pieces struck from the plate of the citizens of beleaguered towns during the Dutch War of Independence against the Spaniards. They were of Middelburg, 1572; Leyden, 1574; Amsterdam, 1578; and Breda, 1625. That of Amsterdam, nearly equivalent intrinsically to our dollar, was coined by the people from the great silver statue of St. Nicholas, of the size of life, in the church of that name. Calling attention to the fact that numismatists have hitherto overlooked the coins of Hesse, though so intimately connected with the history of our Revolution, he exhibited a "species-dollar" of 1766, "star-dollars" of 1776 and 1778, and a half "star-dollar" of 1776, all bearing the bust of Frederic II., the "soul-seller," who made three millions of pounds by hiring out his subjects to fight England's quarrel in America.

J. MUHLENBERG BAILEY, *Recording Secretary, pro tem.*

* Mr. Ogden was so obliging as subsequently to forward the piece in which he was so much interested; and it was exhibited at the meeting which followed this.

BOSTON NUMISMATIC SOCIETY.

April Meeting.—A regular meeting of this society was held on the 1st. The President, Mr. Colburn, read a paper on the Pine-tree money of 1650, the genuine character of which is in doubt.

Mr. G. W. Pratt exhibited a series of about one hundred gold coins, among which were a five-guinea piece of William and Mary, 1692, one of William III., 1701, one of George II., 1731, and one of George III., 1787, also a two-guinea piece of William and Mary, 1694, one of William III., 1701, one of George II., 1733, in brilliant condition, one with St. George and the dragon on the reverse, 1823, and two of George IV., proof, 1825 and 1826; a twenty-shilling piece in gold of Oliver Cromwell, in proof condition, 1656; a Washington funeral medal, in fine condition; a Franklin "Mind Your Business" cent, in gold; a Franco-American piece in gold, 1796; a Mexican doubloon, proof, 1859; a "double Joe" of 1726, in fine condition; an Angel of Henry VI. Also seven Victoria war medals, in silver, given for service in India, the Peninsula, and the Crimea.

Dr. S. A. Green read a paper on the origin of the national motto, *E pluribus unum*, and its first use on the coinage. The legend of the New York "doubloon", as well as of one of the New York coppers, struck in 1787, is *unum e pluribus*; and of the "Immunis Columbia" copper, struck the same year, it is *e pluribus unum*. On the New Jersey copper of 1786, and the Kentucky copper of 1791, the legend is *e pluribus unum*; and on one of the varieties of the Washington cent of 1791, *unum e pluribus* is seen in the scroll on the reverse. The motto appears for the first time on the national coinage in 1796, on the quarter-eagle, and in the following year on the eagle and the dime. In 1798, it appears on the silver dollar.

SAMUEL A. GREEN, *Acting Secretary*.

ESSEX COUNTY ANTIQUARIAN AND NUMISMATIC SOCIETY.

NEWARK, N. J., April 30, 1869.

DR. CHAS. E. ANTHON, *Editor*:

DEAR SIR:—A few gentlemen of this city, interested in antiquarian researches and the collection of books and coins, met together on Monday evening, March 29, and formed a union; launching themselves upon the community under the ambitious name of the "Essex County Antiquarian and Numismatic Society," which society is hereafter to make itself famous through the pursuits of the various members as connected with the "ologies" named in the title. The Officers elected were as follows: Ferdinand I. Illsley, President; John Sherman, Vice-President; J. Woods Poinier, Jr., Secretary; Jos. Lelarge, Treasurer.

Thinking a notice of our action would not be unsuitable for publication in your JOURNAL, the Society ordered a report of the same transmitted to you, and would be glad of a recognition by the ancient and honorable body of savans which the JOURNAL represents.

Very truly, etc.,

J. WOODS POINIER, JR., *Secretary*.

MASON & CO.'S SECOND PHILADELPHIA COIN SALE.

COLLECTION OF E. J. FARMER, ESQ., OF CLEVELAND, OHIO.

No. 100 WILLIAM STREET, NEW YORK, 27th April, 1869.

MY DEAR SIR:—In accordance with my promise, I now send you an account of the prices of the important pieces of the sale in Philadelphia, on the 13th and 14th inst.:

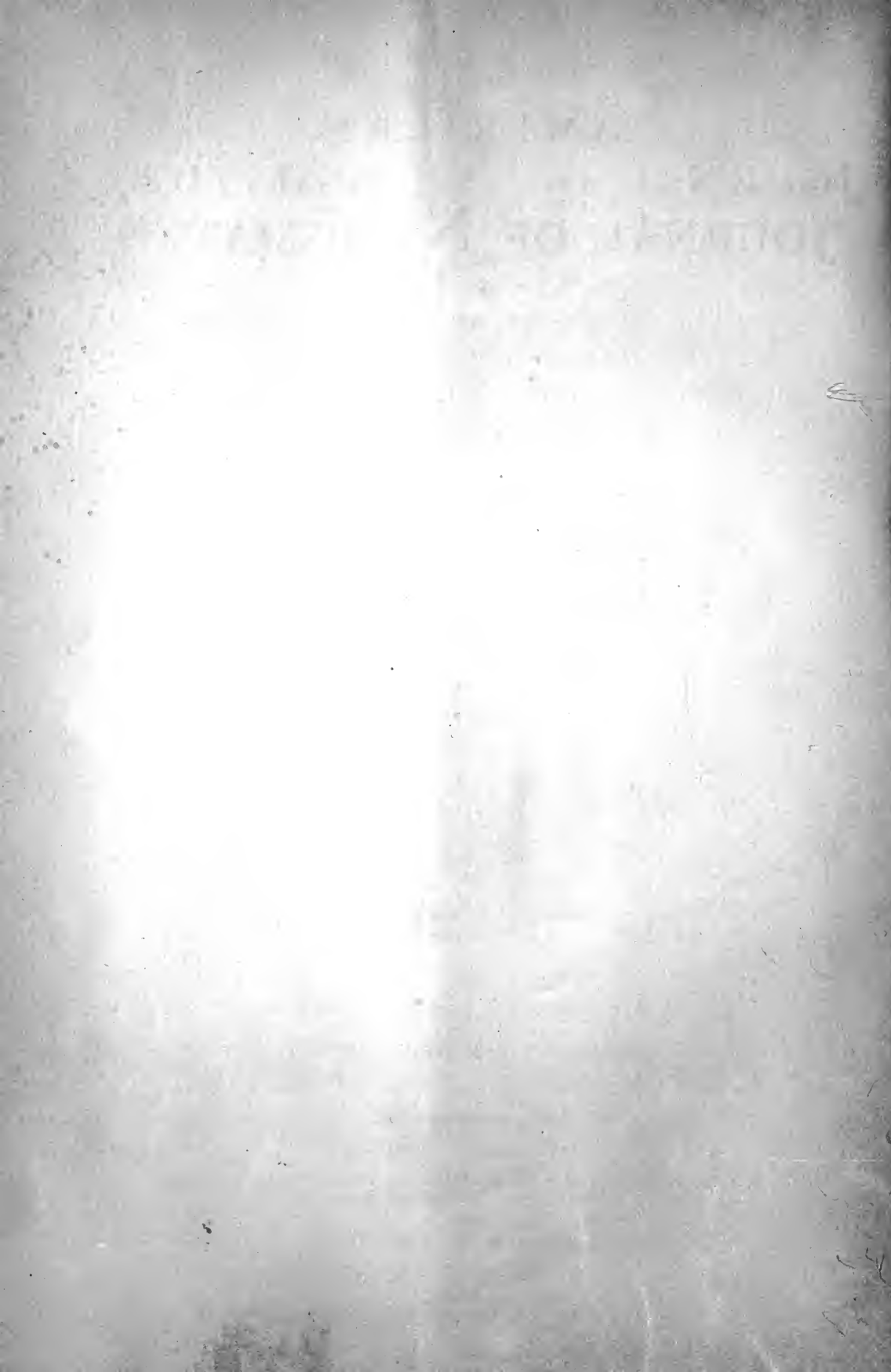
1794. Dollar.....	\$41 00	1793. Wreath Cent.....	\$19 00	1838. Silver Pattern Half Dollar,	
1798. Small Eagle.....	5 00	1794. Cent.....	4 25	Spread Eagle, fine proof.....	\$13 00
1839. Dollar, not proof.....	14 00	1797. ".....	6 00	The Roman Family Coins averaged	
1851. ".....	12 00	1805. ".....	3 62	considerably over \$1 each, Imperial,	
1852. " very poor.....	10 00	1796. Half Cent.....	11 25	also, \$1.10 each.	
1796. Half Dollar.....	100 00	Oak Tree Shilling.....	5 00	Messina Tetradrachm.....	4 00
1804. Quarter Dollar.....	3 50	Annapolis Shilling.....	4 50	Antiochus 1st.....	7 00
1824. ".....	6 25	Rosa Americana Penny.....	8 50	Antiochus 8th.....	8 00
1796. Dime.....	8 50	" Ameri Farthing.....	11 00	Tralles.....	6 00
1797. " 13 stars.....	5 00	Mass. Half Cent, 1787.....	4 75	Tyre.....	7 50
1804. " very poor.....	6 00	Washington Small Eagle Cent.....	18 00	Macedonia.....	5 00
1846. ".....	3 00	1836. Pattern Gold Dollar.....	11 00	Black Walnut Case.....	23 00
1796. Half Dime.....	3 00	1849. Engraved ".....	13 00	Eckfeldt & Dubois Manual.....	14 00
1803. ".....	3 00	1852. Ring.....	13 00	Bronzed Medal General Mead.....	21 00

1, 3, 5 Cent Patterns, 1868, \$3.75 each; 1, 3, 5 Cents, 1869, \$2.75 each; John Adams Presidential Medal, Copper, \$10; Annapolis Three-pence, \$10.

Yours, faithfully,

EDWARD COGAN,

To DR. CHARLES E. ANTHON, &c.



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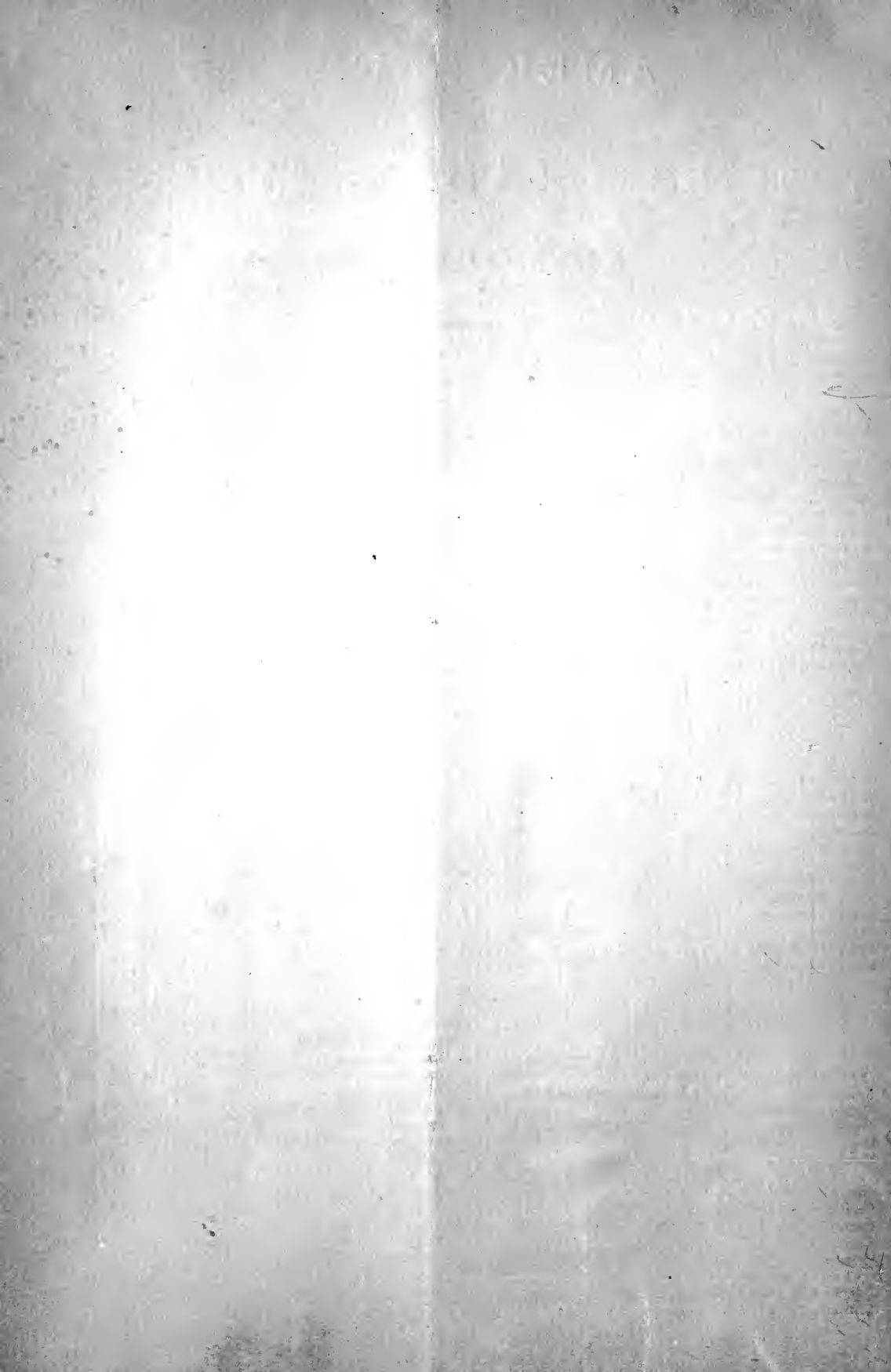
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No. 1.

REVIEW.

COINS, TOKENS AND MEDALS OF THE DOMINION OF CANADA; by Alfred Sandham, Life Member of the Numismatic and Antiquarian Society of Montreal, Corresponding Member Amer. and Arch. Society of New York. Illustrated with 150 Fac-Similes of Coins, Medals, &c. Montreal: Daniel Rose, Printer to the N. & A. S., 431 Notre Dame Street. 1869. Small 8vo; pp. 72.

We hail with unfeigned pleasure the birth of this firstling of Canadian Numismatology, and congratulate our right worthy brother of Montreal on the final advent of the offspring with which his brain has so long been travailing. There is a sure, though, it may be, not very magnificent or extensive species of immortality secured by a work like this to its author. His fame is like that of the first colonist of a new territory. Whatever those who come after him may accomplish, his labors will always be recognized as the groundwork of a structure interesting to those whom it may concern. He is entitled, indeed, to incorporate thenceforward into his own production all the additions and improvements which unfriendly criticism no less than friendly aid may furnish; and, perfecting the result through successive issues from the press, he leaves to a little circle for all future time the reputation of a *Virtuoso*, not a valiant man necessarily, as in the Roman sense, nor yet a virtuous man necessarily, as in the Italian, but in plain English, one of refined tastes, and cravings not vulgar.

To describe satisfactorily any Canadian piece, either for a public sale or a private cabinet, it will henceforth suffice to refer to "Sandham" by the Title and Number under which the piece appears. We expect that every important field in American Numismatics will ultimately be marked out in this way; and our own JOURNAL has contributed its share to this desirable end. Mr. Groh's Catalogue of "Copperheads"; Mr. Appleton's Catalogues, the one of Revolutionary Peace Medals, the other of Vernon Medals; and Mr. Levick's recent Table of the Cents of 1793—all of which have appeared in our publication, and which are to be followed by others equally valuable—suggest a simple reference as the readiest and most accurate method of denoting any specimen of either series.

Too much praise cannot be awarded to Mr. Sandham for the antiquarian zeal which impelled him to undertake this work; for the patriotism which ought undoubtedly to be recognized as an element in his purpose; for the industry and care with which he has carried it into effect; and finally for the artistic skill, which, devoted by the author, as an amateur, to the illustration of the book, has enabled him to furnish it at a cost quite wonderful for its cheapness, though, we fear, far from remunerative to him. A Dollar, Currency, is certainly a price which few collectors who own any Canadian coins will grudge to pay for a treatise, of which one natural effect is very greatly to increase the value of their property.

We are however too well acquainted with Mr. Sandham to suppose that anything like indiscriminate laudation will be at all gratifying to him; and we intend to pay him the highest compliment in our power, by carefully pointing out the deficiencies which we think that we have discovered in his work, and the errors which, though trifling, yet mar the perfection of this edition. A second will unquestionably soon be called for, and for its preparation our author will in his judgment cull from our remarks and those of other friends. As a safeguard against the awkward accident of making a blunder one's self while attempting to correct a fancied mistake, we have fortunately received abundant aid from Mr. Edward Groh, whose cabinet in respect to Canadian coins surpasses any other in the city of New York, while his closeness of observation and accuracy of description are well known to the fraternity. With the assistance of his manuscript remarks, and with our own collection at hand, which in the Canadian department is by no means inconsiderable, we accordingly proceed to criticise.

NEWFOUNDLAND. No. 5. The wreath on the reverse of the Cent is said to be composed "of oak, &c." As the maple, mayflower, and other plants on the northern coinage are characteristic of the climate and soil, we would like to know what the object designated by "&c." really is. It resembles the *Sarracenia*, or "Water-Pitcher".

NOVA SCOTIA. No. 8. Mr. Groh remarks two Varieties; and, on referring to our cabinet, we find that, among the differences, the left-hand point of Britannia's trident passes in one beyond the foot of the I, in the other does not reach it.—No. 16. Mr. Groh notes three Varieties of the Penny of 1832, and two of the Halfpenny of the same year.—No. 18. On the same authority, there are two Varieties of the Halfpenny of 1840. For the sake of clearness, each of the Varieties mentioned by Mr. Sandham should have had its own number. It is hardly judicious to place three (No. 16), and again seven (No. 18), under one head, giving us no fewer than twelve different pieces under Nos. 15, 16, 17, 18. Besides, we have our doubts, which we express with modesty, as to the existence of the old style Penny and Halfpenny of 1856.—No. 19. We have four specimens of the Mayflower Penny of 1856, and find beneath the head of Victoria on two of them the initials I. C. W., constituting a Variety.

CANADA. Of No. 8, Mr. Groh has two Varieties; of No. 11, three. The author's account in regard to the obverse of the latter that its design, "Two Angels holding a wreath over an urn placed on a pedestal, inscribed, 'FELL OCT. 13, 1812'", "was taken from the original monument" blown up by Lett, is not very clear, and appears to us to be incorrect. The original monument was a lofty column, which, it is true, may have borne such a device.—Of No. 15 there is a plain, as well as a milled, edge.—No. 18. Mr. Groh has two varieties of the two-barred, as well as two of the one-barred, plough.—No. [2] 5. Legend COMMERCIAL CHANGE omitted; but these Upper Canada Sloop-Tokens are in general very well described and arranged.—No. 31. The four Varieties of the Habitant Halfpenny might better have been placed under separate numbers, had not the author evidently economized space and his readers' scrip.—No. 32 occurs in brass as well as in copper.—No. 34. For the inscription on the Molson token, namely UN | SOU, divided by a cask. "On either sides, 'UN SOU'" is not very neat; and there are also scroll-work and ornaments of which no notice is given.—No. 35. "Obv. same as 25" should be "same as rev. of 25." Mr. Groh has two Varieties of this piece.

We now pass to Mr. Sandham's treatment of the "Un Sou Series", Nos. 38-79. It is the strongest and most valuable feature of the book, and the author deserves high credit for the skill and care which he has here exhibited. With its aid we analyzed and arranged our own (31) Varieties, and for the first time completely enjoyed their possession, by perceiving exactly what we owned and what we lacked. The system adopted in explaining the obverses is perfect. The succession of roses, buds, rose-leaves, shamrocks, blades and heads of wheat, thistle-heads, thistle-leaves, and maple-leaves, is easily comprehended by an effort similar to, and not greater than, that by which a lady masters the scheme of her worsted-work. Nos. 41 and 56 may appear to be identical, but Mr. Sandham states, in a letter to Mr. Groh, that the bouquet in 41 is close, while in 56 it is open, and the ribbon in the reverse of 41 is much heavier than in 56. We do not believe however (and it is hardly in the nature of the case) that this initial classification exhausts all the combinations of obverse and reverse. We have before us, for instance, 40 with the precise reverse of 39, 51 with the precise reverse of 49, 71 with the same, and 73 with the reverse of 66 (edge plain); and Mr. Groh has not only these but also 67 with reverse 69, besides other Varieties not mentioned in the book. Looking on the present edition as a first draught merely, we repeat our call for a second one in due time, and would suggest, beside the thorough revision which is desirable, the propriety of tabulating therein the Varieties of the Sou as an adjunct to their description. We trust that our remarks will be taken in good part. Advice from friends will of course be ever welcome to the compiler of a *catalogue raisonné*. On the one hand, he may profit by it; on the other, they cannot even if they would, detract from his fame. They help to build up his literary house, and claim no merit for a favor which they in turn expect when they may need it. *Facile est inventis addere*; let all who are able therefore add their mites to this treasury. And to Mr. Printer we would observe that "Boquet", as he uniformly spells it, savors not of *Ville Marie, ci-devant* town of *Nouvelle France*; that his Latin, in the legends of the Medals more particularly, is often lame; and his English, as to orthography and punctuation, sometimes blind. But we must reserve a little space to notice the remainder of the work.

On page 38, Varieties "1844", "1852", "1854", and "1857" should have, as we think, each a number.—No. 90. After 26, we should read "omitting BAS."—No. 91. Instead of 26 we should read "31, omitting BAS."—No. 92. Word REGINA omitted in the legend.—No. 93. For 89 read 92. Our good Sandham must have "noddod" over this page.

To complete the list of Canada pieces up to the present moment we are able to add a No. 96. It is a Store-card, specimens of which have recently been sent by our author to several friends in New York. The following is its description: BRASS, 15. Head of Victoria, filleted, undraped, to left; Legend: JEWELLER & R. SHARPLEY, WATCHMAKER.; beneath head, on third of a circle, NOTRE DAME ST. Reverse, Inscription in 9 lines: IMPORTER | OF | SILVER-WARE | CLOCKS | GASOLIERS | BRONZES | CABINET-WARE | GLASS-WARE | &C. &C. &C. Edge milled.

Under the head "MISCELLANEOUS", Mr. Sandham observes, in the letter already mentioned as

written to Mr. Groh, who possesses an *unclipped* proof of No. 16: "Your specimen is not clipped, and is a proof. The latter statement accounts for its not being clipped. The toll for a Calèche (which was used as a pleasure-conveyance) was higher than that imposed on the Charrette (commonly used to convey produce to the city); and, to prevent the tickets from being used for other than the proper vehicle, all checks for Charrettes were clipped before issuing them to the toll-collector". But this view is controverted by the fact that Mr. Groh possesses a "Calèche" which is also clipped.

Under the head "DOUBTFUL", many Varieties might be added to those enumerated, and perhaps some Species; but the author, in the communication already cited, remarks: "I did not attempt to describe all the coins met with in Canada, but merely those in ordinary circulation. Were I to treat of all which turn up in the way of small change, I should have to call my book 'The Coins of the World', and not of Canada".

A few words, in conclusion, on the Canadian MEDALS. We cannot regard No. 1 as "very rare", seeing that re-struck impressions at least may be obtained to order, from the Musée Monétaire in Paris, where the dies are preserved. In the same institution are dies, from which impressions may also be ordered, of a Medal on the Foundation of Louisbourg, omitted in our work. The King and the Regent appear on the obverse; on the reverse is a view of the fort surrounded by vessels; legend, LUDOVICOBURGUM FUNDATUM ET MUNITUM; exergue, M.DCC.XX. Another pair of dies relating to the peace of 1763, kept in the same place, furnishes a medal which might, not improperly, be included in the Canadian series. We are rather proud of possessing Nos. 2 and 5 in *silver*, and doubt whether they can be matched in Canada or the United States. Mr. Sandham, by the way, almost always neglects to mention the *material* of his Medals. Finally, in regard to the Powell Marriage Medal, No. 38, we are informed that an impression in copper brought \$7 at the recent sale in Philadelphia. This fact testifies to an amount of interest in Canadian numismatics which, enhanced as it must be by the production before us, promises its author his best reward, in tending to increased intercourse and friendliness between men of culture in the Dominion and the Republic. "*Irascatur qui volet;*" let us have Peace!

NUMISMATICS IN NATURAL HISTORY.

SECOND ARTICLE.

Having in our last December number introduced this subject to our readers, we were much pleased to find a paper entitled "Shell-Money", by R. E. C. Stearns, in the "American Naturalist" for March, issued monthly at Salem, Mass., by the Peabody Academy of Science. This publication is one a little younger than our own, and characterized by a similar endeavor to popularize scientific knowledge and make it recreative. It is a periodical which deserves the highest commendation for elegance and accuracy, both of matter and form, and we heartily recommend it to lovers of Nature, on these accounts as well as for the general tone which we have ascribed to it. What a vast amount of vicious, and semi-vicious, amusement will have been thrust out, when such magazines shall become numerous, widely contributed to, and liberally supported!

Mr. Stearns begins his essay with the following excellent remarks:

"To the numismatist the love of money is not fraught with evil; his love is not the worship of Mammon or the miser's greed, but rather the ardor of the philosopher or the enthusiasm of the naturalist; he glorifies his coins, not for their commercial value, but for their antiquity or historical associations. As he ponders over his collection, a panorama of past centuries unrolls before him; he sees a long procession of great events, the rise and fall of nations, and of men whose emblems and effigies, embossed upon their money, have outlived the national life. More eloquent than written history are these speechless coins. Though silent, they tell of epochs in the lives of the nations they represent, and of eras in the history of the human race."

At the time when the Iroquois, or Five Nations of our own State, were crushed between the upper and the nether millstone of French and English rivalry, they had planted three germs of what might have proved, had they remained unmolested, a unique copper-colored civilization. These were: Federal Union, Parliamentary Eloquence, and a Circulating Medium. It is not unlikely, when we consider the abundance of our native copper, that the last of these three would easily have developed itself into shapes like the Roman As and its multiples, one of which, the *Quadrussis*, or four-pound-piece, bears the Ox or *pecus*, whence may have originated *pecunia*, and all its English derivatives. In that case the Iroquois money would have borne the figure of a shell, like some coins of Tarentum, which, though hardly for a similar reason, exhibit our familiar bivalve, the scallop.

On the whole subject of Shell-Money Mr. Stearns is very instructive, informing us, among other facts, that our aboriginal fellow-citizens of Alaska use "Dentalia" in this way. After speaking of the "money cowry", *Cypræa moneta*, a native of the Pacific Ocean, the Indian Ocean, and other Eastern seas, and extensively imported into England to be used in the Guinea trade, he concludes thus: "The money of the wild tribes of America, Africa and Asia, one may look for in vain in the drawers of the coin collector. It must be sought for in the museums of natural history, or the

cabinet of the conchologist." But why should not the numismatist reserve a corner for these interesting half-brethren of his *protégées*?

In the May number of the "Naturalist", the mere advertisements of which, by the way, are full of desirable information, we find an attractive article entitled "The Flowers of Early Spring", by Rev. J. W. Chickering, Jr. Here too we observe a connection with Numismatics in the account of the *Epigæa Repens*, the plant which appears on the Nova Scotia coppers of 1856. After mentioning the "Skunk Cabbage" as our floral herald, the writer proceeds:

"In very pleasing contrast comes next *Epigæa Repens*, or as it is sometimes misnamed, Trailing Arbutus, better and more appropriately known throughout New England as the Mayflower. This, among the very earliest, is also the choicest gift that Flora has in this latitude to offer us, alike for its beauty of form and color, its delicious fragrance, and its charming habit of peeping out, almost from the edge of the retreating snow-drifts. To find the first bunch of Mayflowers is the ambition of many a boy and girl, as well as not a few children of larger growth. The finest specimens ever seen by the writer were from a mountain in Camden, Maine. It has also been used as a medicinal agent, but with no better nor worse results than many others. It is a true wild flower, resisting all attempts at domestication".

The last remark is incorrect, since in "The Ornamental Flower Garden", by Lindley, Sweet, Don, &c., London, 1854, Vol. II., No. 121, we find appended to a colored engraving of the plant, *var. Rubicunda*, directions for its cultivation. We there read: "This very beautiful variety of *Epigæa* was raised by Mr. Milne, nurseryman of Stoke Newington in 1836, and the accompanying drawing was made from Mr. Milne's plants. It flowers in March. The flowers are considerably larger than those of the white variety, and are of a rich pink. It is an abundant flowerer, and few plants are more worthy of a place in the flower-garden".

This cannot, of course, be the "Mayflower" of the "Pilgrim Fathers"; and we doubt whether the name, as used by them, was anything more than a generic and indefinite one.

TRANSACTIONS OF SOCIETIES.

AMERICAN NUMISMATIC AND ARCHÆOLOGICAL SOCIETY.

Regular Meeting, April 8th, 1869.—The President in the chair.

In accordance with the By-law, the President delivered his Annual Address, as follows:

Gentlemen of the American Numismatic and Archaeological Society:—In entering on the duties of the office to which I have, by your favor, been elected for a second annual term, it becomes my duty to address you in a few inaugural remarks.

I have first to thank you for the testimony which your selection bears to whatever zeal or ability I have been able to exhibit in directing, as far as my functions extended, the researches and proceedings of the Society during the past year. That I have realized to any great degree the intentions and anticipations which I held out to you from this chair a twelvemonth since, I am far from asserting. My endeavors, nevertheless, have, as far as they have been made at all, been exerted in the direction then indicated. Among the rest, I have kept continually urging friends and even strangers, whom I thought likely to render better service to the Association in this position of President, to assume its responsibilities. But in vain; and rather than that you should be inconvenienced through my refusal of this office, I have consented once more to fill it, and shall attempt to exercise it with more success than hitherto—particularly in regard to obtaining a more efficient successor.

The Society still lives! and where the chief subject of investigation is such as ours, Numismatics, the mere fact of its living still is no small thing. The minutest diamond is still a diamond and superior to every other stone, and in like manner, the taste for our science is of so bright and pure a nature, that if it but exist in one small flame or spark, it maintains its own peculiar and eminent characteristics. This being so, it is strange that the votaries of Numismatics are not more numerous. A pursuit which concentrates into one focus History, Art, both Mechanical and Æsthetic, Geography, Finance, and interesting and attractive details from a hundred other sources, can only be neglected where there is a total ignorance of its nature. Among those who, by education or profession, are well qualified to appreciate the various aspects in which Numismatics are so fascinating, there prevails, moreover, a false impression in regard to the excessive costliness of specimens. As I was exhibiting a few days ago to one of our foremost painters what I consider some of the chief artistic gems of my little cabinet, and was dilating on the exquisite design and workmanship of a large silver medal of Henry II. (King of France, 1547-1559), as the work, probably of some great Franco-Italian artist of the "renaissance." I spoke of the facility with which persons of moderate means could bring together in this form genuine masterpieces such as many a millionaire's gallery of pictures or statues cannot boast. He was surprised, and said that he supposed that particular medal must have cost me an immense sum. But his astonishment was increased when he learned that it had been obtained for just thirteen dollars, of which the mere intrinsic value of the metal covered at least one-third. The extraordinary prices paid for some rare or unique pieces, such as the dollar of 1804 or the Baltimore penny, coins of no artistic or historic value in themselves, going the rounds of the newspapers as they do from time to time, contribute powerfully to this erroneous impression. Numismatists have continual occasion to notice, also, how the possessor of one choice piece is prone to consider it as unmet with by any one before it came under his observation, whereas it may be a stock article with collectors and the trade. I once greatly mortified a visitor who assured me that he possessed a gold double ducat of Ferdinand and Isabella, casually discovered in Spain, and certainly worth \$700 as a curiosity, by informing him that I had just imported one from a foreign dealer's catalogue at \$15.

In accordance with the wish of the Society, and the strong support which the communications of our friends in many different quarters lead us to expect, our JOURNAL will be continued for another year. It is well known to all the Members that this enterprise, far from being a lucrative one, is not even remunerative. In fact, the entire resources of the Society, as derived from its annual dues, have to be devoted to defraying the deficit which the lack of requisite support from subscribers entails. Yet we are disposed to persevere in the experiment till complete success or failure shall have been fairly met with. There are many arguments to advance in favor of making a publication recurring, like ours, at brief intervals, the most prominent feature in the existence of a scientific or artistic association. It is a novel idea, but may prove to be a thoroughly practical one, and may save our Society from degenerating into torpor and inefficiency, as almost all such bodies in the United States have sooner or later done. It is true that the JOURNAL deters our members from attending the ordinary meetings, since the cream of the proceedings is always placed before them in its pages, while by the expense in which we are involved through publishing it, we are cut off from any hope of possessing a permanent hall or apartment of our own to which to resort, whenever so inclined, as a centre of intercourse, and a repository for our collections. On the other hand, however, the JOURNAL tends to maintain a healthy circulation of intelligence, and a spirit of active research. It brings our distant friends into close communion with us, and gives us at home and abroad a reputation and influence, desirable in themselves, and such as we are continually stimulated to maintain and, if possible, augment.

With these brief observations, I assume the chair for the second year, and urge you to co-operate with me in striving to render this second period more satisfactory and prosperous than the first, and more conducive to the interests of our Association and its pursuits.

The President then appointed the following Standing Committees :

American Coins and Medals.
Messrs. J. CARSON BREVOORT, MACKENZIE, HEWITT.
Foreign Coins and Medals.
Messrs. J. A. NEXSEN, OLIVER, DEFENDORF.
American Archaeology.
Messrs. DANIEL PARISH, JR., WOOD, BAILEY.
Foreign Archaeology.
Rev. WM. WOOD SEYMOUR, Messrs. DEFENDORF, H. GROH.

Library and Transactions.
Messrs. ISAAC F. WOOD, PARISH, DICK.
Autographs and Manuscripts.
Messrs. C. DE F. BURNS, TEN EYCK, HANNA.
Paper Money.
Messrs. E. GROH, OLIVER, HOMER.
Finances.
Messrs. J. N. T. LEVICK, NEXSEN, PARISH.

Mr. Edward Cogan presented the Society with a set of his Washington Cards, size 20, three in copper, and two in silver, one of the copper pieces being of extra thickness. Mr. Applegate, of San Francisco, presented specimens of Hong-Kong money, consisting of the 20 and 10 Cent Piece in silver, and the Cent and Mil in copper. Mr. Alfred Sandham, of Montreal, presented a Catalogue of the Sale of Mr. J. L. Bronsdon's Collection, Montreal, April 8th, and an impression in wax of the Great Seal of Upper Canada.

The following resolution was offered by Mr. Wood, and unanimously adopted :

Inasmuch as our venerable fellow-citizen and Honorary Member, David T. Valentine, has been removed by death, after a career of distinguished usefulness : Therefore

Resolved, That we, as a Society, hereby record our sense of the loss, as that of a faithful public servant, a diligent compiler of our chief city's local history, and one to whom future antiquarians will owe no little thanks for the material collected in his well-known series of Manuals.

On motion of Mr. Levick the title of the JOURNAL was changed to "American Journal of Numismatics, and Bulletin of American Numismatic and Archæological Societies."

On motion of Mr. Parish the Editorial Committee of the JOURNAL for the ensuing year was made to consist of Messrs. Anthon, Levick, and Wood.

BENJAMIN BETTS, *Recording Secretary, pro tem.*

Regular Meeting, April 22d, 1869.—The President in the chair.

Mr. Wood made a donation of impressions, in copper and white metal, of his Medal commemorating the visit of President Andrew Johnson to the city of New York in the summer of 1866. Mr. Mackenzie presented 19 U. S. Half Cents of different dates. A Catalogue was received, by mail, of the remarkable Collection of Roman Coins belonging to M. J. Gréau, to be sold in Paris, May 19, and the following days. It comprises about 5,000 lots, described by Henri Cohen, the distinguished numismatic author. During forty years M. Gréau has been engaged in the formation of this cabinet, laying under contribution the most celebrated collections recently sold in France and England. It exhibits accordingly "*les conservations les plus merveilleuses et les patines les plus séduisantes*", while the catalogue is illustrated with seven plates by M. Dardel, whom M. Cohen compliments as the most skilful numismatic draughtsman and engraver in France.

Mr. Betts laid before the Society a project for the creation of a Numismatic Library through the establishment of a fund to be commenced by the subscription of \$500 in ten shares of \$50 each, the interest of the fund to be devoted to the purchase of expensive numismatic works to be accessible to all members of the society. This proposition met with great favor and was reserved for serious consideration.

The President nominated Mr. Frederic J. De Peyster as Resident Member. Under suspension of the By-laws, he was unanimously elected.

Mr. Levick nominated Mr. S. S. Crosby, of Boston, as Corresponding Member, and he was unanimously elected *viva voce*.

J. MUHLENBERG BAILEY, *Recording Secretary.*

NEW ENGLAND NUMISMATIC AND ARCHÆOLOGICAL SOCIETY.

The regular meeting of the Society was held on Thursday evening, April 15th, 1869. Vice-President Crosby in the chair.

Donations were received from A. Sandham, Esq., of Montreal, consisting of his recently published work on the Coins of Canada, and an ancient map of the town of Boston, showing its condition in the year 1771, for which the thanks of the Society were voted.

The Librarian showed a Catalogue of the Books, Pamphlets, &c., contained in the Library of the Society, and gave a report of its condition, which was very satisfactory and was accepted.

There were exhibited a pair of antique Shoe-Buckles, very brilliant, such as were worn in the last century, which descended from a member of the "Governor Dudley" family; a proof Cent of 1816; one of 1842, perfectly uncirculated, and four varieties of the 1793 Half Cent.

The meeting then adjourned.

DUDLEY R. CHILD, *Recording Secretary.*

BOSTON NUMISMATIC SOCIETY.

May 6th, 1869. The stated monthly meeting was held this day, at four o'clock in the afternoon.

The President, Mr. Colburn, read a letter from the Secretary, William S. Appleton, dated Calcutta, March 14th, giving an account of his visit to the various cities of India, and a brief statement of the coins collected by him, among which were the nearly complete series of the gold Mohurs and Rupees of the last 300 years, as well as several of the Kings of Oude. At Lahore he obtained a number of the early coins, Bactrian and Indo-Scythian, among which is a very good gold one, with the king standing by the fire altar. At Calcutta he collected quite a variety, and among them was a curious gold one, about which he knew nothing. At Bombay he visited the Museum of the Asiatic Society, and saw the collection of Indian coins.

Mr. Willard C. Vose was unanimously elected a Resident Member.

SAMUEL A. GREEN, *Acting Secretary*.

RHODE ISLAND NUMISMATIC ASSOCIATION.

PROVIDENCE, *May*, 19, 1869.

PROF. CHAS. E. ANTHON:

DEAR SIR: At the request of our President and Chairman of the Executive Committee, I take this opportunity of informing you that the vote by which the affairs of the Rhode Island Numismatic Association were placed in the hands of the Executive Committee has been rescinded, and the past officers have resumed their position. We are now on the onward track in the way of Numismatic information. Mr. Richard Winsor at our last meeting exhibited a complete set of American Half Dollars, and other American coins. There were also 7 varieties of the Cent of 1793 exhibited, and other coins of more or less interest.

We should be happy to receive a few lines at any and all times from you.

Respectfully yours,

For the Executive Committee R. I. N. A.

CHARLES GORTON.

FIRE DEPARTMENT MEDAL.

Mr. James Gordon Bennett, whose country-seat at Fort Washington was lately saved from total destruction by the arduous exertions of the several fire companies which came at the alarm, has, according to the daily papers, placed a fund of fifteen hundred dollars in the hands of the Department Commissioners for the purpose of founding a medal of award. Five hundred dollars will be paid to Tiffany & Co., it is said, for the dies alone, and the balance invested, the interest to be annually devoted to the striking of a gold medal for the most meritorious member of the department. What the designs are to be we have not yet learned. It is to be hoped, however, that this will be a bona fide medal and not another elegant but absurd misnomer, as in the case of the Peabody memorial by Starr and Marcus. We protest, on general principles, against the custom of giving these things into the hands of jewelers, silverware dealers, etc. Employing some of the best artists *in their line* in the country, the temptation is exceedingly strong, to produce an unique and striking specimen of carving and chasing. The real idea of a medal, as a more or less universal and popular as well as enduring memento of men or events, is completely lost sight of.

A few score of people may possibly remember seeing in Gale's window, when at the corner of Broadway and Broome Street a few years since, a single *cake* of gold, elegantly chased and inscribed, and represented to have cost *three thousand dollars*. It was presented to Supervisor Blunt (ostensibly for distinguished services) by the city, and it was *called* a medal. Whether Mr. Blunt ever did anything worth perpetuating we do not here stop to inquire; if he did we should like to know to how many in the coming generations it will be made apparent by the "medal" in his honor. Mr. B. may have felt good at being the recipient of a three thousand dollar lump of carved gold; possibly his posterity shall rejoice their love of the beautiful in art by stolen peeps inside its casket; it may eventually find a place in some local museum. Its most probable course will sooner or later be the crucible. The Peabody thing is likely to have a better chance of preservation, perhaps, but a fiddlestick for its value as a medal. While our cities are full of first class artists and the best of medalists, while we have a Muller, a Key, a Sigel, a Smith, and a Paquet, it is painful to see hundreds of dollars thus devoted to perpetuating nothing so much as a misnomer. I. F. W.

CORRESPONDENCE.

PHILADELPHIA, *March, 29, 1869.*

MY DEAR LEVICK: "XXX"'s communication in the February Number of the Magazine, may be answered thus: There are *Copper* specimens of the 1865, "*God our Trust pieces*", viz., the *Double Eagle*, *Eagle*, *Half Eagle*, *Dollar*, *Half* and *Quarter Dollars*, also in *Silver*, the *Dollar*, *Half* and *Quarter Dollars*. *Very scarce!* Of the 5 Cent pieces there are at least a *dozen* different varieties in *Copper* and *Nickel*.

I believe that the dies are destroyed of all the above specimens.

COULTON.

J. N. T. LEVICK.

31 BOYLSTON ST., BOSTON, *April 23, 1869.*

DEAR SIR:—The cent of '93 in Roper's Sale 1851, was bought by me. It was as fine as when struck, and probably had never been circulated. At that time but little interest was felt in American coinage, and this piece was knocked down to me for my first bid of 10 cents. I was laughed at for paying \$5 for a proof 1838 dollar, and a paragraph went the rounds of the papers giving this as an extravagant price for a silver dollar. I obtained at the same sale two proof dollars of 1836 for \$1.62 each. I gave up collecting some years ago, and sold my collection of coins. The only American piece now in my possession is a Massachusetts shilling of 1650, in fair condition, duplicate of one in the Mickley sale. All of them were originally in my collection, and I am interested in knowing what has become of them. Can you inform me who bought these pieces, and their present owner?

Yours truly,

AMMI BROWN.

31 BOYLSTON ST., BOSTON, *May 7, 1869.*

DEAR SIR:—I was not acquainted with Dr. Roper: Mr. Mickley can probably give you the date of his death. The Massachusetts shillings I inquired about were those with the date 1650. These were all originally in my collection, and I was curious to know who owned them now, and the prices paid for them. I heard they were purchased for the British Museum. The only coin that I now possess is a duplicate of one of the small sized 1650 shillings. After disposing of a few rare duplicates to Mr. Mickley, I sold my entire collection to Mr. Brooks of Salem, who, I understand sold most of it to Mr. Finotti, a catholic priest. I think it would be difficult to trace the 1793 cent, as I do not recollect the type; a very imperfect catalogue in my possession, says only "*15 Rings—large size—Proof.*"

Please excuse this hastily written and late answer to your inquiries.

Yours truly,

J. N. T. LEVICK, Esq.

AMMI BROWN.

UNPUBLISHED POEM

BY GOINTOEM STRONG.

It affords us pleasure to be able to present to our readers, through the kindness of an anonymous correspondent, the subjoined production of a bard, whose rich Catalogue, which stamps him as a numismatist of no mean pretensions, has long been regarded as a rarity at our sales. We are glad therefore to be able to reprint it here, as furnished us by the same obliging friend, by way of introducing the poet into a circle where as yet no rival exists to dispute his laurels.

SUPPLEMENTARY CATALOGUE

OF A

COLLECTION OF COINS AND MEDALS,

Gathered from half a dozen worthless Collections,

NOW THE PROPERTY OF GOINTOEM STRONG, Esq.

TO BE SOLD THIS DAY.

 Smoked glass will be provided for those who wish to examine the coins.

- 1—ENGLISH PENNY, very plain. The inscription, like England's honor, is nearly obliterated.
- 2—KOSSUTH MEDALET, around a hole. Bust facing left, and wearing an expression *a la* Mose, when he said, "Why don't yer come along?"
- 3—Kendall's Dinner Check. Very good. Probably purloined by some chap who "stepped out" without paying for his fish balls.
- 4—SPANISH QUARTER, struck in *pure lead*. Brought three cents at a recent sale.
- 5—English Farthing, 1838. Obverse, bust of Queen Victoria, whose hair looks as if dressed with "Cook's Leather Cement".
- 6—One Heller, *remarkably poor*. Is not a coin of the realm of Jeff Davis.
- 7—Two Kohpeks, in fair condition. Obverse, a double-headed eagle, holding a ten-pin ball in one claw, and a toasting-fork in the other.
- 8—Spanish Coin of Isabel II. In very good condition, except 'Bel's nose, which looks like a premium beet.
- 9—Spanish Coin of Ferdinand VII., in fair condition. Ferd's face, as depicted on this coin, suggests the thought that he may have just escaped from a prize ring.
- 10—French Coin of Napoleon III., in very fine condition—much better, indeed, than the character of the man whose effigy it bears.
- 11—Ferrottype Medalet of Lincoln and Hamlin. This medalet shows conclusively that though Messrs. L. & H. were of the same political faith, they are still on opposite sides.
- 12—Another Russian Coin. *Precisely* the same as No. 7, except that it is much worse.
- 13—Spanish Ninepence, 1801. Pure silver outside.
- 14—Part of a Military Button, supposed to have been in the "Concord Fight". Very "unique".
- 15—WILLARD'S SHOP CARD. Obverse, a Comb. This coin probably recently belonged to a dentist, for the comb has very fine teeth, which may prove suggestive to the purchaser.
- 16—Three-Cent Piece, *not* found in Chelsea. If any one is foolish enough to bid five dollars for this coin, it will be knocked off to him immediately.

MR. EDITOR :—In one or two numbers of the current volume of your entertaining "Journal," you published an article headed "Numismatics in Poetry," and quoted freely from the old writers, but made no mention of the productions of modern authors; and in order to give one of the latter a chance to appear in print, I hope you will insert the following effusion in the "Journal." The "pome" was written about three years ago, and is the presentation letter of a donation made to a numismatic society just then formed. Owing to excessive modesty the donor did not appear in person, but appointed one of the members of the Society to make the presentation and to read the presentation letter, which is as follows :—

Gentlemen of the new Numismatic Society,
I hope you will think there is no impropriety
In presenting to you this unrivalled collection
Of medals and coins, which, under direction
Of Curator—should be hung on the wall,*
To be seen and admired by each and by all

The short and the tall,

The great and the small,

And such of your friends as make you a call,
In summer or winter, in spring or in fall.

Some pieces, I know, will not dazzle the sight,
Like Charley F's breastpin or Koh-i-noor bright,
(The latter in English, means "mountain of light")
Or tail of a June bug on very dark night.
But then, my good friends, in vain might you seek
For duplicate copies of those styled "unique";
In all your researches you cannot, I ween,
"Scare up" such a lot as is here to be seen.

Rare pieces there are from far distant clime,
And others deep-gnawed by the sharp tooth of time;
And pieces, my friends, that 'twont do to handle,
To which finest of proofs can scarce "hold a candle,"
That equal in splendor the new five-cent piece
(In praises of which let your tongues never cease),
For the models of *that*, with a sharp-pointed stick,
Were carefully cut on the end of a brick.
And in your collections it ought all to suit, sirs,
And banish forever all "bung-downs" and "kreutzers."
Its designs are composed of an artistic "hash,"
And 'tis equalled by nothing but old Chinese "cash";
But so "weighty" a *thing* should not be "made light of,"
And the theme of my strain I've surely "lost sight of."
So now I'll conclude, nor continue my song,

Yours, over the left,

GOINTOEM STRONG.

THE MACKENZIE SALE.

SECOND NOTICE.

In a former number it was our pleasure to speak of the approach of the above-mentioned sale, and we gave a sketch of some of the rarest and finest pieces of the ancient and foreign departments. We now take occasion to draw the attention of our readers, and especially those interested therein, to the American series. We shall be obliged, however, to overlook many fine pieces, and only notice those of more important character, as it would involve too lengthy an article, particularly inasmuch as we are soon to be favored with the catalogue from the pen of Mr. Edward Cogan, who has charge of the sale, and whose long experience and acumen will do more justice to the condition of the specimens than we are capable of. This catalogue will be a most interesting and desirable one, from the fact that Mr. Mackenzie spares no expense in its details, and will furnish photographic plates of some of his gems, which alone will necessitate an outlay of some 400 or 500 dollars. We shall commence with the U. S. Cents :

The '93s can be recognized by referring to the plate of our No. 35 (April, '69), as follows : 1, A., or "Ameri", from the Mickley sale, where it was purchased at \$110; 2, B.; 3, B., or with Periods; 7, F.; 9, lettered edge; 10, J. Of the rest of the cents we shall be obliged to select the most important, either for rarity or condition, as is expressed opposite the piece mentioned. 1794s (2), fine; 1795, thick planchet, impression fine; 1796, Lib. Cap, fine; 1796, Fillet, uncir.; 1797, uncir., but bronzed; 1797, uncir., slight var.; 1799, the Abbey cent, the finest we know of; 1800, sharp impression; 1801, uncir., red color; 1802, very fine, bronze color; 1803, small $\frac{1}{10}$ ¢, uncir. and red; 1803, large, $\frac{1}{10}$ ¢, uncir. and brown; 1804, perfect die, next to the Vaux Cent in quality, which is generally known to be the king of 1804s; 1809, 1810, uncir. and red; 1811, the regular date, very fine impression, dark brownish color; 1813, fine sharp impression, uncommon dark color; 1816, like all fine 16s in condition; 1817, 13 and 15, both uncirculated and red; 1818, 3 pieces, uncirculated and red; 1821, proof; 1822, proof, the dark or bronzed color; 1824-5, uncirculated and red; 1827, untarnished proof; 1829, bronzed proof; 1821, has been proof, but has the velvet discoloration; 1832, '34, '44, '45, '46, '47, '48, '49, '50, '52, '54, '55, '56, and '57, are all proofs.

Among the Half Cents we shall name only a few important ones : 1793, very fine; 1831, '34, '36, '43, '46, '48, '49, '52, and '55, all proofs. Silver coinage : 1794, dollar, quite good; 1794, half dime, very fine or uncirculated; 1795, half dime, very fine or uncirculated; 1796, dime, 15 stars, uncirculated; 1796, half dime, 15 stars, fine; 1797, dime, the 9 and 7 stars, fair; 1806, half dollar, uncirculated; 1808, half dollar, uncirculated; 1809, dime, very fine; 1827, dime, uncirculated; 1828, quarter dollar proof; 1846, dime and half dime proofs; 1847, dollar, half, quarter, dime, and half—5 pieces proofs; 1849, dollar, half, quarter, dime, and half—5 pieces proofs, 1851 and '52, dollars, proofs; 1854, proof set; 1855, set part only proofs; 1856 to '69, all proofs.

Among the patterns we observed the dime and half dime; 1836, dollar, proof; 1836, dollar, "Gobrecht," proof; 1838, dollar and half dollars; 1863, pattern 3 cent piece in copper.

Of the Washingtons : 1792, Washington cent, fine; 1792, Washington half dollar; 1791, small eagle Washington cent, uncirculated; 1791, large eagle Washington cent, very fine. The "George Washington born Feb. 11, 1732", rev. "General of the", &c., ten lines, extremely fine in copper. The Washington Indian Medal in tin, in splendid preservation, and the second one of this medal we have ever known of. In the Colonials we noted the Barry Standish three-pence, Annapolis three and sixpences; "British Settlement Kentucky, 1796", rev. "One Half Penny Copper Company of Upper Canada", bronze proof. "Immune Columbia, 1785", rev. "Nova Constellation"; "Immunis Columbia, 1787", rev. eagle, "E Pluribus Unum," v. fine. "Auctor Connec." 1788, uncirculated; Jersey, horse head to left, fair. Nova Eborac, head to right, Lib. to left, fine, and some few other fine Colonials.

* I would here state that the coins were very ingeniously arranged in an elegant dilapidated mahogany frame, of the o. g. pattern, and securely fastened in place by means of stout wires firmly soldered to their backs, and by "bright uncirculated" copper tacks around the edges.

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No. 2.

MEDALS AND JETONS OF NUMISMATISTS.

"*Médailles et Jetons des Numismates*" is the name of the interesting work of Anthony Durand, published at Geneva, 1865, which we intend to take as a guide in the ensuing article. In the title proposed to our own remarks we have adopted the word "jetons" as preferable to "tokens", which latter expression seems to imply a guaranty to pay in current coin some value indicated. This is a circumstance which but rarely characterizes the pieces to be considered. We have also chosen, in our mode of spelling, the lone *t* rather than the duplicated. Worcester is against us here, he writes "jetton"; Webster would be with us, but he has not the term in any shape. Why then use an argument so tauriform or bull-like? Simply because he is wont to reject superfluous letters; and "jeton" comes directly from "*jeter*", to throw, to throw out, to emit, and means, therefore, any coin flung forth into the great tide of circulation. The idea of carelessness involved in the conception of flinging, pertains to jetons in so far as they are not issued by the monetary authority, but by private enterprise without superior sanction.

Mr. Anthony Durand sagaciously entitled himself to appear (biographically) in his own book, from which he would otherwise have been excluded like the hypochondriac *concierge* who let all the world in and himself stuck forever at the door, by striking, in fourteen impressions only, a medal commemorative of "A D". An engraving of it appears on his title-page, and its obverse bears NUMISMATICUS on a ribbon which surrounds a monogram of the above letters copied from the familiar one of Albert Dürer, with whose initials our author's chanced to be identical. Thus justified, he furnishes to his readers the following autobiography:

"Anthony Durand, contemporary English numismatist, born at London, May 17, 1804. In 1837 and 1838 he made a journey to Turkey, Asia Minor, Egypt, and Greece. At Smyrna he had the opportunity of buying some Greek coins, and this circumstance gave him a taste for numismatics. He increased his collection in Egypt and in Greece. A short time after his return from this journey, he settled at Tours, where he exchanged a portion of his Greek coins and Roman for some fine pieces on the French Revolution of 1789. He then determined to occupy himself with the medals of that period, and has at the present time succeeded in forming one of the richest collections in existence. He began, more recently, to make a cabinet of medals struck in honor of numismatists; a short time afterwards he enlarged his plan, and finally assembled together all the medals which relate to numismatic science and art, forming a whole, divided into six parts, thus composed: I. Medals of Numismatists; II. Of Directors, Employés, etc., of Minting Establishments; III. Of Visits of Celebrated Personages to Mints; IV. Of Medallic Engravers; V. On the Improvement of the Mechanism of Minting; VI. Of Numismatic Societies. Thanks to an ardent zeal, he has succeeded in producing a tolerably complete ensemble, up to this moment unique in its kind".

We think that it would be well to subdivide the first class, that of Numismatists, into three species, viz.: 1. Collectors; 2. Dealers; 3. Writers. They run into each other, but not necessarily; and may, and generally do, both in figure and reality, avoid collision and yet work together..

It is a pardonable ambition, in any writer of a monograph like this, to magnify his office and include, in his own phalanx, recruits from every available sphere of life. Accordingly we find among our author's subjects two crowned heads, Christina, Queen of Sweden, the

fame-famished, with fifty-eight different medals struck in her honor, and Catherine de Medici, whose numismatic taste is not so generally known as her penchant for politics. Among statesmen, we learn that Cardinal de Granvelle, the Chancellor L'Hôpital, in more recent times Metternich who possessed a rich and celebrated collection of coins and medals in the château of Koenigsberg, and in our own day Thiers whose cabinet consists exclusively of medals of illustrious men from the fourteenth century to the present time, have all been commemorated by the art whose products they loved to accumulate. Of the coin-struck clergy, Archbishop Land rises in our estimation when we read of the collection which he presented to the Bodleian Library at Oxford; Borromeo, the benevolent, on the other hand, sheds honor out of his own abundance over the pursuits to which he sometimes turned aside; while La Chaise, the Jesuit confessor of Louis XIV., by amusing the invalid king with medals, may have mitigated that persecution of the Huguenots which he, in other respects, stimulated. We notice but one celebrated warrior who is both portrayed on medals and also known as a numismatist, the grim old constable of feminine name, Anne de Montmorency. For we do not remember any warlike achievements of the English general C. R. Fox. He, however, devoted himself to the conquest of Greece, as he understood it, with more success than Xerxes, and had better fortune than Artaxerxes in capturing the Ten Thousand, since he acquired more than that number of Greek coins. Thereupon he struck fifty copies only of the following curious copper medal, described in print, for the first time, by Mr. Durand, and engraved in his twentieth and last plate, such being the number of the final pages, each of which contains several admirable and novel illustrations: $L^T GEN^L C. R. FOX \text{ÆT} - SU\text{Æ} - LXVI$ Antique bust to the left. Under the neck, L. E. Boehm F. Ex. NOV. VI. 1862 *Rev.* No Legend; an open book, on which, in five lines, GREEK COINS | AV = 285 | AR = 3580 | AE = 6168 | Total = 10033 Beneath the book, the general's signature in fac-simile. The list of literary men who have cultivated our science and derived a portion of their immortality from its monuments is headed chronologically by Petrarch; culminates, as far as our own language is concerned, in Addison, of whom we are surprised to perceive that but one medal exists, namely that in the well-known "Series Numismatica"; and may be terminated by the many-minded Goethe, whose collection still remains at Weimar. Among the men of science comprehended in our present purview, may be mentioned Sir Hans Sloane, that worthy baronet, successor of Newton as president of the Royal Society, and whose numismatic cabinet of 30,000 specimens served, with his other vast gatherings, to found the British Museum; Sir Joseph Banks, also P. R. S., "in genius, and substantial learning high", as the reverse of his medal declares; Dr. Richard Mead, whose catalogue we have all examined; and William Hunter, "*Anatomicus*", who bequeathed to the University of Glasgow the ancient coins which had cost him £20,000. We wonder that so few of the great artists are recorded as possessors or students of these little artistic glories; among the non-English, Bandinelli, Michael Angelo, and Giulio Romano, are the only ones who attracted our attention; and of the English, the sculptor Flaxman alone ranks with our amateurs. Of him Durand relates that, Wyon having engraved a farthing of George IV., in 1822, bearing the figure of Britannia on the reverse, Flaxman thought it so beautiful that he placed it in his cabinet as a particular gem.

It is not surprising that antiquarians by profession, whose fame has earned them medals from admiring scholars, should, by glancing occasionally at numismatics, have given our author the right to draw them into his enchanted circle. Such are Dutch Justus Lipsius, Italian Scipio Maffei, and English Conyers Middleton. To these we may add as belonging more strictly to the numismatic fold, Barthélemy, who, besides writing the "*Voyage du jeune Anacharsis*", added 20,000 ancient coins to the royal cabinet in Paris; and Denon, author of the "*Voyage dans la basse et la haute Egypte*", but also well known as director of the Napoleon series of medals.

Coming now to names exclusively numismatic, that is, belonging to individuals distinguished as writers, artists, collectors, or dealers, in this branch only, we arrange some of the principal ones alphabetically, and append a few items taken from Durand:

APPL or APPEL, Jos., 1767-1834, adjunct-director of the cabinet at Vienna, also dealt in coins, and was one of the most experienced connoisseurs of that capital. He wrote the "*Repertorium*" of mediæval and modern numismatics, a work familiar to students of the science.

CONDER, James, compiler of "An Arrangement of Provincial Coins, Tokens and Medalets, issued in Great Britain, Ireland and the Colonies", was born 1761 at Ipswich, and became a cloth-merchant there. His collection was sold at London, June 5, 1855.

DAWSON, Rev. H. R. His collection of Roman pieces and English was sold at London in 1842. He wrote "Memoirs of the Medals and Medallists connected with Ireland", Dublin, 1841.

DENTON, numismatist and dealer in London towards the end of the 18th century. Among his tokens is the one whose reverse bears *two* busts with the legend "We three blockheads be".

ECKHEL, John Joseph Hilarius, "the brightest star in the numismatic firmament", 1737-1798. This celebrated man, who was a Jesuit, invented the new, or geographical, system of arranging ancient coins, in lieu of the alphabetical one which had before prevailed. His great work is entitled "Doctrina Numorum Veterum", Vienna, 1792-1798, 8 vols., 4to, with an additional volume of "Addenda".

FOLKES, Martin, 1690-1754, succeeded Sir Hans Sloane as president of the Royal Society, and wrote learnedly on coins, both Ancient and English. The sale of his cabinet, in 1765, lasted fifty-six days, and produced £3,090.

HANCOCK, John, English numismatist, coin-dealer and umbrella-manufacturer in London, at the close of the last century. The three following tokens were issued by him to advertise his double occupation :

1. J. HANCOCK. 19 LEATHER LANE. HOLBORN. LONDON. In the field an open umbrella. *Rev.* UMBRELLA MAKER AND DEALER IN PROVINCIAL COINS. In a crown of laurel the letters J. H. interlaced, 1796.

2. Legend of No. 1. The front of a shop, with an open umbrella above it. *Rev.* Same as No. 1.

3. JOHN HANCOCK. UMBRELLA MAKER. N^o 19 LEATHER LANE HOLBORN LONDON. Escutcheon bearing three umbrellas, flanked by 17-98. *Rev.* DEALER IN COINS AND MEDALS. A naked child holding a plate representing medals.

LUYNES, *M. le Duc de*. This great scholar, born 1802, employed his immense revenues in encouraging arts and letters. Simart, the sculptor, executed for him the famous restoration of the Minerva of the Parthenon, which, composed of bronze, silver, gold and ivory, required eighteen years for its production, and was one of the wonders of the "Exposition Universelle" of 1855. In 1862, he presented to the Imperial Library his entire cabinet, including 6,893 ancient coins, the whole valued at two millions of francs.

MADAI, David Samuel, 1709-1780. The estimable author of the "Vollständiges Thaler-Cabinet", still so much prized by dollar-dotards.

MIONNET, 1770-1842, born and died at Paris. In 1800 he conceived the plan of forming a collection of nearly 20,000 casts of coins to be offered for sale at a very moderate price. The opportunity was embraced, in order to assist their studies, by many princes of Europe and a great number of private persons. What particularly distinguished Mionnet was a sure tact, and a practical knowledge of coins, which he carried to such an extent that his decisions became oracles. As modest as he was laborious and persevering, he sought no other glory than to be useful to science, no other happiness than to live in a choice and narrow circle of true friends, most of whom were amateurs of coins. Our space forbids us to indulge in an ampler detail in regard to the amiable author of "*Description des médailles antiques grecques et romaines avec leurs degrés de rareté et leur estimation*", Paris, 1806-1837, 15 vols., 8vo.

SKIDMORE, Peter, was a hardware-merchant, and also a dealer in coins, at the end of the last century. Of these there are more than a hundred varieties, representing on the obverse different public buildings, and on the reverse proclaiming his name and address, or bearing some other legend.

SNELLING, Thomas, was an English numismatic scholar and author of repute, as well as a dealer.

SPENCE, Thomas, played a political part at the close of the eighteenth century, and affected to be a patriot-martyr. He traded in tokens, and caused many to be struck, which have almost all a factious bearing against the government of that day, while they advertise his business in coins, books and engravings.

TILL, William, who died at Windsor, 1844, was, like Snelling, both an author and a dealer. The date of his decease is recorded on a unique medal in the cabinet of Mr. W. Webster, his nephew, who succeeded him, and published the well-known "English Numismatic Medal".

TRATTLE, Marmaduke. This celebrated collector died, as his medal declares, in 1831, at the age of 80. His sale which took place at London, in 1832, brought £10,829. It comprised the celebrated Petition Crown of Simon, which was purchased by a bidder for £225.

YOUNG, Henry and Matthew, father and son, the latter of whom died about 1838, were eminent dealers in London. Matthew's sale, in 1839, 40, and 41, occupied sixty-one days, and produced over £9,000.

Of these and many others, numismatists numismatized, as we might call them, our author gives accounts of which our translated extracts are to be considered mere specimen bricks. The numerous illustrations on stone are spirited and accurate, and the work altogether, a goodly quarto, is one which any numismatic library may admit with credit to its shelves.

THE "VOX POPULI" HALF-PENNY, AND "HUMBUG."

It is probably known to most of our readers that the English periodical publication, called "Notes and Queries", contains very frequently some valuable contribution on Numismatics, either appearing spontaneously or answering some previous inquiry. As specimens of the sort of knowledge one is likely to meet with in its back pages, and of the manner in which such information is presented to view, we transcribe the following from volumes which we were recently turning over:

[Vol. 4, p. 56.]

[No. 91, July 26, 1851.]

MINOR QUERIES.

* * * * *

Vox Populi.—I have a copper coin in my cabinet (halfpenny size) which I shall be glad to have explained.

The obverse has a bust laureate in profile to the left, with the letter "P" close to the nose. The bust appears to be of some popular Irish leader in 1760, as it is not like either to George II.'s or George III.'s busts; and the legend, "*Vox Populi*."

Reverse: The figure of Hibernia seated, with an olive branch in her right hand, and a spear in her left, also a harp at her side. Legend, "*Hibernia*", Exergue, "1760." J. N. C.

[Vol. 4, p. 138.]

[No. 95, August 23, 1851.]

REPLIES TO MINOR QUERIES.

Vox Populi Halfpenny (vol. iv., p. 56).—I have four varieties of this coin:

1. The one which J. N. C. describes, and which is engraved by Lindsay, in his work on the coinage of Ireland, and is considered the rarest type.

2. A precisely similar type, with the exception that the "P" is *beneath* instead of being *on the side* of the portrait.

3. A more youthful portrait and of smaller size than the preceding, and a trifle better executed. It wants the "P" altogether, and has for "MM." a small quatrefoil. The engraving also very different.

4. A totally different and older portrait than any of the preceding. "MM." and engraving the same as No. 3, and it also wants the "P."

The reverses of all four appear to differ only in very minute particulars. Pinkerton, in his *Essay on Medals*, vol. ii., p. 127, after stating that the Irish halfpence and farthings were all coined in the Tower, and then sent to Ireland, there being no mint in that country, remarks:

"In 1760, however, there was a great scarcity of copper coin in Ireland; upon which a society of Irish gentlemen applied for leave, upon proper conditions, to coin halfpence, which being

granted, those appeared with a very bad portrait of George II., and 'VOCE POPULI' around it. The bust bears a much greater resemblance to the Pretender; but whether this was a piece of waggery in the engraver, or only arose from his ignorance in drawing, must be left in doubt. Some say that these pieces were issued without any leave being asked or obtained".

E. S. TAYLOR.

[Vol. 8, p. 422.]

[No. 209, Oct. 29, 1853.]

Hmbug.—The real signification of the word *bumbug* appears to me to be in the following derivation of it. Among the many issues of base coin which from time to time were made in Ireland, there was none to be compared in worthlessness to that made by James II. from the Dublin Mint. It was composed of anything on which he could lay his hands, such as lead, pewter, copper and brass, and so low was its intrinsic value, that twenty shillings of it was only worth twopence sterling. William III, a few days after the battle of the Boyne, ordered that the crown piece and half crown should be taken as one penny and one halfpenny respectively. The soft mixed metal, of which that worthless coining was composed, was known among the Irish as *Uim bog*, pronounced *Oombug*, *i. e.*, soft copper, *i. e.*, worthless money; and in the course of their dealings, the modern use of the word *bumbug* took its rise, as in the phrases "that is a piece of *uimbog* (*humbug*)," "don't think to pass off your *uimbog* on me." Hence the word *bumbug* came to be applied to anything that had a specious appearance, but which was in reality spurious. It is curious to note that the very opposite of *bumbug*, *i. e.*, false metal, is the word *sterling*, which is also taken from a term applied to the true coinage of the realm, as *sterling* coin, *sterling* truth, *sterling* worth, etc.

FRAS. CROSSLEY.

TRANSACTIONS OF SOCIETIES.

AMERICAN NUMISMATIC AND ARCHÆOLOGICAL SOCIETY.

Regular Meeting, May 13th, 1869.—The President in the chair.

After the reports of the standing committees and that of the Treasurer had been presented and adopted, the following donations were received:

From Mr. Betts, several numbers of the Numismatic Chronicle, published by the London Numismatic Society; from Mr. Alfred Sandham, of Montreal, a store-card in brass of Robert Sharpley, watchmaker, of that city, and a copy of Mr. Sandham's recent work on the coins of Canada.

Letters were read from Mr. S. S. Crosby, of Boston, accepting his election as Corresponding Member; Messrs. Alfred Sandham and Henry Mott, of Montreal; Dr. E. M. Field, of Bangor, Me.; Messrs. D. R. Child and Ammi Brown, of Boston, Mass.; Gen. J. Watts de Peyster, of New York City; and Thos. Cleneay, of Cincinnati, Ohio.

The President translated a notice of the Journal from the "*Blätter für Münzfreunde*", for April 1869, published by C. G. Thieme, at Leipsic.

Mr. Nexsen exhibited a shekel which appeared to be genuine, and a silver coin of Ferdinand and Isabella; and Mr. I. F. Wood a proof in plaster of the Norwalk Washington Memorial Medal, now in preparation by Mr. Key of Philadelphia.

On motion, adjourned.

J. MUHLENBERG BAILEY, *Corresponding Secretary*.

Regular Meeting, May 27th, 1869.—The President in the chair.

A general discussion of the plan of the Numismatic Library took place and there appeared a very fair prospect of its foundation next autumn.

A donation of a diagram of Indian curiosities, dug up at Hochelaga, now Montreal, was received from Mr. Sandham of that city.

Letters were read from Messrs. C. H. Bell, Ed. M. Field, Cleneay, of Cincinnati, Ogden, of New Orleans, S. S. Crosby, and C. E. Pierce.

Mr. Ed. M. Field was elected Corresponding Member. A beautiful specimen of the LIBERTAS AMERICANA, COMMVNI CONSENSV, in tin, was exhibited by Mr. Betts.

On motion adjourned.

J. MUHLENBERG BAILEY, *Recording Secretary*.

NEW ENGLAND NUMISMATIC AND ARCHÆOLOGICAL SOCIETY.

The regular meeting was held on Wednesday evening, May 19th, 1869. Vice-President Crosby in the chair.

The records of last meeting and letters from Messrs. Mason & Co. and Isaac F. Wood, Esq., were read by the Secretary.

It was voted that the thanks of the Society be presented to Isaac F. Wood, Esq., for his donation of the Johnson "Entry Medal".

The Librarian showed a catalogue of the coins and medals belonging to the Society and reported the following donations received during the past month:

A proof set of the 1, 2, 3 and 5 cent pieces for 1869, from C. Chaplin; ditto for 1868, and No. 2, Vol. 3, "*American Journal of Numismatics*", from S. S. Crosby; two copies of "Mason's Magazine", from T. E. Bond; Vol. I. of ditto and a pamphlet on "The Condition of the Metallic Currency in the United Kingdom", from D. R. Child; and two specimens of "shell money", the "Cypræa Moneta" and "Cypræa Annulus", from R. E. C. Stearns.

Mr. Geo. M. Elliott, of Lowell, was elected a Resident Member of the Society.

There were exhibited by Mr. Chaplin a medal having on the obverse a curious looking head and legend, COSMVS - III - ETRVSCORVM - REX, and on the reverse a Scripture group and Latin legend; and specimens of "shell money", "Cyp. Moneta", "Cyp. Annulus", and "Dentalia". By Mr. Crosby, four pattern 5 cent pieces, two of which had on the obverse a bust of Washington and legend, "In God we trust", 1866, the reverse of one being the same as adopted for the regular coinage of 1866, and the reverse of the other having the figure 5 enclosed in wreath of laurel, and legend "United States of America"; another had on obverse bust of Washington and legend "United States of America", 1866, and on reverse "5 cents" in wreath of laurel, and legend "In God we trust"; and the fourth was the same on obverse as the present 5 cent piece of 1866, and had on reverse a coarsely cut wreath, enclosing a very clumsy figure 5 and legend "United States of America".

These patterns were carefully examined, and doubts were expressed as to their being legitimate productions of the mint.

Adjourned.

DUDLEY R. CHILD, *Recording Secretary.*

BOSTON NUMISMATIC SOCIETY.

June 3d, 1869. The regular monthly meeting of this Society was held this day.

A copper medalet, in honor of President Johnson's visit to New York, August 29, 1866, was received from Mr. Isaac F. Wood, for which a vote of thanks was passed.

Mr. Sylvester S. Crosby, of Boston, was elected a resident member.

Mr. John B. Rhodes exhibited a series of Chinese coins, some of them of great antiquity. They were all of the usual shape, except the oldest, which dated back to B. C. 250. Also, a series of Siamese coins in silver, comprising eight pieces, all of the same shape, but of different sizes.

There was also shown a medal in white metal, struck in commemoration of the fiftieth anniversary of the introduction of Odd-Fellowship into this country, which event was celebrated at Philadelphia, April 26th, 1869.

It was voted that no further meeting be held until September.

SAMUEL A. GREEN, *Acting Secretary.*

RHODE ISLAND NUMISMATIC ASSOCIATION.

Regular Meeting, May 19, 1869.

The donation of a proof specimen of the new Johnson medalet, in copper, by Mr. I. F. Wood, of New York city, was reported, and a vote of thanks extended for the same.

Mr. Winsor exhibited a complete set of U. S. half-dollars, and several pieces of Pine Tree money. Some fine coin was also on exhibition from the cabinet of Mr. Gorton, including six varieties of the cent of 1793. The same gentleman exhibited specimens of Indian wampum, and of shell money and ornaments from the South Sea Islands.

The Association voted to subscribe for the Numismatic Journal for the coming year, and adjourned to June 21st.

G. D. HERSEY, *Secretary.*

NUMISMATIC AND ANTIQUARIAN SOCIETY OF MONTREAL.

Regular Meeting, March 24, 1869. The President in the chair.

The following donations were received: From the President a copy of *Universal History*, 1616, and some priced coin lists. Mr. D. Rose, a trade token.

The President announced that as he intended removing to Toronto, he would now tender his resignation, and hoped that the Society might prosper under the direction of his successor. The resignation was accepted with regret, but the election of a President was postponed until the next meeting.

Mr. McLachlin read a very interesting and able essay on "Greek Coins", the interest being greatly increased by the exhibition of some very fine specimens from his own collection.

April 14th. The first business taken up was the election of a President, and Mr. W. Blackburn, first Vice-President, was duly elected.

Mr. B. J. Wicksteed presented a large number of very interesting old documents, &c., and Mr. Harte also added a collection of stamps and some specimens of bank note paper. Some new members were elected.

Regular Meeting, April 28th, 1869. The President in the chair.

This meeting was well attended and was one of considerable interest. The following donations were received: From Prof. Anthon, a copy of the Riggs Medal in bronze. From Dr. Grey, Honorary Secretary of the Numismatic Society of London, a copy of his work on Ancient British Coins. From Alf. Sandham, a copy of Prince of Wales Medal (this medal, described in No. 18 in Coins, &c., of Canada, is very scarce, indeed, until a few weeks ago, there was but one copy known to be in the city). The thanks of the Society were tendered to Messrs. Anthon and Grey for their donations.

Mr. Sandham exhibited two specimens of rare early paper money, one being a specimen of Canadian paper or card money, of 1756, signed by "Bigon"; the other a six shilling bill of the State of New Jersey, dated March 25, 1776. The same gentleman also exhibited a silver medal of the University of Toronto.

Mr. Gerald E. Harte laid before the members two Jewish shekels, which he had received (on approval) from Mr. Eves of Toronto. The prices asked were \$300 and \$50. These pieces were examined with interest, and the unanimous opinion of the members was that they were counterfeits, one being evidently a cast and the other being struck from dies prepared by an artist unacquainted with the proper position of the letters of the inscription or the obverse, one having been turned the wrong way.

It was resolved that in future, copies of all papers read before the Society should be deposited with the curator.

J. HENNESSY, *Secretary.*

JOHN I. AND JOHN II.

PROF. CHARLES E. ANTHON:

BROOKLYN, *March, 30, 1869.*

Doubtless collectors of foreign coins have wondered why pieces of John I. and John II. are enumerated in Catalogues of French coins, when but *one* king bearing the name of John is generally mentioned in French history.

John, surnamed the Good, who succeeded Philip VI. of Valois, was *John II.*, and reigned from 1350 to 1364. Groats of this reign can be obtained in very good condition, but are rare.

John I. was the posthumous son of Louis X., and was born November 15th, 1316, his father having died in June preceding, and a regency having governed during the interregnum. He lived only four days, when Philip V., brother of Louis X., ascended the throne. The only money attributable to John II. is a gold *Royal ou franc à pied*, which was issued in his name. X. Q. Z.

INVESTMENT.

Ben Ahdem had a golden coin one day,

Which he put out at interest with a Jew;

Year after year, awaiting him it lay,

Until the doubled coin two pieces grew,

And these two, four—so on, till people said,

"How rich Ben Ahdem is!" and bowed the servile head.

Ben Selim had a golden coin that day,

Which to a stranger asking alms he gave,

Who went rejoicing on his unknown way.

Ben Selim died, too poor to own a grave;

But when his soul reached Heaven, angels, with pride,

Showed him the wealth to which his coin had multiplied.

—Mrs M. V. Victor.

"COPPERHEADS."

A Descriptive Catalogue of the Copper and Base Metallic Currency issued in the several States of the United States, commencing in 1862 and ending in 1864.

[NEW YORK.—CONTINUED FROM THE NUMBER FOR JULY, 1868.]

329. OB.: Same as Obverse No. 325. "Story & Southworth, Grocers, 53 Vesey St., N. Y." REV.: Same as Reverse No. 317. C. B. GS. T.
330. OB.: Same as Obverse No. 325. REV.: Same as Reverse No. 318. C. B. GS. T.
331. OB.: Same as Obverse No. 325. REV.: Same as Reverse No. 321. C. B. GS. T.
332. OB.: Same as Obverse No. 325. REV.: Same as Reverse No. 322. B. T.
333. OB.: Same as Obverse No. 325. REV.: Liberty head, 13 stars, large date 1863. Same as Reverse No. 269 C. B. GS. N. T.
334. OB.: Same as Obverse No. 325. REV.: Same as Reverse No. 323. "United Country," etc. C. B. T.
335. OB.: An Indian head. "Wm. Thierbach, 142 Elm St., N. Y. 1863." REV.: "Grocer" in a single line within a wreath, a star above. Pewter.
336. OB.: Same as Obverse No. 335. REV.: "Gro Cer" in two lines within a wreath, a star above. C. B. T. and pewter.
337. OB.: "C. Tollner & Hammacher, Hardware, 209 Bowery, New York." Four stars. REV.: "Not one Cent" within a wreath. C.
338. OB.: Same as Obverse No. 337. REV.: Similar to Reverse No. 337, but with the addition of die-sinker's name "L. Roloff." C.
339. OB.: "Peter Warmkessel, 8 Duane St., New York." REV.: A building with sign "Warmkessel." "Established A. D. 1850. Horter." S. C. B. GS. N. T. Size 13.
340. OB.: Same as Obverse No. 339. REV.: "Not one Cent" within a wreath. C. Size 13.
341. OB.: Same as Obverse No. 339. REV.: Small eagle and branches. "Apoth. Weight, one Dram 1863." C. B. Size 13.
342. OB.: Same as Reverse No. 339. REV.: Same as Reverse No. 340. C. B. GS. Size 13.
343. OB.: Same as Reverse No. 339. REV.: Same as Reverse No. 341. C. B. GS. Size 13.
344. OB.: "Wm. F. Warner, No. 1 Catherine Market," a small eagle and bust. REV.: A Liberty head. "For Public Accommodation 1863." C. B. GS.
345. OB.: Same as obverse No. 344. REV.: "I. O. U. 1 Cent Pure Copper." Circle with rays and two small heads. C.
346. OB.: "Washington Market Exchange." A Turkey Gobbler, two small stars. REV.: A group of carrots, beets, etc. "Live and let live 1863." "G. G." S. C. B. T. Size 13.
347. OB.: Same as Obverse No. 346. REV.: Bust of Abraham Lincoln, surrounded by 13 stars. "1863." C.
348. OB.: "Washington Restaurant, No. 1 Broadway, N. Y." REV.: "I. O. U. 1 Cent." Same as Reverse No. 345. C. N. T.
349. OB.: Same as Obverse No. 348. REV.: Liberty head. "For Public Accommodation 1863." C.
350. OB.: "Watson's T. Store," two small stars. REV.: "Good for 1 Cent," two small stars. Lead.
351. OB.: "John Watson, 381 Bowery, N. Y. 1863." An Indian head. REV.: "Union Tea Store" within a wreath. S. C. B. N. T.
352. OB.: Same as Obverse No. 351. REV.: Eagle on shield, with ribbons, inscribed, "E Pluribus Unum," "United States Medal 1863." S. C. B. N. T.
353. OB.: "White Hatter, 216 Broadway." REV.: An Indian head surrounded by nine stars "1863." C.
354. OB.: "Thomas White 1863." An Indian head. REV.: "Butcher, No. 13 & 14 Abattoir Place, West 39th St., N. Y." C.
355. OB.: "Thomas White 1863." 6 stars, figure of a hog in centre. REV.: "13 & 14 Abattoir Place, West 39th St., N. Y." 11 stars. C.
356. OB.: "Willard & Jackson's Oyster-house, 532 Broadway, N. Y." Eagle on a shield, small dots between the bars of the shield. REV.: A building within a wreath, "1863" in a small shield. C.
357. OB.: Similar to Obverse No. 356, but without the dots on the shield, and otherwise slightly different. REV.: Same as Reverse No. 356. C.
358. OB.: "Wilson's 1 Medal" within a wreath. REV.: Bust of Washington, 12 stars, "1863." C. B.
359. OB.: Same as Obverse No. 358. REV.: An Indian head surrounded by 13 stars, "1863." C. B.

A M E R I C A N JOURNAL OF NUMISMATICS,

AND

Bulletin of American Numismatic and Archæological Societies.

VOL. IV.

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No. 3.

A EUROPEAN NUMISMATIST,

AS PICTURED BY HIMSELF.

In the number of this JOURNAL for which we performed the obstetric office just a twelve-month since, there appeared an article on "Roman Family Coins". These form a series of which we then knew very little, and do not now know a great deal, and which is generally treated with neglect by American collectors. Yet it is exceedingly interesting, historically, to any one who will investigate, with the aid of the ordinary Ancient Histories and Classical Dictionaries, the fortunes of those old republican houses, both while they stood alone, and after their members ultimately became involved in the tremendous collision of the Julian, Pompeian, Junian, and Antonian pretensions. As illustrations of manners, customs and rites, these little denarii are texts to volumes of antiquarian lore; as veritable portraits, frequently, of great men, they form the most appropriate frontispieces to the biographies of the "viri Romæ", and, common and cheap as they most of them are, they are nevertheless very often perfect gems of minute art, comparable to work in precious or semi-precious stones. We intend to return to this subject hereafter, and to pursue it in a succession of papers, of which the one just mentioned may be regarded as the first. Our information in regard to these matters has been somewhat increased of late by the study of several specimens which we purchased from M. Gréau's auction in Paris last May. The most costly of these acquisitions was a denarius bearing on the obverse CASCA LONGVS, with a head of Neptune having a trident behind it, and on the reverse BRVTVS IMP., with Victory trampling on a broken sceptre and tearing to pieces a diadem, or literally head-band, such as Julius Cæsar wished to assume. The Casca Longus is P. Servilius Casca, who aimed the first blow to assassinate the dictator, and was afterwards quaestor to Brutus; and the head of Neptune refers to a naval success gained over Antony and Octavian by the anti-Cæsarian party. A highly interesting historical monument, therefore: which, being also RR., cost us in gold a Napoleon, or Louis, as the aristocratic denizens of the Faubourg St. Germain, who belong to the party of Casca Longus *redivivus*, persist in calling the twenty-franc piece. If offered for sale in New York to-day it might bring fifty cents or a dollar in paper, so little are such coins at present valued; yet its market price in Naples, where the family denarii are of course very abundant, is five dollars. So Riccio tells us in his "*Monete delle Antiche Famiglie di Roma*", and he has also engraved it among the electrotype representations of the choicest pieces of his cabinet, appended to that costly quarto the "*Catalogo*" of his collection.

Having recently become possessed of both these books, as well as of "Havercamp's Thesaurus Morellianus", we expect to derive from them much instruction and entertainment for ourselves, and some, perhaps, for our readers; while we shall do our best to excite in them a taste and a love for ancient and foreign coins not less than for American. The latter, comparatively uninteresting from the start, are daily becoming so scarce through their absorption into the possession of the wealthy, whence they are not likely to emerge, that mere American Numismatology must soon expire for want of fuel. Our neighbors' houses must be set on fire, if we mean to keep up the conflagration; in other words, our science must become cosmopolitan or cease to exist.

The principal object which we have in view at present is to show, by a translated extract from the introduction to the second of the two above-mentioned works of Riccio, the "*Catalogo di Antiche Medaglie Consolari e di Famiglie Romane raccolte da Gennaro Riccio e compilato dallo stesso possessore*", published at Naples, 1855, how very differently and far more advantageously situated is the numismatic collector and student in Europe, and particularly in Southern Europe, from his American brother. Let us hear then the worthy chevalier, for that title, as "knight of the royal and distinguished order of Charles III.", belongs to him among the

many tokens of royal favor of which he is a little too proud, discourse about his own scientific career:—

“From my earliest years I felt a passion for archæological studies, while I had a particular predilection for numismatics, and, among the various classes of coins, for those called “consular”, or “of Roman Families”. I was greatly stimulated therein by the discovery of a very rich depository of them, made towards the end of 1823, in the vicinity of Diamante, a commune of Hither Calabria, attached to the district of maritime Belvedere, my native place. This treasure was perhaps concealed during the war of Sextus Pompey, in the years 716 and 718 of Rome, according to the distinguished Borghesi and Cavedoni, since there were found in it the coins of P. CLODIVS M.F. with the rising sun and with the moon and five stars, and the other with the head of Apollo and the torch-bearing Diana, all relating to the epoch in question. Not one was found of Pompey the Great or of Cæsar, those two famous warriors and rivals; but very many, on the other hand, of the triumph of Sylla. The entire number of these coins was estimated at an incredible amount, yet I can assert that I individually saw and examined about 20,000. I acquired at various times, and placed in my collection, 1,200 varieties of them, none very rare, except the Ogulnia and the Gargilia. On being attached to the magistracy, at first that of the district and afterwards that of the civil and penal courts, I had occasion to traverse almost all the provinces of the kingdom, particularly Basilicata, Molise, Terra di Lavoro, Abruzzi and Apulia; and every locality in them afforded me new acquisitions. Pre-eminent in regard to scarcity of families were Molise, whence I obtained the CORNUFICIA with the head of Africa, and the NUMITORIA, which, on account of its supreme uncommonness, was believed to be imaginary or an ancient forgery; and the Apulias, from which I derived in silver the STATIA, the unedited PLAVTIA restored by Trajan, the VALERIA with Europa on the bull, also restored, and in gold the PETRONIA and other rarities. But the principal nucleus and foundation of my rich collection consisted in a great number of rare and remarkable pieces transferred to me in 1838 by Sig. Pietro Rusca of Florence, and selected by him from several cabinets, which he had acquired in that city and its environs”.

He then enumerates the many connoisseurs from the dispersion of whose accumulations his own stock gradually increased till it reached the vast sum of about *ten thousand* specimens, forming, in this particular branch of numismatics, a private museum altogether unrivalled. Passing over details uninteresting to the American reader, we subjoin a passage in which, with the *naïveté* so characteristic of Italian writing, he expresses the sentiments which he cherishes towards his favorite pursuit:—

“I still continue devoted to these darling studies, both for the erudition and the grand recollections which they involve, and for the abundant gratification which they impart. Numismatic occupations have often made me forget the annoyances of human intercourse, the unrestrained envy, meanness and calumny of passionate rivals, and the inevitable collisions of social life. Absorbed in my antiquarian researches, in the midst of my virtuous little family, I pass my life in tranquillity, far from the tempests of the world, and from the insatiable ambition of stupid men who think themselves great. My fine collection gave me occasion to write, for my own instruction, the first and second edition of my work on Roman Family Coins, in which I introduced nothing of my own except simple personal observations, but accumulated all that modern savans had attained in advance of their predecessors. I took pleasure in opening correspondence with all the greatest numismatists in the world, and in making my very humble name known to many most distinguished literary men, and to many sovereigns who honored me with formal attestations of their special favor”.

Chevalier Riccio's collection was sold last year at Paris.* Whether its interesting originator still survives we know not. A man of super-sensitive feelings, as the above extract indicates, and strongly desirous of being appreciated and rewarded, he complains, in the second Supplement to his Catalogue, published at Naples, 1861, that he had been removed, in consequence of his liberal sentiments, from his judgeship in the Criminal Court. This took place during the despotism of King “Bomba”, and was quite in order, he says, under that régime. But he bitterly adds that amid the present Italian resurrection, or “*risorgimento*”, his learned labors meet with no recognition, and he has not been appointed Director of the National Museum. Patriotic principles, which some one once counted up as seven, viz: two loaves and five fishes, have a charming resemblance, it seems, all over the world.

"REVOLUTIONARY PEACE MEDALS."

Editor AMERICAN JOURNAL OF NUMISMATICS :

DEAR SIR:—Your readers will no doubt remember a very interesting article, under the above caption, contributed by W. S. Appleton, Esq., to the November number of the JOURNAL for 1867, in which he describes a number of medals of foreign origin, referring more or less directly to events connected with the successful termination of our war with Great Britain for National Independence. Six of the medals thus described, he states, are of Dutch origin; in regard to another (No. 9), after giving an elaborate description, he remarks, "I know nothing of the origin of this medal".

Having recently become the possessor of an odd volume of a work by Gerard van Loon, published at Amsterdam in 1863, entitled "Beschrijving van Nederlandsche Historie Penningen", I find therein the above medal engraved and fully described, together with the other six referred to, thus showing that it emanated from the same source as the others, and is therefore also of Dutch origin.

It was not for this purpose, however, that I was led to trouble you at this time, but to call your attention, and that of your readers (should you think the matter worthy of a place in your pages), to another and very beautiful medal engraved and described in the same work, and which appears to me to belong unmistakably to this very interesting series. It may be well known to yourself and other American numismatists, but as for myself I do not recollect ever to have seen a description of it until now, although it may possibly have made its appearance at some of the numerous coin sales during the past few years. I enclose a rough drawing of it, and from this you will be able to judge as to the correctness of the following description :

Obverse : Draped female figure partially facing towards the left, and standing on a square pedestal; in her right hand (the arm outstretched) a caduceus and a branch with three stems, each stem bearing a single bud or leaf; in her left hand (the arm pendant) a cornucopiæ, the upper portion of which rests against the shoulder. On the front of the pedestal a circular disc, or shield, with the following inscription in four lines: RES | PUBLICA | AMERI | CANA; from behind the disc, arising diagonally towards the left, a trident, and towards the right a pole with liberty cap; from either side of the field, pendant from a bow, a festoon or garland, from which are suspended the shields of Spain, Great Britain, the United Netherlands, and France. In the exergue, B. C. V. CALKER, F.

Reverse : A naked sword, point downward, supported by a hand issuing from a cloud on the right; the hand holding also an olive branch, extended toward the left; across the sword and occupying the centre of the field, a ribbon or scroll bearing the word PAX; and, extending around the lower half of the field, a continuation of the inscription in two lines (the first line being below the other): RESTAURATA MDCCLXXXIII | & MDCCLXXXIV. Size 26, American Scale. B.

GOETHE ON CORNER-STONES AND COINS.

Editor AMERICAN JOURNAL OF NUMISMATICS :

DEAR SIR:—I sometimes see your interesting and elegant periodical in the possession of a relative who is a subscriber, and have read it from time to time with pleasure and profit. Among other articles which attracted my attention, that on "Coins under Corner-stones," in the number for February, 1868, remained in my memory on account of the curious custom which you there inquire into. I believe that you are quite correct in considering it as a kind of sacrifice, or "a rite of the ancient faith, which has descended to modern times, and lost its significance on the way." There was great propriety in placing such inscriptions as the one on the Pantheon, to the effect that it was erected by Marcus Agrippa in his third consulship, or that on the temple of Saturn, namely, that it was restored by the senate and people after having been consumed by fire—both of which I have seen at Rome—in the conspicuous positions which they occupy on the fronts of those two buildings. But the burying of memorials, and those often of considerable value, as coins, quite out of sight, in a position where, even on the destruction of the building, they must often be neglected or made away with by dishonest laborers, can only be regarded as a kind of propitiatory offering, intended to avert disaster from the edifice undertaken. It arose from the old feeling that there was in the minds of the gods a certain amount of cruelty and malevolence towards men, and particularly of envy or resentment on their aspiring to anything eminent, which had to be appeased ere mortals could be secure. Or, perhaps, those who take a lower view of the custom may class it with the numerous superstitious observances practised still in Italy to ward off the "evil eye".

As a German by birth, and therefore a born admirer of Goethe, I have lately been re-perusing his "Wahlverwandtschaften", or "Elective Affinities", a book once thought rather objectionable by American ladies, but which the ebbing tide of puritanism has left in our days on a high moral pinnacle. There are in it two passages, both of a numismatic bearing, to which I would like, through a translation of them, to call your attention and that of your readers. The first one is a very ingenious, though, as I think, very unsuccessful attempt to explain the practice of burying coins under corner-stones, without resorting to the theory which you set up. In the novel, a new house has been commenced, and, at the laying of the corner-stone, one of the masons, after other remarks, speaks thus, and the auditors act as follows:

"But as every one who has committed an evil deed must fear that, in spite of all precaution, it shall yet come to light, so must the man, who has done good in secret, expect that it too may, against his will, come forth into day. *On that account* do we make this corner-stone to be likewise a memorial stone. Here in these different hewn cavities shall a variety of objects be deposited, as evidence for a remote posterity. These soldered cases of metal contain documentary information; on these metallic plates all sorts of remarkable things are engraved; in these beautiful glass bottles we lay down the best old wine, with a memorandum of the year of its birth; *there is no want of coins of various kinds, struck in this year*: all this we have received through the liberality of the proprietor. Here too is many a place, in case any guest or spectator have a desire to transmit anything to posterity".

"After a short pause the artisan looked around; but, as is usual on such occasions, no one was prepared, and every one was taken by surprise, till a young and lively officer gave the word and said: 'If I am to contribute anything which is not yet committed to this treasury, I must cut off a pair of buttons from my uniform, for they certainly deserve to go down to posterity'. So said, so done! and now many a one took a similar fancy. The ladies did not hesitate to lay in some of their small hair-combs; essence-bottles, and other ornaments were not spared; Otilia alone held back, till, by a kind word, Edward drew her from the contemplation of all the things which had been contributed and introduced. Thereupon she loosed from her neck the golden chain on which had hung her father's portrait, and with light hand placed it above the other trinkets; after which, Edward, with some haste, directed the well-filled cover to be lowered and cemented down on all".

With the sentiment of my next extract I am sure that all your numismatic readers will sympathize; for it has more than once been my chance to mark the irritated expression of a collector's eye and the nervous twitching of his hands, while some choice gem of his cabinet was being ruthlessly pawed over by one of the careless and clumsy. The supposed speaker is a character who, in the romance of Goethe, bears no name more specific than "the architect". He is apologizing to Otilia for not having, on a certain occasion, complied with her request to exhibit his collection to a miscellaneous company.

"If you knew—said he—how roughly even refined people treat the most precious works of art, you would pardon me for not wishing to bring mine into a crowd. *No one knows enough to take hold of a medal by the edge; they keep touching the finest impression, the purest field, and moving the most exquisite pieces up and down between thumb and fore-finger, as if it is were the way to judge artistic forms.* Without reflecting that a large sheet ought to be grasped with both hands, they clutch with one hand some invaluable engraving, some drawing that cannot be replaced, as a would-be politician seizes a newspaper, and by his fierce rustling of the page announces in advance his decision on the great events of the day. No one considers that if but twenty persons were to act so in succession towards a work of art, the twenty-first would not see much in it."

"Have not I often—asked Otilia—distressed you in this way? Have I not occasionally, perhaps, without intending it, injured your treasures?"

"Never—replied the architect—never! It would be impossible for you; propriety is inborn with you."

"In any case—rejoined Otilia—it would not be amiss if there were to be inserted henceforth in the Catechism of Good Manners, after the chapters as to how society should behave in eating and drinking, a very precise one on the conduct to be observed in Museums and Collections of Art."

"Certainly—answered the architect—custodians and amateurs would in that event exhibit their rarities with more cheerful hearts."

There, MR. EDITOR, you have a *contribution*, and if, in the course of my not very extensive reading among the authors of my native country, I should meet with anything else relating to the pursuit, of which your JOURNAL is the organ, I will take the liberty to translate it and send it to you—premising, of course, that you testify your approval of my present communication by publishing it in your next number.

Very respectfully yours, etc.,

LUCIANE.

OWNERS OF COINS AND MEDALS.

The interest which often attaches to the specimens in a numismatic cabinet, at least to those of any antiquity, in consequence of the various possessors through whose hands they have successively passed, is a subject which has not yet been touched on in these pages. It is true that there is an incessant process of abstraction going on, through which coins and medals are being continually removed from the market and permanently placed where they are thenceforward inaccessible to purchasers. Royal and national museums in Europe, and, in America, the cabinets of men so wealthy that neither they nor their heirs are likely to become poor enough to dispose of their collections, are now withdrawing, and will, in the future, more and more withdraw, a great number of desirable pieces from all possibility of attainment. Yet of the majority, perhaps, and that even of the choicer description, the old saying or verse will doubtless be always true, which Camden says that a "right worshipfull friend" of his "writ upon his new house:

'Nunc mea, mox hujus, sed postea nescio cujus'—

which may be paraphrased:

Mine to-day, to-morrow a Jew's,
And, after that, I know not whose.

In the catalogue of the collection of M. J. Gréau, sold at Paris last May, we find several coins particularized as "*avec la contre-marque de Modène*", "*marquée du poinçon du musée de Modène*". This stamp of the punch of the museum of Modena suggests a mode of enhancing the attractiveness of specimens, and at the same time endorsing their genuineness, which is not unworthy of consideration. The practice, if abused, and especially if applied to the faces of pieces, might indeed very soon reduce them to the condition of those dollars which sometimes return to us from the East, so completely "chopped", or covered with the counter-marks of Chinese merchants, that scarcely a vestige remains of their original impression. But we see no reason why the edge of a notable numismatic curiosity should not be thus made historic or biographic of itself, if it can be neatly and effectually done. That collectors do feel some interest in this matter of the pedigree of ownership is proved by the fact that in our sale-catalogues the names of former proprietors of objects of value are commonly mentioned in the few cases where they are known. Thus we meet with the "Gilmore" link cent of 1793, sold at Mr. Lilliendahl's auction in May, 1862, for \$24.50, and the "Abbey" cent of 1799, purchased at Mr. Mackenzie's sale last month for \$55.

We have been led to make these observations from happening to possess a remarkable example of a medal which, highly interesting in itself, is made still more so by a circumscription engraved on its edge almost a century after it was first struck. Of silver, size 41, it represents on the obverse the emperor Charles V., at half-length, to the right, in magnificent attire, with a baret, so-called, and resembling the Scotch bonnet, on his head, and the golden fleece around his neck, while he holds in his right hand the sceptre, and in his left the orb of empire. The Latin legend is to the effect that this is Carolus V., by the grace of God, Roman Emperor, Ever-August, King of Spain, in the year of Salvation 1537, of his own age 37. This great sovereign was thus, we perceive, at each and every epoch in his career, of the same age with the century in which he lived. The reverse of the medal exhibits the imperial double eagle bearing on its breast a richly carved armorial shield, beneath which is the golden fleece between the letters H. R. In the back-ground, at the sides, are the pillars of Hercules, with the emperor's motto: PLVS OVLTRE, the venerable original of the Yankee "Put it through!"

This medal is a work of such excellence and fame as to be engraved among the thirty selected to illustrate Bolzenthals history of modern Medallion Art.* The artist, Henry Reitz, or Riez, or Ritz, whose initials appear on the reverse, was a goldsmith in Leipsic; and such productions as the one before us were sought for from men of his calling, to be used for personal adornment, either by being placed in the hat or suspended from the neck. Having been, therefore, in the first instance, struck from dies, they were afterward tooled over and burnished by the goldsmith till they assumed the wonderfully beautiful appearance which the above-mentioned author ascribes to Reitz's works in general and to his Charles V. in particular. "Apart from its high artistic value"—he observes—"this portrait has a peculiar merit, inasmuch as it agrees with the well-known likeness by Amberger, and hence we may judge of the correctness of the outlines and of the expression. In every respect this work can bear a comparison with those of the Italian artists who treat the same subject".

On the edge of our specimen of this medal may be read the following curious addition, in Dutch: *Jenneken Jacobs Getrouwt Den 2 Augustus Aen Jan + Gervetsen + Slotmaecker + Hoe + OnGelyck + Ist leven + Anno 1626*, meaning: "Jenny Jacobs betrothed on the 2d of August to John Gervetsen,

* Heinrich Bolzenthals. *Skizzen zur Kunstgeschichte der Modernen Medaillen-Arbeit (1429-1840)*; Berlin, 1840; p. 138 and Pl. XIII.

Clockmaker. How unequal is life! In the year 1626". The medal seems, therefore, to have been given by John to Jenny as a memorial of their betrothal, and the philosophical reflection about the estates and conditions of men seems to have suggested itself through the vast distance which seemed to intervene between imperial Charles and the clockmaker and his bride.

Had these latter humble persons known that the posterity of the great emperor was destined to become extinct, in imbecility and amid contempt, with the very century in which they then were, they would have acknowledged that there are, in human life, compensations and balances which bring us all pretty nearly to a level. And they would have opened their eyes with astonishment could it have been revealed to them that their little record of plighted troth would eventually find its way to a city, now of vast population and wealth, but whose site was in that very year, 1626, purchased from its savage owners for but 60 guilders of their money. Such, however, is the undoubted fact, namely, that, in 1626, Peter Minuit purchased Manhattan island for the West India Company from the Indians for 60 guilders, or 24 dollars—which is about the value of the medal which we have here been discussing.

REVIEW.

VARIETIES OF THE COPPER ISSUES OF THE UNITED STATES MINT IN THE YEAR 1794; by Edward Maris, M. D. Philadelphia: printed by William K. Bellows, corner Fourth Street and Apple Tree Alley. 1869. 12mo; pp. 15.

Since it is announced on the *verso* of the title-page that "with its acknowledged imperfections and incompleteness the work is respectfully inscribed to THE AMERICAN NUMISMATIC AND ARCHÆOLOGICAL SOCIETY", we could not help being mollified by the compliment, were we disposed—which we are not—to indulge in any severity of criticism with regard to our friend Dr. Maris's contribution to American Numismatics. The Society is adjourned at present, and will not resume its meetings till next October, so that it behooves us, as its representatives, to acknowledge, *ad interim*, the doctor's courtesy. This we do, with *effusion*, as the French say, and shall proceed, as far as our inferior acquaintance with the subject allows, to express an opinion as to this little tractate.

The author's design may be best set forth by transcribing a portion of his preface:—

"As far as our means of information enable us to arrive at a conclusion, the only copper coins made at our Mint in 1794 were of the denomination of Cent and Half Cent. Of the former, the record says 918,521 were issued, and \$1,600 of the latter. The interest excited in the minds of collectors by their variety—a consequence, probably, of the breakage of dies—is shared by the writer, and has resulted in this attempt to describe the most noticeable peculiarity of each with sufficient accuracy to enable the careful examiner to recognize any given specimen, in a condition not below fair. This has been no easy work, as the close general resemblance which many of them bear to each other makes it difficult to convey, by the pen, points of difference readily detected by the eye. It is not claimed that every existing variety has come under examination. A pioneer work should not be expected to be thorough. On the other hand, the descriptions given were made from personal inspection of pieces now in his cabinet".

Dr. Maris discriminates not fewer than 39 varieties of the cent which is his subject; and he has distinguished them by names which are, we doubt not, characteristic, and are, certainly, in many instances, rather quaint and striking. Personally we like the quiet humor which they embody, and consider it to be an excellent element in the nature of a true antiquarian. It is very marked in the Captain Groses and Doctor Dibbins of England, but has not been enough cultivated as yet among our cis-Atlantic *cognoscenti*. We think proper to exhibit our author's entire list. Where there appear to be gaps, sub-varieties will be found in his descriptions.

- | | | | |
|------------------|---------------------|-------------------|----------------------|
| 1. '93 Head. | 10. Pyram'l Head. | 18. Venus Marina. | 29. Marred Field. |
| 2. Double Chin. | 11. Mint mk'd Head. | 20. Fallen 4. | 31. Distant 1. |
| 3. Sans Milling. | 12. Scarred Head. | 21. Short Bust. | 32. Shielded Hair. |
| 4. Tilted 4. | 13. Standless 4. | 23. Patagonian. | 34, 6, 7. The Plicæ. |
| 5. Young Head. | 14. Abrupt Hair. | 25. Nondescript. | 38. Roman Plica. |
| 6. The Coquette. | 15. Severed Hairs. | 26. Amatory Face. | 39. '95 Head. |
| 7. Crooked 7. | 17. The Ornate. | 28. Large Planch. | |

Having but nine 1794s at this moment before us, and those not in very satisfactory condition, we find ourselves quite unable to test the accuracy of the Doctor's descriptions, or the nicety of his divisions. We, however, perceive throughout his production every sign of careful observation and conscientious labor. The monograph can be procured from its author at a small cost; and we trust that collectors who have devoted themselves specially to the American Mint series will subject the work to rigid scrutiny, with a view to aid in fixing the status of all these cents of '94. Should they communicate to this JOURNAL the results of their investigation, a step will have been gained in the general progress. We are pleased to see so many indications that the spirit which formerly led our numismatists to keep each one his little scraps of information to himself is passing away; but, on the other hand, the dearth of contributions to our pages continues to show that this liberality of sentiment is combined with an apathy most discouraging to us as editors.

In conclusion, Dr. Maris has our sincere thanks for this effort to enlighten us, and our earnest exhortation to go on, and by enlarging, improving, correcting, if need be, and illustrating his treatise, to make it the unquestioned authority on this theme, so that every cent of 1794 shall henceforth be known as "Maris 1" or some other number, down to "Maris 39".

TRANSACTIONS OF SOCIETIES.

AMERICAN NUMISMATIC AND ARCHÆOLOGICAL SOCIETY.

Regular Meeting, June 10th, 1869.—The President in the chair.

After the ordinary business, and proceedings of no remarkable interest, the Society adjourned to the second Thursday in October.

J. MUHLENBERG BAILEY, *Recording Secretary.*

ESSEX COUNTY ANTIQUARIAN AND NUMISMATIC SOCIETY.

Regular June Semi-monthly Meeting. President Illsley in the chair.

The Committee on organization reported a Constitution and By-Laws, which were adopted.

Communications were received from Mr. Isaac F. Wood, of New York, and Mr. Alfred Sandham, of Montreal, the former gentleman presenting the Society with a copy of his "Johnson Entry Medal", and the latter with a copy of his work on the "Coins and Tokens of Canada". Thanks were voted for these donations.

Mr. C. J. Patterson exhibited (1) A Queen Anne Guinea of 1713, in excellent preservation; (2) A Quadruple Ducat of the Dukes of Silesia, date 1611, entirely uncirculated and a beautiful piece; (3) A Ducat of Duke Eberhard Louis of Wurtemberg, 1699, with the motto CVM. DEO. ET. DIE., entirely uncirculated; (4) An uncirculated Belgian Ducat of 1803. Mr. E. J. Cleveland exhibited a fine specimen of a large-eagle Washington cent, and the secretary exhibited a set of American cents. Adjourned.

J. WOODS POINIER, JR., *Secretary.*

TROUVAILLE.

Box 943, P. O. MONTREAL, June 18th, 1869.
 DEAR SIR:—If you consider the enclosed of sufficient interest to give it a corner in the JOURNAL, I think that a permanent record of these specimens of the engraver's art is desirable; and further, I remember in one of the early numbers you gave a notice of "recent discoveries of coins" as "treasure trove". I cannot help thinking that the columns of the JOURNAL might be rendered attractive by such occasional extracts. I do not mean that every stereotyped "find" should be recorded, and so degenerate into the "enormous gooseberries" of the rural prints, but where there is any descriptive record like the annexed I think it would be worth while. I shall be happy to lend my poor help in this way, if you agree with me in my idea of its interest.

I am, dear sir, yours very respectfully,
 HENRY MOTT.

PROFESSOR C. E. ANTHON, New York.

DISCOVERY OF OLD SCOTTISH COINS.

An important discovery of old Scottish Coins was recently made in a field near Prestonpans. There were in all 114 coins, dating from the reign of James III. to that of Mary. One of the silver pieces had been struck in commemoration of Mary's marriage with the Dauphin of France. It is dated 1558; and, in addition to the monogram, "FM," with the heraldic emblems of France and Scotland, there is the following Latin legend on the reverse:—"JAM NON SUNT DUO SED UNA CARO." One of the silver coins, bearing the date 1558, is said to be almost as perfect in its stamping as on the day when it left the Scottish mint. A number of the coins have been deposited in the Edinburgh Antiquarian Museum. Carberry Hill, the scene of Mary's surrender, is in the neighborhood of the place where the discovery was made.

THE MACKENZIE SALE.

On the evenings of June 23 and 24 this sale took place with much *éclat*. The catalogue, illustrated by five capital photographic plates, each comprising a number of the choicest coins and medals, had excited much interest; and copies of it, after being made complete by prices and names, will henceforward be in great request. Without intrenching on the prerogative of others in regard to the publication of these latter additions, we will simply observe that the auction was in almost every respect a grand success. The gross receipts for the 759 lots amounted to \$4,430.51. The aggregate sum for which the 87 cents were disposed of was \$1,295. The other pieces sold proportionately well, and every one seemed pleased with the general result.

"COPPERHEADS."

A Descriptive Catalogue of the Copper and Base Metallic Currency issued in the several States of the United States, commencing in 1862 and ending in 1864.

[CONTINUED FROM THE NUMBER FOR JUNE, 1869.]

360. OB.: "M. Walsh & Sons Staple & Fancy Dry Goods Niagara Falls, N. Y." REV.: An Indian head, 13 stars, "1863." C. B.
361. OB.: "G. Idler's Meat Market Ogdensburgh, N. Y." REV.: Same as Reverse No. 360. C. B.
362. OB.: "Johnson House, A. M. Sherman Pro. Ogdensburgh N. Y." REV.: Same as Reverse No. 360. C. B.
363. OB.: "M. L. Marshall 1863 Oswego, N. Y." A fish and two stars. REV.: "Toys, Fancy Goods Fishing Tackle And Rare Coin." C.
364. OB.: "Eastman National Business College, Poughkeepsie, N. Y." Two stars. REV.: A quill laid across an open book. "I-C." "Actual Business Department" Two stars. N.
365. OB.: "D. Skidmore Seneca Falls N. Y." An eagle holding a cigar in his beak; over the cigar, the words "Good for One." REV.: "Skidmore's Head Quarters 95 Fall St. Hotel." S. C. B. T.
366. OB.: "Charles Babcock Jeweler Troy N. Y." REV.: "Redeemed at my Store 72 Cong. St. 1863." C.
367. OB.: "Charles Babcock, Jeweler Troy N. Y." Within a wreath, "72 Cong^{ss} St." REV.: Indian head, 13 stars, "1863." "E. S." in small letters below the head. C.
368. OB.: "Oliver Boutwell, Miller Troy, N. Y." Two stars and flourishes. REV.: "Redeemed at my Office 1863." Extensive flourishes. B.
- 369—376. Eight different tokens, similar to No. 368, difficult to describe, the variations being principally in the flourishes. All brass.
377. OB.: Similar to Obverse No. 368; but without any stars. REV.: Similar to Reverse No. 368. B.
378. OB. and REV.: Similar to No. 377. B.
379. OB.: Similar to Obverse No. 368. REV.: "Redeemable in Bills at my Office." Four stars and flourishes. B.
380. OB. and REV.: Similar to No. 379. B.
381. OB.: Similar to Obverse No. 377. REV.: Same as Reverse No. 379. B.
382. OB.: "W. E. Hagan No. 1 First St. Troy. N. Y." REV.: "Soda Water 5 Cents." Two stars. Gutta-Percha.
383. OB.: "E. L. Percy, Trunks & Traveling Bags Wholesale & Retail Hoop Skirts Hosiery Gloves &c. Mansion House Block." REV.: An eagle. "Trunks & Travelling Bags Mansion House Block No. 2. Troy. N. Y." Two stars. B. Size 17.
384. OB.: "Robinson & Ballou Grocers Troy N. Y." Two stars and flourishes. REV.: "Redeemed at Our Store 1863." Numerous flourishes. B.
- 385—392. Eight varieties of the above: the difference is in the flourishes and in the placing of the letters. All brass.
393. OB.: "I. J. Knapp No. 8 Liberty St. Utica N. Y. Wines & Liquors." REV.: "I. O. U. 1 Cent, pure Copper." Circle with rays, two small heads facing to the left. C. Size 13.
394. OB.: Same as Obverse No. 393. REV.: Similar to Reverse No. 393. The two heads much larger and are facing each other. C. Size 13.
395. OB.: "Sherwood & Hopson China Emporium Utica N. Y." Two stars. REV.: A flag surrounded by 13 stars. "The Flag of our Union, 1863." C. B.
396. OB.: "Henry C. Welles Druggist & Book Seller Waterloo N. Y." Two stars. REV.: "Business Card." in a wreath. C.
397. OB.: "Hart's Arcade Gallery For Best Pictures Watertown N. Y." Six stars. REV.: A thistle. "United we stand Divided we fall." Two stars. C.
398. OB.: Same as Obverse No. 397. REV.: Similar to Reverse No. 397. The thistle larger. C.
399. OB.: "To Purify the Blood use Atherton's Pills," within a circle. "E. W. Hall Whitehall N. Y." REV.: "Try Atherton's Wild Cherry Syrup For Coughs & Colds." C.
400. OB.: "E. E. Hasse Yonkers N. Y." One star. REV.: Within a wreath "Not one Cent. L. Roloff." C.
401. OB.: Same as Obverse No. 400. REV.: An Indian head. C.
402. OB.: Same as Obverse No. 400. REV.: "Erinnerung an 1863." C.
403. OB.: "E. W. Atwood Dealer in Books Newspapers &c." A small wreath. REV.: A representation of the Capitol at Washington. "United States 1863." Eight stars. C.
404. OB.: Same as Obverse No. 403. REV.: A Liberty head, surrounded by 13 stars. "1863." C.

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B.B.

1869.

A M E R I C A N JOURNAL OF NUMISMATICS,

AND

Bulletin of American Numismatic and Archæological Societies.

VOL. IV.

NEW YORK, AUGUST, 1869.

No. 4.

DEVICES ON UNITED STATES COINS AND PATTERN PIECES.

EDITOR AMERICAN JOURNAL OF NUMISMATICS :

DEAR SIR :—Believing as I do, that an appeal to the eye, through the medium of photographic or other illustrations, in connection with the written description of coins or medals, is far more instructive and much better calculated to impart a correct idea of the subject under consideration, than the most elaborate and pains-taking description without such aid, I feel bound to express my gratification that the publication under your editorial charge has, in the April number for the current year, taken the initiatory steps in that direction, by placing in the hands of your subscribers the fine photographic plate, prepared at an expense of much time and labor by Mr. Levick, for the purpose of illustrating the very elaborate and exhaustive article from the pen of Mr. Crosby, elucidating the types and varieties of the cents of 1793; and I desire on my own behalf (and I trust on behalf of your other readers also) to thank those gentlemen for having set so worthy an example.

That frequent illustrations of this character would have a tendency to make popular a pursuit which has at present comparatively few votaries, and to interest, and eventually bring into the numismatic fold, many worthy coadjutors who are as yet scarcely alive to the importance of the subject, I have little doubt; and feel sure that ere long the influence of your JOURNAL would become more widely extended, and that the result would be a gratifying addition to your subscription list. And now, having stated my belief, it becomes me (with your permission) to prove my sincerity by making at least an effort to “follow in the steps of my illustrious predecessors”; and although I can hardly expect to attain the full measure of their success, I will feel satisfied if I am able to secure a degree of favorable consideration.

Having, after many misgivings, come to this determination, and taken a somewhat cursory view of the numismatic field, the first difficulty, naturally presenting itself, was the selection of a proper subject for illustration, not because of any scarcity thereof, but for the reason that I could hardly hope in any case to succeed in presenting for consideration anything really new; and I therefore feel that an apology is due at the outset, for presuming to encumber your pages with matter, which after all may prove to be only “flat, stale, and unprofitable”. After some reflection, however, it occurred to me that the “Devices on the Coins and Pattern Pieces of the United States” might be studied with advantage, and so arranged and classified as to prove not altogether uninteresting or un instructive; and in accordance with this idea I have selected for present illustration the device of the Head of Liberty, and propose to present at one view the various types of this design, which have from time to time been impressed upon so large a proportion of our coinage (omitting, of course, unimportant varieties), by grouping together in one plate examples of all such as are known to me and easily attainable. I am painfully aware that, in endeavoring to accomplish this object, errors and omissions will necessarily occur, and for all such I can only claim in advance the kind indulgence of your readers.

In introducing this branch of the subject, it is not my purpose, neither do I deem it necessary to “delve among the musty records of a far-off antiquity”, in order to trace some fancied resemblance or supposititious origin of this device; and will therefore content myself by presenting, along with the examples chosen from our coinage, the commemorative medal struck under the direction of Dr. Franklin, 1783, and well known to all American numismatists as the “*Libertas Americana*”*, and the French medal struck in 1792 at Lyons, and known as the “*Convention Medal*”†, both of which have been credited with having furnished the idea of the “*Liberty Head*”, which, in some form or other, has for so long a time maintained its place as an obverse upon our coinage. I do not here propose to inquire

* Marked A on the plate.

† Marked B on the plate.

into the grounds for this belief, but merely to so place the pieces as to furnish a ready means of comparison, and then to leave your readers to draw their own conclusions, indulging meanwhile the hope that some one more competent than myself may be induced to go deeper into the subject, and give us at some future day the benefit of his investigations.

Upon examination I find that twenty-four of the designs representing the Head of Liberty are sufficiently dissimilar to entitle them to separate mention; and I will proceed to describe them as nearly as possible in chronological order.

No. 1.—Pattern Cent of 1792.* The Goddess of Liberty, bust facing right and undraped, the hair loose and flowing backward in heavy curling masses, a portion falling across the neck in such a manner as to appear almost like drapery.—Legend: "Liberty Parent of Science & Industry". A very appropriate and suggestive sentiment, and deserving a much wider circulation than could be attained through the medium of a pattern piece.

No. 2.—Disme of 1792†. Also a pattern piece. An undraped bust of the Goddess, facing left, the hair loose and streaming backward in waving masses, but not so naturally as in No. 1. Legend same as above, except that it is slightly abbreviated.

No. 3.—Cent of 1793. Generally regarded as the first designed, and commonly known as the "Link or Chain Cent". The bust undraped and facing right, the hair loose and flowing backward more naturally than either of the preceding. Legend: "Liberty".

No. 4.—Cent of 1793. No doubt the second type of this date, and invariably found with wreath reverse. Undraped bust facing right, the hair loose and streaming backward in a manner very similar to No. 2, under the bust three leaves. Legend—"Liberty." This type, as well as the one last described, appears to have met with little favor, neither of them having been used after this year.

No. 5.—Half Cent of 1793. Undraped bust facing left, the hair flowing loosely and naturally backward, over the right shoulder a pole bearing at its upper extremity a liberty cap. Legend—"Liberty." If any piece in the series under consideration is calculated to support the idea that the design was borrowed from either the "Libertas Americana," or the "Convention Medal," it is undoubtedly this little coin; for, although artistically much inferior, the resemblance is certainly striking.

No. 6.—(Represented by a cent of 1794). First struck in 1793, and undoubtedly the third type of that date; the bust undraped and facing right, the hair loose and falling naturally backward, over the left shoulder a pole surmounted by the liberty cap. Legend—"Liberty." Unlike the three preceding types (which did not extend beyond the year in which they were first issued), this held its place as a device upon the cents from 1793 to 1796 inclusive, and upon the half cents from 1794 to 1797 inclusive; but, in common with them, never appeared upon either the gold or silver issues, being confined strictly to the more plebeian material.

No. 7.—(Represented by a half-dollar of 1795). Undraped bust facing right, and in the outline of the face and position of the head, strongly resembling No. 4, whilst the disposition of the hair and lower line of the bust is almost identical with No. 6, the hair not being quite so long. Stars for the first time surround the field. Legend—"Liberty." This type is confined exclusively to the silver issues, and is common to the dollars, half-dollars, and half-dimes of 1794 and 1795.

No. 8.—(Represented by an eagle of 1804). The bust facing right, and for the first time draped; the pole as a support to the liberty cap is here dispensed with, and the cap, having ceased to be merely an ornamental appendage, has become useful to the extent of fulfilling its legitimate purpose as a covering for the head; the hair abundant and flowing, and long tresses turned up and curiously wound about the cap, giving it somewhat the appearance of a hat. Legend—"Liberty"; the field surrounded by stars. This type is certainly quaint and curious, and, if not handsome, fully maintains its dignity and never condescends to put in an appearance upon any meaner metal than the gold; it is to be found upon the eagles and half-eagles from 1795 to 1807 inclusive, and upon the quarter-eagles from 1796 to 1807 inclusive.

* Another pattern piece of this date is described and illustrated in "Dickeson's American Numismatic Manual" (Plate 13, No. 13). The bust facing right, the front hair heavily braided, and falling backward over the ear. Not being able to obtain a specimen, it was of course impossible to give an illustration.

† Dickeson (in the work just quoted) also describes a pattern for a cent of this date, the design being almost identical with that of the disme, except that the bust faces to the right, otherwise the same description would answer for both (Plate 13, No. 10.)

No. 9.—(Represented by a cent of 1797). The bust facing right and draped, a portion of the hair is gathered at the back of the head, and confined by a ribbon, and long curls fall over the back and shoulders. Legend—"Liberty". In this type (as well as No. 7) both the cap and pole are discarded, and do not again appear as part of the design; it was struck upon the cents from the latter part of 1796 to 1807 inclusive, and on the half-cents from 1800 to 1808 inclusive, except in 1801, in which year none were coined.

No. 10.—(Represented by a half-dollar of 1806). Draped bust facing right, the hair generally arranged as in No. 9, and otherwise strongly resembling it, and, though difficult to particularize, the difference is quite apparent to the eye; stars surround the field. Legend—"Liberty". There is a look of sterling honesty and worth about this design which has always made it a favorite with me, and I think its discontinuance upon our coinage is much to be regretted. It is confined entirely to the silver series, and is spread over a large portion of it from 1796 to 1807; it is to be found upon the dollars from 1795 to 1804 inclusive, on the half-dollars from 1801 to 1807 inclusive, on the quarter-dollars of 1796, and from 1804 to 1807 inclusive, on the dimes from 1796 to 1805 (except 1799, in which year none were coined), and on the half-dimes of 1796 and 1797, from 1800 to 1803 inclusive, and 1805 (none having been coined in 1798, 1799, or 1804).

No. 11.—(Represented by a cent of 1812). Undraped bust, facing left, the hair curled and falling in ringlets over the neck and shoulders; across the forehead a band or fillet upon which is inscribed the word "Liberty," the field surrounded by stars (the first time of their appearance upon the copper series). This design is to be found upon the cents from 1808 to 1814 inclusive, and on the half-cents from 1809 to 1811 inclusive, 1825, 1826, 1828, 1829, and from 1831 to 1836 inclusive, none having been coined in the intermediate years.

No. 12.—(Represented by a half-dollar of 1826). The bust draped, and facing left; at first sight somewhat similar to No. 11, the hair being arranged almost exactly in the same manner; in this type the liberty cap as a head covering is resumed, but the form is changed, to resemble in a measure a close-fitting skull cap, the lower portion of which is formed into a band, bearing upon it the word "Liberty," stars surrounding the field. This design is met with on the gold and silver issues only, and is probably more numerous represented than any other type of the liberty head, having been struck upon the half-eagles from 1807 to 1815 inclusive, and from 1818 to 1837 inclusive; on the quarter-eagles from 1808 to 1821 inclusive, from 1824 to 1827 inclusive, and from 1829 to 1837 inclusive; on the half-dollars from 1808 to 1815 inclusive, and from 1817 to 1837 inclusive; on the quarter-dollars of 1815, from 1818 to 1825 inclusive, and 1827 and 1828; on the dimes from 1809 to 1814 inclusive, from 1820 to 1825 inclusive, and from 1827 to 1837 inclusive; and on the half-dimes from 1829 to 1834 inclusive, and 1836 and 1837.

No. 13.—Represented by a cent of 1818). The bust facing left, and undraped, the hair gathered and tied in a knot behind the head, and falling on the neck in heavy ringlets, the word "Liberty" inscribed in a band across the forehead similar to No. 11, but differing from it in being a little wider at the top. This type, like No. 5, is confined to a single denomination, being found only on the cents from 1816 to 1839 inclusive.

No. 14.—(Represented by a half-dollar of 1838). Draped bust facing left; very similar to No. 12, except that every part of the design is much smaller, and to my mind anything but an improvement; it covers but a small portion of the silver coinage, being impressed only on the half-dollars from 1837 to 1839 inclusive; and on the quarter-dollars from 1831 to 1839 inclusive.

No. 15.—(Pattern half-dollar of 1838). Bust facing left and draped, the hair artistically disposed in ringlets, and falling profusely about the neck and bust, across the forehead a band very wide in front, and bearing upon it the rising sun, a narrow ribbon or fillet falling in a serpentine direction from the top of the head behind the ear, on which ribbon the word "Liberty" is inscribed; certainly a well-executed and artistic design.

No. 16.—(Represented by a cent of 1849). The bust undraped and facing left; general description much the same as No. 13, but the bust much smaller, and the hair slightly different, otherwise so much like it as to make it difficult to particularize, although the difference is quite apparent to the eye. This type appears upon the cents from 1839 to 1857 inclusive, and on the half-cents from 1840 to 1857 inclusive; on the eagles, half-eagles, and quarter-eagles from 1838 to the present time, and on the gold dollar from 1849 to 1853 inclusive; it is nowhere met with on the silver coinage.

No. 17.—(Represented by a pattern double-eagle of 1860). The bust undraped and facing left, the hair combed smoothly back on the top of the head and curiously done up behind, and curls falling about the neck; across the forehead a wide band very similar to No. 15, except that the upper edge is beaded, upon the band the word "Liberty"; the field surrounded by stars. Struck on the double eagles only, from 1849 to the present time.

No. 18.—(Represented by a three-dollar piece of 1865 in nickel). Undraped bust facing left. This type represents the head of an Indian princess, with plumed head-dress secured to the head by a band on which is the word "Liberty"; the hair otherwise unconfined and falling in a heavy mass upon the neck. Legend: "United States of America". This design is peculiar to the gold dollar and three-dollar pieces from 1854 to the present time.

No. 19.—(Represented by a pattern cent in nickel without date). The bust undraped and facing left. Another Indian princess, with head-dress of feathers entirely different from the last; but, like it, confined to the head by a band upon which is the word "Liberty"; around the neck a string of beads. Legend: "United States of America". This type first appeared upon the pattern pieces for nickel cents in 1858, was adopted and placed regularly upon the nickel cents from 1859 to 1864, during which year the coinage of nickel cents was discontinued and copper substituted, but without any change in the design, which is continued to the present time.

No. 20.—Pattern half-dollar of 1859. Bust facing right, crowned with oak leaves; on a ribbon encircling the bust the word "Liberty" is inscribed; a portion of the hair plaited and gathered into a heavy mass at the back of the neck. Legend—"United States of America". As a pattern for an American coin, not nearly so handsome a piece as No. 15.

No. 21.—Pattern half-eagle of 1860. The bust draped and facing right, upon the head the cap of Liberty, on the front of the cap three five-pointed stars, the hair falling in a braid or plait, from the temple over the ear to the back of the neck; from the lower part of the cap a ribbon coming forward over the shoulder, upon which ribbon appears the word "Liberty". Thirteen stars surround the field. This is really a beautiful and artistic design, and it is to be hoped it may yet find sufficient favor with the powers that be, to become established upon some one or more of the numerous denominations composing our coinage. I believe there is also a ten-dollar pattern piece of this same design.

No. 24, (should have been No. 22).—Pattern eagle of 1862. One of a numerous family known as the "God Our Trust" pattern. Undraped bust facing left, the hair gathered in a large knot behind the head, a single curl or ringlet falling at the back, and another at the side of the neck, band with the word "Liberty" precisely the same as Nos. 13 and 16, the field surrounded by stars. I believe this design exists as a pattern on several other denominations; but, as this is dangerous ground, I will not attempt to specify, but leave that for some one better acquainted with the vagaries of the mint management.

No. 22, (should have been No. 23).—Pattern five cent piece of 1867. The bust undraped and facing left, the head-dress of feathers, very beautifully and artistically arranged, the hair falling in heavy curling masses over the back of the neck, across the forehead four five-pointed stars, a narrow band from the top of the head down behind the ear, having inscribed upon it the words "Union and Liberty," legend "United States of America". This is another beautiful design and much more worthy of a place on our coins than the one proposed for adoption on the five, three, and one cent nickel pieces. All the specimens of this pattern that have come under my notice were struck in aluminum, but it is possible they may exist in other metals.

No. 23, (should have been No. 24).—Another pattern piece of the five cent denomination. Undraped bust facing left, and quite similar to No. 17 in general appearance, differing materially however in the form of the knot into which the hair is done up behind; and on the band in addition to word "Liberty" has a single five-pointed star in front. Legend, "United States of America". This design was first struck as a pattern five cent piece in 1867, and has been continued on pattern five, three, and one cent pieces, for 1868 and also for the current year, and may possibly be adopted for coinage some time during the approaching session of Congress.

A review of the foregoing facts will show that of the twenty-four types described, eight, namely, Nos. 1, 2, 15, 20, 21, 22, and 24 were never advanced beyond the dignity of pattern pieces, although it seems quite apparent that four of them, viz.: 1, 15, 21, and 22, were eminently deserving of a distinction which would have made them useful and the com-

munity familiar with their beautiful and appropriate designs. Of the remaining sixteen, seven, viz.: Nos. 3, 4, 5, 6, 9, 11, and 13 are peculiar to the copper series; five, viz.: Nos. 7, 10, 14, 17, and 18 are peculiar to the silver series; and one only, No. 8, stands alone in haughty grandeur as a representative of the gold. No. 12 we find is common to the gold and silver, No. 16 to the gold and copper, and No. 19 to the copper and nickel series.

Of the pieces represented in the plate I would state that the "Convention Medal" was from the collection of S. S. Crosby of Boston; Nos. 2, 3, 5, 7, and 10 were from the collection of M. L. Mackenzie (since disposed of at public sale); Nos. 12 and 14 were supplied by Edward Cogan (to whom I am also indebted for valuable assistance); and the remainder were selected from my own cabinet. With many thanks to the above-named gentlemen for their kind assistance, I take leave of this branch of the subject, and subscribe myself,

Yours truly,

B.

TRANSACTIONS OF SOCIETIES.

NEW ENGLAND NUMISMATIC AND ARCHÆOLOGICAL SOCIETY.

An adjourned meeting of this Society was held on Friday evening, July 2d.—Vice-President Crosby in the chair.

The following donations were reported by the Librarian as received since the last meeting:

An engraved steel plate representing Washington before Boston, which was probably copied from the Mint Medal of that name, and a coin catalogue from Mr. Chaplin; seven coin catalogues from Mr. Cook, and three medals from Mr. Child.

Mr. F. J. Dutcher, of Hopedale, Mass., was elected a Resident Member.

Mr. Crosby favored the meeting with the exhibition of an elaborately-wrought, ancient vase, which is supposed to have been centuries old at the beginning of the Christian Era. There were on it sixty different forms of the Chinese character "Shaou" (set in gold with emeralds and rubies), representing as many different meanings, according to the inflection, the principal one of which is "longevity". It is known to the learned men of China as the "Longevity Vase".

The same gentleman also exhibited a very interesting autograph letter of Washington, of which the following is a literal copy:

"NEWBURGH 5th June 1782.

MY DEAR SIR.

Col^o Hazen's sending an officer under the capitulation of York Town for the purpose of retaliation, has distressed me exceedingly,—Will you be so good as to give me your opinion of the propriety of doing this upon Captain Asgill should we be driven to it for want of an unconditional Prisoner.

Presuming that this matter has been a subject of much conversation, pray, with your own, let me know the opinions of the most sensible of those with whom you have conversed.

Congress by their resolve have unanimously approved of my determination to retaliate—the army have advised it—and the country look for it,—But how far it is justifiable upon an officer under the faith of a capitulation, if none other can be had, is the question?—

Hazen's sending Capⁿ Asgill on for this purpose makes the matter more distressing, as the whole business will have the appearance of a farce if some person is not sacrificed to the manes of poor Huddy; which will be the case if an unconditional Prisoner cannot be found, and Asgill escapes.

I write to you in exceeding great haste, but beg your sentiments may be transmitted as soon as possible (by Express) as I may be forced to a decision in the course of a few days.

I am—with much sincerity
and affect

D Sir

Maj^r Gen^l
LINCOLN

Y^r Obed^t Serv^t
G^o WASHINGTON "

[Note.—Other letters in relation to this subject may be found in the *Historical Magazine* for September, October and November, 1865.]

There were also exhibited two beautiful cents of 1814 in perfectly uncirculated condition, by Mr. Child; an extremely fine Queen Anne farthing, by Mr. Cook; and a very fine specimen of the rare half dollar of 1797, by Mr. Chaplin.

It was voted—That when this Meeting adjourns, it be to meet at this place on the third Thursday in September.

After the transaction of further business of a private character, the Meeting adjourned.

DUDLEY R. CHILD, Recording Secretary.

AN ANTIQUARIAN EXCURSION.

Has any one of our readers seen the "Writing Rock" in the Taunton River, opposite to Dighton, with its so-called Runic inscription, that commemorative work of the Northmen, who, first of Caucasians possibly, and of Teutons probably, set foot on our "old world which is the new"? *Have* any of them—for we change to the plural number in anticipation of a wider affirmative reply—beheld the Rock of Plymouth, equal in the estimation of the true New Englander to the Black Stone of Mecca in that of the faithful Moslem? But again—has it been the fortune of any *one* to view them both, that is, Taunton Rock and Plymouth Rock, in the self-same calendar week, or, more accurately, within a space of little more than three full days? Now such was recently our lot, to us it so befell; and why and how it came about our purpose is to tell—in prose.

Setting out from New York about noon, with the intention of reaching New Bedford, at no unreasonable hour for a *new bed*, a party of three—which number, in its suitableness for travelling, whereon we have not space to dilate, illustrates the adage *omne trinum perfectum*—was met, when almost at its journey's end, with the taunt that the train, that night, went no further than Taunton. One of the perfect trio—the *Kleeblatt*, or Clover-leaf, as a German would call it—thus compelled, as it was, to tarry in a most uninviting town, with a hotel to match, bethought him of the far-famed rock of the runes in the vicinity, and suggested that good might be educed from evil by making it a visit. The next morning accordingly, in a hired vehicle, southward along the tolerably pretty Taunton river—through a rather forlorn and light-soiled country, whence the people seemed generally to have migrated in quest of some promised land, leaving neglected farms and dilapidated houses—we sped to Dighton, and, crossing in a small boat to the eastern side, reached the object of our search. Floating before it, as it rose from the water's edge, we scrutinized with attentive eyes the much-effaced characters, mentally comparing them with fac-similes which we had seen, and which, according to our recollection, did *far more than* justice to the original, while we congratulated ourselves on the fact that the lowness of the water enabled us to prosecute an examination which at a different period of the tide, would have been impossible. We hence inferred that there must have been a geological subsidence of this coast, since the time when the carvings were made; for why should a rock that was covered by water for many hours daily, and exposed, moreover, to the corrosion thence resulting, have been selected for a public and durable monument?

What is the state of our knowledge in regard to this curious relic of the far past? It can, perhaps, be summed up pretty nearly as follows:—

The earliest food for rational conjecture as to those who may have inhabited, before our own ancestors, our portion of the Atlantic coast, is furnished by the Scandinavian Sagas. No doubt is now entertained that, at the end of the tenth century of our era, certain Northmen, under successive leaders—Biarne; Leif, son of Eric the Red; Thorwald; Thorfin—made voyages hither and explored the land to some extent. It is a curious circumstance, and one likely to console the mourners over the injustice done to Columbus, that the word "America"—from the proper name Amalrich, *gallice* Amaury, *italice* Amerigo, *latine* Americus—commemorates, after all, through its Scandinavian or Gothic origin, or at least conveys a reminiscence of, the *first* discoverers, as well as the intrusive Vespucci. "America" is no inappropriate designation for a great democratic power, since it can be traced to the old German word "Irminreich", which may be interpreted either "rich in people", or "empire of the people".*

Not many years before the time when one portion of this adventurous Norman race conquered England, and another overran Apulia, Calabria and Sicily, its navigators visited "Helluland", or the country of slate, supposed to be Labrador; "Markland", or the country of wood, supposed to be Nova Scotia; and "Vinland", or "the country of vines," identified with Rhode Island and a part of Massachusetts. If we venture to use the word "identified" in the last of these three cases only, it is chiefly on account of the inscriptions and figures on this very Dighton rock which we have been examining, and the way in which they have been expounded by the Northern antiquaries. The characters are, it seems, to be read: NAM THORFINS CXXI NORRAENIR MENN, that is to say, translating the Norse language and numeration: Possession of Thorfin, one hundred and fifty Northern men.† But Edward Everett, in the *North American Review* for January, 1838, is very sceptical in regard to the runic character of this carving. Bancroft scouts the idea of its being a Scandinavian work‡; and Schoolcraft, a judge of indisputable competence, who inspected it on the spot, thought the greater portion evidently the production of Indians, and was unable to make out the name of Thorfin.|| At Bellows Falls, Vt., the writer of these lines has carefully observed

* See Wackernagel's *Altdcutches Worterbuch*, Basel, 1839, *sub voce* IRMINGOT, and *Historical Magazine*, Jan., 1857, p. 24. The name of the celebrated king of the East Goths, in the fourth century of our era, Hermanrich (*Gothic*, Airman-areiks) is the original form. "Irmin" is likewise translated "great", "universal", and sometimes "Mars", or "Mercury", the god of eloquence and commerce. In either case the etymology of "America" is satisfactory. Jacob Grimm's "Deutsche Mythologie", *sub voce*, IRMANSL.

† K. H. Hermes, *Entdeckung von America durch die Isländer*. Braunschweig, 1844, p. 126 ff. ‡ Hist. U. S. III., 313.

|| Schoolcraft's work on the Indian Tribes, published by authority of Congress, I., 111, 118, 119.

inscriptions on the rocky margin of the Connecticut, which enable him to assert with considerable confidence, from their resemblance to the Dighton figures, that they both emanated from the same source. Can we believe that the Sea-Kings penetrated so far into the interior?

In the accounts of the haps and mishaps of these adventurers, the native inhabitants of Vinland are uniformly denominated "Skraelings" or "Screamers", which was the name the Northmen ordinarily gave the Esquimaux; and certain diminutive personages delineated on the Dighton rock, with faces of a circular form, are regarded by the wise men of the North as representatives of that race. Though dwarfish in stature, they are supposed to have been, through their great superiority in number, far more than a match for the new-comers; for it must be recollected that firearms had not yet been invented. Hence the abandonment of any settlement that may have been formed, and the gradual discontinuance of these voyages. The Red-Skins, who were found on our coast in the sixteenth century and the seventeenth, are conjectured to have expelled the Esquimaux from these their original seats, being themselves pressed upon by wars or revolutions farther to the South.

The ultimate destination of the tourists whose experiences we are sketching, and, in fact, the original aim of their journey, which only through unexpected circumstances assumed an antiquarian character, was the island of Nantucket. This dissevered fragment of Massachusetts soil might properly be called, as it lies so far from land, the *apogee* of the expedition. We knew no more of it than that, situated as it is, it was likely to be cool, and, secluded as it is, it was described as being queer; and we found it not only cool and queer, but one of the most original, picturesque and interesting spots which we had any of us met with in rather extensive wanderings over shore and sea. Between these two Nantucket is debatable ground, "only calculated"—according to a Philadelphia Gazetteer of 1795, before us—"for those who are fond of a *maritimal* life." But for those who relish remote and startling likenesses, and your genuine archæologist is such a one, the strangely quiet town of Nantucket and its bathing-village Siasconset, a copy of itself in miniature, are also "calculated." In the streets of both, the majority of which are narrow and without *trottoirs*, the apparition of a vehicle is almost as rare as it is in Venice; the slumberous silence is deeper, for no railroad ever has approached or can approach within hearing; the hum and hurry of occupation, since the decay of the whale fishery and the cod fishery, are totally paralyzed; only once in a while is a pedestrian observed; and the long rows of neat and well-built houses, some showing no marks of habitation, others manifestly closed up and abandoned, drew from us almost simultaneously the exclamation, which each could make from personal knowledge and comparison: "How like Pompeii!" Hence then it was that the second stage of this little summer tour took an antiquarian hue.

What more natural than to give completeness to the excursion by a visit to the other famous rock of the New England coast? And we accomplished our object through a dexterous flank movement to the right of all railroads and branches of railroads, by steamboat and chartered conveyance, *impedimenta* included, from Nantucket to Plymouth in one day. In so doing we crossed, between Hyannis and Sandwich, the entire root or upper brachial portion of the flexed arm to which may be compared the peninsula of Cape Cod. Expecting to traverse a sandy and sterile region, we were most agreeably surprised to find it a lovely pastoral country in which oak groves, gentle eminences, romantic lakelets, and distant glimpses of the ocean—more literally, Cape Cod Bay—alternated with patches of cultivation in real Arcadian style.

Plymouth, like most long-settled American towns in a state of decline, is old without being venerable, and solemnly dull without being impressive. Its relics and monuments are, if we except a multitude of miscellaneous matters collected in "Pilgrim Hall", amazingly few and somewhat futile. The people, at the moment of our visit, were in a fever of excitement about the dedication of a showy monument to their fellow-citizens who had fallen in the suppression of the rebellion. As a funeral ceremony this celebration was eminently proper, but there seemed to be something triumphal in the arrangements announced, which Roman taste would have forbidden in the case of a civil war, and which savored overmuch of the grim old Independent colonists, whom we are wont to miscall "Puritans" and "Pilgrims".

Most persons, we presume, represent to themselves in imagination the Bay of Plymouth as a "rock-bound" semi-circle, at a certain point of which projects a formidable mass of stone, quadrilateral in shape and level of surface—a sort of natural pier in fact, whereon the assembled "Puritans" gathered in a numerous crowd to form a "tableau". The reality is a low-shored basin, nearly land-locked, with features like those of our Long Island and New Jersey coasts, and a line of wharves and storehouses, neither many nor magnificent, among which rises at present from the flat border at the foot of a low bluff an open turriform structure of granite. It may be described as having two Roman Doric columns at each of its four angles and an arched entrance on each side, the whole surmounted by a heavy attic with four flat faces, seemingly intended for inscriptions, crowned by four arched entablatures tipped by four scallop shells. And is this the Rock? Not exactly; only its case or canopy. Regarded as a building, it has a floor; and this floor has a four-sided aperture perhaps two feet square; and therein, much covered with rubbish of various composition, is a portion of the top of this Forefathers' corner-stone, which one may kneel down and kiss if

so inclined, or merely stand on if so moved. We call it a stone, for it must be very, very small. Half of it has been broken off and lies in front of "Pilgrim Hall"; so that without much geometric skill we can tell the size of the remainder.

Are we speaking lightly of the "Pilgrims" and their stone? We repent of it; for we yield to few in our veneration for them, and could justify our respect by citations from many wearisome books. But we are growing tired of this article which we have undertaken to write; and, feeling captious as we do, and irritable, must vent our spleen on something. What shall it be if not the fathers? Those scallop-shells! What are they doing at the top of the monument? An artistic allusion, we suppose, to the name "pilgrims". But we object. We object, first of all, to the sculptured scallops themselves. They are not pre-Raphaelite, but conventional. The architect constructed them "out of his moral consciousness", instead of copying the beautiful specimens of "Pecten" which our shores supply. And secondly, in what respect were those ancient emigrants "pilgrims"? A pilgrim is one who visits a shrine and returns home. They visited no shrine and did not return home. It is true that, etymologically, the word—from *peregrinus*, *perager*, *per agros*—means simply "a stranger", but there is no thought of precise etymology among those who misuse the expression. We therefore say: Cease to call these noble exiles "pilgrims"; and transfer the title to those, who, like us, make a pilgrimage to their shrine, for so the rock with its modern ornamentation may well be styled. As a pilgrim, then, we lay down our pen, a little disenchanted and weary, as is wont to happen to such wanderers, and chafing under the necessity of telling a long story about our pilgrimage, a more veracious one, however, than such tales have sometimes been, and not less interesting, we trust, to those for whose sake it has been told.

COLONIALS.

Boston, July 26th, 1869.

DR. ANTHON:—DEAR SIR:—As I am engaged in studying (for publication) the varieties of the Colonial coinage, I should like to ask through your columns that collectors having specimens of the NE money would send to my address descriptions of them according to the following formula:

Form (round, oval or oblong). Size (breadth and length in 16ths). Length and height of the indentation containing the letters NE, and length and height of those letters. And for the reverse the same measurements of indentation and numerals.

I should also like impressions of such pieces in tin or copper foil, as an aid in determining more minute peculiarities, and of any or all specimens of Pine or Oak Tree money, Higley or Granby Coppers, and all other rare colonial coins, of which the owners may be willing to favor me with impressions, or, where that is impracticable, with rubbings of such coins.

I have already found five varieties of the NE shilling, three each of the sixpence and threepence, and eleven of the Higley.

Trusting that all collectors will realize the advantages of complete tables of the varieties of the colonial coinage, as well as the difficulties attending the formation of such without their co-operation, and that they will render the necessary facilities for such a purpose,

I am yours,

S. S. CROSBY,

Chairman Com. Pub. N. E. N. & A. Soc.

Address P. O. Box No. 1353, Boston, Mass.

ADDITIONAL WORKS OF J. A. BOLEN, SPRINGFIELD, MASS.

No. 34.—Copy of the "Carolina Elephant". Obv.: An Elephant. Rev.: GOD PRESERVE CAROLINA AND THE LORDS PROPRIETORS 1697. Size 17.

No. 35.—A Mule Elephant Piece. Obv.: An Elephant, same as No. 34. Rev.: An Elephant. Leg.: ONLY TEN STRUCK. Size 18.

We are informed by Mr. Bolen that there will be struck from the dies of No. 34 only thirty-five impressions in copper, two in brass, and two or three in silver; after which the dies will be destroyed. They are, as nearly as may be, fac-similes of the rare original. Their price in copper is \$2.00 each. The Mule, No. 35, has been struck, as the lettering of one side informs us, in ten impressions only, which Mr. Bolen furnishes at \$2.50 each. The execution of both pieces is masterly, and gives continued evidence of the remarkable talent which their artist is acknowledged to possess. We hope that he may ere long find worthy employment on some original and important work.

A M E R I C A N JOURNAL OF NUMISMATICS,

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No. 5.

COINS AND MEDALS OF ROYAL PRETENDERS.

An interesting article entitled "Royal Pretenders", in "The Nation" for the ninth of the current month, has attracted our attention both from its sprightliness and general accuracy, and from the reference made, at the close of its first paragraph, to one at least of the many numismatic connections of the subject. We spoke of the "*general accuracy*" of the writer, for we think that in the multitude of facts which he imparts or implies there is one which is no fact. Among the kings unkinged and heirs unheired or unheritaged whom he sets down at an imaginary table, he cites "King Otho of Greece". But our recollection testifies that this Bavarian *Basileus*, so unacceptable to the Hellenes, could not now be present at any such gathering except as a disembodied spirit; and, according to the "Almanach de Gotha", the oracle on such questions, he died July 26, 1867. The particular passage in "The Nation" to which we referred as having a numismatic bearing is the following: "there is something not unpicturesque in the thought of the Cardinal of York, the last of the Stuart line, striking that medal, one of the rarities of collections, to put on record his claim to the throne of England, as Henry IX., when he was supported all the while by the charity of the Elector of Hanover, better known as George III."

The medal in question is indeed one of much interest. We had the fortune to secure a fine specimen of it, in copper, at the Mickley sale; and in the Oliver sale there was another disposed of at a very low price. The legends are, obverse with bust, HEN · IX · MAG · BRIT · FR · ET · HIB · REX · FID · DEF · CARD · EP · TVSC, that is, Henry IX., King of Great Britain, France and Ireland, Defender of the Faith, Cardinal Bishop of Tusculum (Frascati); and, reverse with figure of Religion, lion, crown, cardinal's hat, St. Peter's Church and bridge over the Tiber, NON · DESIDERIIS · HOMINVM · SED · VOLVNTATE · DEI, *i. e.*, Not by the Wishes of Men but by the Will of God. Exergue, AN · MDCCLXXXVIII. It is a work of Gioachimo Hamerani, the last of that celebrated family of die-cutters who flourished in Rome for fully a century and a half; and it may be hoped that should it ever again be offered in public it will bring a higher price than \$1.25, the sum for which it was sacrificed at Mr. Oliver's auction.

We have two other copper medals of these wrong-headed exiles.

The first one, struck in honor of the two sons of the "old Pretender", is of size 26, and bears, on the obverse, a youthful bust of Charles Edward, afterwards called the "young Pretender", or the "young Chevalier", with a five-pointed star in front of it, and the legend MICAT · INTER · OMNES, He shines among all. The reverse bears a still more juvenile bust of Henry Benedict, afterwards the Cardinal of York, with the legend ALTER · AB · ILLO, Another from that one. The second of these medals, size 20, represents on the obverse the young Pretender as *soi-disant* king, since his father's death; the legend being CAROLVS · III · N · 1720 · M · B · F · ETH · REX · 1766, Charles III., born 1720, King of Great Britain, France and Ireland, 1766. The reverse presents us with a portrait of his wife, the princess of Stolberg, afterwards beloved by the great tragic poet Alfieri. The legend is LVDOVICA · M · B · F · ETH · REGINA · 1772, Louisa, Queen of Great Britain, France and Ireland, 1772. The date is that of her marriage, and consequent acquisition of a shadowy crown.

But the most remarkable numismatic specimen relating to this ex-regal family which has ever come under our observation is a crown of the old Pretender, son of James II. We saw it a few months ago, in the possession of Mr. Cogan, from whom it was purchased by Mr. Moore of Trenton Falls. The following is a description: *Obv.* Bust of James Stuart, laureate, hair long, in armor, and with a mantle tied at the shoulder. *Leg.* IACOBVS VIII·DEI·GRATIA. *Rev.* Arms in a plain square shield crowned, viz., 1 and 4, Scotland; 2, France and England, quarterly; 3, Ireland. *Leg.* SCOT·ANGL·FRAN·ET HIB·REX·1716. This was a pattern for a crown-piece, intended for circulation in Scotland, had the invasion of 1716 been successful. The dies were engraved by Roettier, and remained in the possession of his family till they were purchased by Mr. Matthew Young, who struck a few pieces for the gratification of collectors. No contemporaneous specimens are known*.

The most valuable coin of a pretender which we happen to possess is the Five Franc Piece of Henry V., Duke of Bordeaux, or Count of Chambord, and lineal heir of the crown of France. He is, though not very old in years, his half-century being not quite numbered, or by any means the senior among the throng of crown-claimers over whom the writer in "The Nation" concedes him the pre-eminence, nevertheless fully entitled to that rank, both on account of the height from which he has fallen, and the antiquity of the idea on which his pretensions are based. The Obverse of the Five Franc Piece, which owes its existence to the ardor of some hopeful partisan of legitimacy immediately after Louis Philippe's accession, presents us with a youthful portrait in uniform, ribbon and two decorations, one of which is the Golden Fleece, the other the "Saint Esprit". At the lower right corner of the latter are the letters G C, of very small size. The legend is HENRI V ROI DE FRANCE. The Reverse is the ordinary one of the Five Franc Pieces of the Restoration, the date being 1831; to the right, and the left, of which is a fleur-de-lis as a mint-mark. On the edge DOMINE SALVUM FAC REGEM and a crown of three plumes. We have also a One Franc Piece of the same date, differing from the larger coin only in the absence of the letters G C, and in having its edge milled. Of these prospective or pretension pieces, as we may call them, the former is RR; the latter, R.†

SAMUEL CURWEN AS A NUMISMATIST.

"The Journal and Letters of Samuel Curwen", a loyalist refugee in England during our War of Independence, contain two or three noteworthy numismatic observations, which we extract for the benefit of those who may not be familiar with that favorite work, of which the fourth edition was published in 1864. Our attention was drawn to the first of these remarks of Curwen by an inquiry in "Notes and Queries" for Aug. 28, whether the medal mentioned by him be anywhere still in existence. Under the date of April 20, 1778, the author of the Journal records: "A medal has lately been struck at Paris, by order of Monsieur Voltaire, in honor of General Washington; on one side is the bust of the General, with this inscription: 'G. Washington, Esq., Commander of the Continental Army in America.'" The reverse is decorated with the emblems of war, and the following: "Washington reunit par une rare assemblage les talens du Guerrier et les vertus du Sage".

The description in Snowden's "Medals of Washington" is more accurate. It is as follows: "*Obverse.* Head of Washington, facing to the right. *Legend.* G. WASHINGTON ESQ GENERAL OF THE CONTINENTAL ARMY IN AMERICA. *Reverse.* Martial emblems, surrounded by diverging rays. *Legend.* WASHINGTON REUNIT PAR UN RARE ASSEMBLAGE—LES TALENS DU GUERRIER & LES VERTUS DU SAGE. *Size* 24. Designed by Voltaire, and struck in Paris in 1778".

* Catalogue of Antiquities, &c., in the Museum of the Archæological Institute, Edinburgh, 1859, p. 105.

† J. and A. Erbstein. Schulthess-Rechbergsche Sammlung. Dresden, 1868, p. 83.

The querist who desires to learn whether any impressions of this medal are still extant could find not a small number of them in America. It is not a fine medal, the head bearing no resemblance to Washington, but being, as is believed, we know not on what authority, a likeness of Jeremy Bentham, of which Voltaire thought proper to make use in the absence of any portrait of Washington himself. The "E^s" of the obverse, is Voltaire's way of writing "Esq.", and the lines of the reverse may be presumed to have originated with the author of the "Henriade", in which poem they are perhaps to be found.

This medal commands good prices at our public sales, for example, McCoy, \$17; Seavey, \$20; Mickley, \$8, and is of course indispensable to the completeness of the department of "Washingtons" in a cabinet, while it is one of the most interesting of that class of pieces. Its historical value is enhanced by the fact that Voltaire died in the month following its issue, namely on the 30th of May, 1778. Will not one of our numerous and active contributors examine the biographies of the great writer, in order to obtain some information in regard to this "Voltaire Washington"?

The second numismatic entry made by Curwen in his diary belongs to the year 1780. Writing to Arthur Savage, Esq., he says in regard to a letter received from that gentleman: "I thank you for the kind information it contained respecting the Roman denarii and English coins; a few of which, if not above the reach of my purse, I would gladly procure". On the third day thereafter we find him writing: "Oct. 16. Visited Mr. A. Savage, and abode there till late in the evening". The consequence of this abiding appears in the following: "Oct. 17. To Oxford-street, to examine some silver Roman denarii and Greek and English coins—for which they require far more than I think them worth—a Cromwell half-crown at thirty shillings! But am not medal mad. Oct. 18. Received an order from the treasury for my quarterly allowance. Bought ten silver Roman denarii".

The last citation which we shall offer relates to a well-known American type. Its date is May 15, 1784. "Mr. Bartlett presented me with a medal struck in Philadelphia: in a round compartment stands, U. S.... 5..... 1783"; round, "*Libertas et Justitia*"; on the other side, in the centre, an eye surrounded by a glory; the whole encompassed by *thirteen stars*,—with the legend, "*Nova Constellatio*". Will another of our numerous and active corps of correspondents throw some light on the "5" of the above, which we do not recognize? It does not appear, at least, on the copper pieces; and this leads us to believe that the "medal", as Mr. Curwen distinctly calls it, was a "Nova Constellatio Half-Dollar", like No. 2339 in the Mickley sale, amply described in the catalogue, and purchased by Mr. Appleton for \$32.50. The "5" in that case, is a misprint for "500", meaning that number of mills.

ROMAN FAMILY COINS.

CONTINUED FROM VOL. III., NO. 3.

The charge of an unnecessary and unpopular degree of *learning* has been recently reiterated in print against this JOURNAL. In resuming, therefore, after a long interval, a subject which certainly ranks with justice among the *learned* ones, we intend, in deference to the opinion of objectors who entertain that view, to translate, literally, in *Italics*, every Latin word or abbreviation which may present itself; while, in the way of historical reference, we shall confine ourselves to Liddell's History of Rome, an excellent book indeed, but as accessible and as easy to read as any History of the United States. Farther than this we cannot stoop; and, in deviating to such an extent from our previous course, we are in fact likely to give offence to more judicious readers, who rightly consider—like the distinguished personage who once told a teasingly explanatory lawyer that there were "some things which a Chief-Justice of the United States might be expected to comprehend"—who rightly consider, we say, that there are some few things which a professed numismatist may probably know.

Confining ourselves, as before, to those Roman families of whose coins we ourselves possess specimens, and our desire being to show, by examples, how much interest attaches to the whole class, we proceed to take up

AQUILLIA. *Obv.* III VIR VIRTVS. *Triumvir*, that is, "Triumvir Monetalis", or one of the Three Commissioners of the Mint, whose office, established, as Niebuhr thinks, B. C. 269, when the Romans first began to coin silver, was one of great importance—though its term was but a single year—and preceded every other in the career of public honors; *Valor*. Head of *Valor* as a youth, in helmet with two plumes, to right.

Rev. M' AQVIL M' F M' N Exergue SICIL. This legend is "Manius Aquillius, Manii Filius, Manii Nepos", the first letter which, according to custom, we represent by M', being on the coin a peculiar character indicating *Mānius*, i. e., literally one borne *māne*, in the morning. The meaning therefore is *Manius Aquillius, son of Manius, grandson of Manius*. The word "Sicilia" affords the explanation of the device, viz., a kneeling woman supporting herself with her right hand, and raised from the ground by a soldier in a tunic, with a shield on his left arm.

The triumvir of the mint celebrates here a great action of his grandfather, who, when colleague of Marius in the latter's fifth consulship, B. C. 101, tranquillized the province of Sicily after a servile war, and obtained in consequence the honor of an ovation. This Sicilian servile war which Aquillius extinguished was the second. The first occurred B. C. 133, and was suppressed by L. Calpurnius Piso, called "Frugi", or "the man of honor", and P. Rupilius (Liddell, 500) during the next two years. The leaders of the slaves in the second war were Salvius and a Cilician named Athenio. Salvius assumed the name of Tryphon; on his death, Athenio succeeded him. In a single combat, Athenio was killed and Aquillius severely wounded (Lidd. 562-4). When Aquillius was tried for rapacity, his advocate Antonius, the celebrated orator, grandfather of Mark Antony, displayed to the public view the scars on the old soldier's breast. The spectators, including Marius, wept, and Aquillius was acquitted (id. 572). At the beginning of the Mithridatic war, B. C. 88, Aquillius was delivered up to Mithridates by the Lesbians, paraded about on an ass, and then put to death by having molten gold poured down his throat (id. 596).

Now, in our way of thinking, such knowledge is of value to those who possess this denarius, or may in time possess it. If it be "learning", it is of the kind termed "cheap" learning, even as the piece itself is cheap, being common and worth from half to three-fourths of a dollar. Yet we venture to assert that in point of fact such a coin, with its historic associations, so easily traced out, is more interesting to an intelligent person than any one in the whole Mint Series of the United States; and we believe moreover that dealers will find it to their advantage to encourage this well-founded persuasion and contribute to its acceptance in the public mind, rather than by stupid complaints about excess of "learning" to lower their own trade and endeavor to drive from the market a vast proportion of their own merchandise.

AURELIA. *Obv.* Head of Rome, helmeted, to right; behind it X. This latter character, sometimes made with a third stroke, so as to form six arms, is the ordinary sign of the denarius, or silver penny, as the equivalent of ten *asses*.

Rev. AV (Monogram) RVF (Monogram), Exergue ROMA. Jupiter in a quadriga at speed to the right, holding in his right a thunderbolt, and in his left a sceptre and the reins.

The number of Monograms which the denarii present to our notice is remarkable, Riccio giving a table of ninety-one fac-similes of these ingenious combinations by which the ancient die-cutters diminished their labors. They lead to some confusion on the part of moderns. Thus the blended AV on other coins was mistaken by Vaillant for AN, and he accordingly assigned them to the Gens Annia, or Annian House, but the consideration of this very piece, on which that monogram is united with the one which denotes "Rufus", characterizing a family of the Gens Aurelia, or Aurelian House, caused the numismatists to unite in giving to "Aurelia" all denarii bearing the disputed monogram, as well as the *Aurelius Rufus* under our notice. The coiner of this latter is not known. The simplicity of the style indicates that it was struck about the time of the second Punic War.

BARBATIA. *Obv.* M · ANT · IMP · AVG · (Monogram) III · VIR · R · P · C · M · BARBATI Q · P. This legend, unabbreviated, is "Marcus Antonius Imperator Augur Triumvir Reipublicae Constituendae Marcus Barbatius Quaestor Provincialis", and may be translated *Mark Antony, Commander-in-chief, Augur, Triumvir for reconstructing the republic, Marcus Barbatius, Provincial Quaestor*. Head of Mark Antony, undraped, to the right.

Rev. CAESAR · IMP · PONT · III · VIR · R · P · C. "Caesar Imperator Pontifex Triumvir Reipublicae Constituendae" equivalent to *Caesar, Commander-in-chief, High-priest, Triumvir for reconstructing the republic*. Head of Octavian, slightly whiskered, undraped to the right.

This common but very interesting coin presents us with authentic portraits of the two triumvirs who, with Lepidus, formed the celebrated league after Caesar's assassination. We call the young grand-nephew of the murdered dictator by the name which properly belongs to him till sometime after Antony's overthrow at Actium, B. C. 31. Not till B. C. 27 was he entitled "Augustus". His full name, previously, as son of C. Octavius Rufus, and testamentary adoptive son of the great Julius, was Caius Julius Caesar Octavianus, the last word indicating his transference from the Gens Octavia to the Gens Julia. This denarius was struck, as its lettering indicates, by a certain M. Barbatius

Philippus, provincial Quaestor or treasurer of Antony. It is worthy of observation, as a key to the system of classification pursued by writers on Roman Family Coins, that this one may be placed with almost equal propriety under either of the heads ANTONIA, BARBATIA, and JULIA, and is in fact described under all of them—a method of proceeding which of course swells the dimensions of such works, though unavoidably, while it is nevertheless manifest that the moneyer Barbatius has the best right to attach it to his Gens or House.

CAECILIA. (1) *Obv.* ROMA Head of Rome, to the right, helmeted, the top of the helmet resembling the head of a serpent; in front, *

Rev. C. METELLVS, *Caius Metellus*, Male Figure crowned by a flying Victory, in biga to the left, drawn by elephants, one of which has round its neck a bell.

Struck by C. Caecilius Metellus, fourth son of Quintus Caecilius Metellus Macedonicus. The elephants refer to the victory gained at Panormus, now Palermo, in Sicily, by Caius' great-grandfather Lucius Caecilius Metellus over Hasdrubal, B. C. 250, in which 120 elephants were taken, and were afterwards conveyed to Rome on rafts, to adorn the triumph of Metellus (Liddell, 275).

(2.) *Obv.* ROMA Head of Rome, helmeted, to right, before it, x.

Rev. M·METELLVS·Q·F·, equivalent to "Marcus Metellus, Quinti Filii" that is, *Son of Quintus*. This legend encompasses a Macedonian, or circular shield, in the middle of which is an elephant's head; the whole surrounded by a laurel wreath.

Struck by M. Caecilius Metellus, third son of Q. C. Metellus Macedonicus who enjoyed a triumph for conquering Andriscus or Pseudo-Philippus, B. C. 148 (Lidd. 477).

The two last-named coins are common and cheap. Have we proved in regard to them, as well as the others, that their investigation rewards the labor, and requires no wonderful amount of learning?

EXCERPTA.

Under the title *ARCHÆOLOGY OF THE MONTH*, we find in the "Illustrated London News", for Sept. 4, 1869, the following interesting information:—

"The numismatic event of the month has been the sale of the gold piece said to have been presented by King Charles I. to Bishop Juxon, who was in attendance on the scaffold at Whitehall. The piece was from the cabinet of the late Mr. Thomas Brown, and is thus described in the catalogue:—'674—Five-broad piece, an extraordinary and priceless pattern, by Briot, *m. m.* rose, CAROLUS. D. G. MAG. BRIT. FRAN ET. HIBERNIAE. REX., bare-headed bust of the King to left, with long flowing hair, and Vandyke lace collar; *rev.* same *m. m.*, FLORENT. CONCORDIA. REGNA., arms in high relief, on a garnished shield, crowned; at the sides, C. R. crowned, edge engrailed, highly preserved, and unique.' It was bought by Mr. Webster, of Henrietta-street, Covent-garden, for £345. It weighs 1 oz. 10 dwt. 15 gr. No doubt can arise as to its being given by the King, both from its appearance as a pattern, having a mint mark (a rose), probably for a £5 or £6 piece, submitted by the engraver to his Majesty for approval; as well as from its being conveyed down in a direct line from the Bishop to its possessor in 1835, when by purchase it passed to Colonel Drummond, who possessed a brilliant collection of Roman and English coins. The above gold piece is the work of Rawlins, who also engraved the rare Oxford crown piece. It appears that all authorities agree that the George (the jewel of the Order of the Garter) was presented to the Bishop by the King but a few minutes prior to his decapitation. The late Sir George Chetwynd did not dispute this fact, but maintained that the medal had been presented by the King previously. We received this information from Mr. Till, the well-known numismatist, in 1835, when the piece was engraved in the *Mirror*, No. 749.

"The late Mr. J. H. Burns' collections have been dispersed. Among the coins were a New England halfpenny, (1694) poor, brought £10. 5s., and eight American halfpennies, 1776, £8."

The gold piece of Charles I., mentioned above, is the subject of the extract subjoined, from Humphreys' "Coinage of the British Empire", 1861, pp. 128-9:—

"Charles, with a natural love of art, took great interest in the devices of his coinage; and when Briot returned to France, he advanced Thomas Rawlins, who had been associated with the French

engraver in preparing his dies, to the office of his chief engraver. On the breaking out of the war in 1642, Rawlins followed the fortunes of the King, and engraved in the camp many of the hastily executed dies for 'striking the money of necessity', and probably several of the 'siege pieces'. He is known to have engraved the rude Kineton medal, and also several of very good workmanship, among which may be named the Oxford crown of 1645. The die of the celebrated pattern for a £5 gold piece was probably engraved by Rawlins, among other work executed at Oxford. The King preserved the pattern piece from this die to the last; and when on the scaffold, wishing to present some small memorial as a memento to Bishop Juxon, who had administered to him the last offices of religion, he found that his earthly possessions had dwindled to that single gold piece, and he gave it as the only gift he had left to bestow. The coining of that piece had probably been one of his last acts of sovereignty, and he had possibly clung to it on that account, as vividly recalling his last days of power. The piece was preserved as an heirloom in the bishop's family for several generations, and at last found its way into the celebrated collection of Mr. Cuff. At the sale of that cabinet the possession of this historical monument was keenly contested, the biddings rapidly rising till a nod from an agent of the British Museum brought the piece up to 250 guineas. It was not destined, however, to go to the national collection; for that sum reached the extreme limit to which the agent for the museum was authorized to go. And the present possessor, bidding at once ten guineas more, secured the coveted prize without further opposition, at the price of 260 guineas. The account of the sale in the newspapers, accompanied as it was with a graphic description of the different bidders for the celebrated £5 piece, excited so much curiosity that the entrance of the quiet abode of its fortunate possessor was soon besieged with applicants anxious to obtain a sight of it. Bevy of ladies, young and old, tripped from their carriages, and crowding up the staircases, filled the little treasure room of the new proprietor, who, while glorying in the addition to his cabinet, soon became terrified at the kind of publicity into which he felt himself being dragged, and, had not other and newer attractions drawn off the tide of public curiosity in some other direction, he would, doubtless, in self-defence, have packed off his treasure to the first numismatic sale, to get rid of the nuisance which its possession seemed likely to entail. This piece has, on the obverse, the portrait of the King, rather "wiry" in execution, but an excellent likeness. On the reverse are the royal arms, on a very highly raised oval shield, with the motto, so singularly inappropriate on the coinage of Charles, FLORENT CONCORDIA REGNA. Rawlins appears still to have followed his calling as an engraver after the fall of the unfortunate King, though without any official appointment; and he lived to see the expulsion of another Stuart from the throne of England, as we find him engraving tokens for the Mayor of Oxford as late as 1692; and his initial, "R" is found on the farthing tokens of Oxford and Gloucester."

The "New England halfpenny (1694)" seems to be the "New England Elephant Piece", a specimen of which, thought to be unique, was purchased in the Mickley sale by Mr. Appleton for \$235. We do not recognize the "American halfpennies, 1776". As the present owner has so many duplicates, he can certainly spare a few for our market, where we are sure that they would attract attention and, by their value, more than reimburse him.

The Rev. Mr. Struthers, of Prestonpans, was recently fortunate in bringing to light a large and valuable assortment of old Scottish coins that have lain buried beneath the earth for the last three centuries. It seems that a few fisher girls, while passing along the highway a little to the east of Bankton House (Colonel Gardiner's old mansion), picked up from the margin of an unenclosed field a number of what they thought pieces of brass or iron, which, however, on inspection turned out to be old coins of the Stuarts—among others a gold noble of the reign of the unfortunate Mary. Mr. Struthers was not long in learning the fact, and, going to the place where the coin had been found, made a careful examination of the ground. The field had been plowed deeper than usual this year, and he was not long in discovering a large number of coins, that appeared to have been deposited for safety. They were all in a heap, as if they had been originally contained in a bag, which, of course, had mouldered away in lapse of years. There were 114 coins altogether, extending from the reign of James III. to that of Mary, one of the latter, a silver piece, which bore the date of 1558, being in beautiful preservation and as perfect in stamping as the day it came out of the Scotch Mint. The gold noble referred to above was the only one of that metal, all the others being silver—in some cases greatly alloyed. One of the most interesting coins of the series is a silver piece of Mary's reign, struck in commemoration of her marriage with the Dauphin of France. It bears the date 1558, and in addition to the monogram "F. M." with the heraldic emblems of France and Scotland, contains the following Latin legend on the reverse:—"Jam non sunt duo sed una caro"—"They are no longer twain but one flesh." There can be but little doubt that the deposit was made in the reign of

Mary ; and as her surrender to the Confederate Lords at Carberry Hill took place in the immediate neighborhood, it is no stretch of imagination, but a very reasonable conjecture, to connect the two things together, and to believe that one or other of the faint-hearted adherents of the queen, seeing that her cause was going down, had concealed the treasure under ground till better times should come.—*N. Y. Herald*, Sept. 18, '69.

A NEW JERSEY CENT.

BY E. MARIS, M. D.

The generous forbearance of my numismatic friends having enabled me to become the possessor of the remarkable New Jersey Cent disposed of in the late Thorn sale in this city, it seems almost a duty to furnish them with some account of it. As far as my Philadelphia friends are aware, one of this variety has never before been offered at public auction, nor has an account of it been published in any periodical or scientific work.

Now let the collector select from his cabinet of Colonials all the New Jerseys struck upon a large planchet. From amongst these let him choose that particular specimen in which, on the reverse, there are unusually blunt horns to the shield, which has a projection on the left side just below the horn and extending toward PLU of the legend. A smaller imperfection of like character will be found attached to its upper part, also on the left hand side. In very many specimens too, there are traces of a crack in the die running from P to the milling. He will find on either hand, at the bottom of the shield, the sprigs in three sections, as on several others of the 87s as well as on the 88s. He has now before him the exact reverse of the coin under consideration: undoubtedly they were both produced from the same die. On turning it over, he will find a large plow with elevated beam and sharp share, below these the date 1787. The NOVA CÆSAREA will be seen in large letters, the diphthong out of its proper position. He will not fail to observe the three sprigs under the horse-head. Thus far everything corresponds exactly between his piece and my own. One mind seems to have planned, one hand to have executed the dies that produced each of them. But now we arrive at a remarkable difference. Instead of the head of the genderless beast before him, afflicted with *poll-evil* and affrighted, we may suppose, at a reflection of his own ungainliness, let him imagine the head of a noble Arabian steed. Let him imagine the animal inspired, not with the selfishness of his distinguished Darian predecessor, but with a foresight of that illustrious empire, which was to surpass any of Persian, of Macedonian, of Roman, or of Corsican dreams; an integral part of which, with agricultural implements associated, his portrait was to typify. With head erect, dilated eye, the right ear thrown forward, the delicate top-knot elevated, he expresses his emotion with a neigh. His mane is arranged in ten handsome plaits, seven of them gracefully flowing over his neck on the side next the observer, who, struck with his artistic beauty, naturally queries why he was rejected and his unworthy opponent chosen to be the pocket companion of New Jersey's sons and daughters. Perhaps the correct answer will be that the artist was informed that he had made an unjustifiable mistake. For while *the horse-head is turned toward the left, the plow is toward the right!*

TRANSACTIONS OF SOCIETIES.

BOSTON NUMISMATIC SOCIETY.

September 2, 1869.—The regular monthly meeting of the society was held this day at the Library of the Horticultural Society according to adjournment.

The President, Mr. Colburn, read a letter from the Secretary, Mr. W. S. Appleton, dated at Yokohama, Japan, July 14, 1869, of which the following is an extract:

"In Manila I obtained the new Spanish set struck in the island. I bought a very large number of Chinese coins at Canton and Shanghai, and several books on them in Chinese. There exists a whole library of works on Numismatics in that language. I bought a number of Japanese coins at

Ozaca, and at Nagasaki was fortunate enough to obtain the gold obang, as large, I think, as any in America, but still of the second size here. I have a Japanese book with a plate of a larger one, and I have also seen one specimen of it. I found also at Ozaca a book in Japanese on foreign coins printed many years ago, which is particularly curious and interesting for having a plate of the Vernon medal and the Rhode Island medal. All these things I hope soon to be able to show you."

Mr. J. B. Rhodes showed a five-franc piece that had been cut into small fragments, which were used as currency in Madagascar.

SAMUEL A. GREEN

Acting Secretary.

FRENCH NUMISMATICS.

The official statistics of newspapers and journals published in France give *nineteen* as the number of those devoted to *numismatics* and *archæology*. A list of their titles, with the names of the publishers and the subscription prices, would be valuable as matter of reference to some readers of our journal. Can anybody give them?

I. F. W.

CORRESPONDENCE.

CENTS OF 1793.

CINCINNATI, *May 18th*, 1869.

DEAR SIR:—The receipt for subscription was duly received. You ask me what I think of the April number. I am very much pleased with the photographic plate containing the varieties of the 1793 cents. I think your plan of photographing is the best thing that has been suggested, and will be of service to both dealers and collectors. The plate represents the coin itself, and the description accompanying the plate of each piece will afford all the aid that any one will need to determine varieties of the '93s. Now, if you can get the dealers to adopt your plate and descriptions as a means of reference when making out catalogues it will be something gained.

The readers of the JOURNAL must compliment Mr. Crosby for the brief and faithful manner in which he performed the part assigned to him of describing the various pieces illustrated on the plate; and, as far as I have been able from comparison to judge, his descriptions are minute, accurate, and complete.

You say you fear you did not do me justice in regard to my '93s, as you had mislaid the rubbings. It does not matter about that, as my pieces will answer for themselves when seen and examined.

You ask what piece as per the plate are my fine ones; I answer: Nos. 2, 3, and 7.* My "Ameri" is very fine, but your No. 1 is probably a shade better. My No. 2 is the most completely uncirculated '93 I ever saw. Nos. 3 and 7 are as fine as those on the plate. The beauty of my pieces, aside from their preservation, is their color. They are all of light color, neither piece ever having been cleaned or doctored in any way, but all having their natural surface.

You request me to send you the weights of my '93s. Our residence has been twice entered by burglars within a month; I fear they were after my coins, so I took the *hint* and put them in a secure place; and for that reason I cannot comply with your request at present.

My silver "Copperheads" are with the rest of my valuable pieces; and I cannot say what I can do for you in the way of exchange at this time.

Respectfully,

THOS. CLENEAY.

To J. N. T. LEVICK, Esq., New York.

Mr. Edward Worthington, of this place, has a '93 that he tells me differs from all on the plate. I advised him to send it on to you, which he promised me he would do. It was bought by friend Cogan some three or four years since from a sale in New York for Mr. Worthington. T. C.

* I am not altogether satisfied whether I am right about my No. 7, as I have not my pieces to compare with the plate.

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No. 6.

SATIRIC COINS AND MEDALS.

It is our good fortune to possess a faultless impression in silver of the medal which Evelyn denominates "that ever memorable and Triumphant Piece of the Defeat of the *Spanish Armada* (*Anno Mirabili* 1588)". According to that learned and amiable writer it presents us, "in its *Antic* and *Fore-Table*", with "A formal Convention of the *Pope* and *Cardinals*, *Bishops*, *Emperour*, K. *Philip* II. and other Potentates in their Robes of State, sitting in Consultation; bound about their Eyes and Blindfold; the ends of the Fillets sticking up (mistaken by *Monsieur Bigot* for *Asses Ears*) on their several Heads, on which this *Inscription*. O · COECAS · HOMINVM · MENTES | O · PECTORA · COECA and about the Circle, DVRVM · EST · CONTRA · STIMVLOS · CALCITRARE · In *Postica*: A Fleet of Ships dash'd against Rocks and sinking - VENI · VIDE · VIVE · 1588 · About the Circle, TV · DEVS · MAGNVS · ET · MAGNA · FACIS · TV · SOLVS · DEVS · This Medal weigh'd in Gold near three Ounces". We have only to add to Evelyn's description the translations of the legends and a remark or two upon them. The first one is from the poet Lucretius, and signifies: Oh the blind minds of men, oh their blind hearts! The origin of the second: "It is hard to kick against the pricks" is known to every one. So literal has the designer been in his rendering of the idea that the floor on which the feet of the calcitrant personages rest is actually composed of sharp points. The words "Come, See, Live!" are supposed to be addressed to Queen Elizabeth by the citizens of Amsterdam, who, after contributing, together with their countrymen, to the overthrow of the Armada, by preventing the Duke of Parma from co-operating with it, now invite the victoress to come to the sea-shore and behold the wreck of the Spanish vessels*. The remaining words constitute the tenth verse of Psalm LXXXVI: "For thou art great and doest wondrous things; thou art God alone".

Here then we have a historical monument indeed! Had but that indomitable Alexander Farnese, "Holofernese", Duke of Parma, once landed his Spanish veterans in England, neither the Amazonian Queen, nor her incompetent Leicester could have stood against him for a fortnight; and the whole course of subsequent history would have been changed. But there were two "if"s in the way, one taking the guise of contrary and tempestuous winds; and another, the shape of English fire-ships and firing ships; and, over and above all these, a superintending Providence, as some men think. Howsoever this may be, the "demon of the South" was exorcised, Motley's "elderly letter-writer of the Escorial" wasted his ink, and the great conspiracy against human rights came to naught.

There is a little work in Latin, published at Altenburg in Germany, in 1765, the author of which, Christian Adolph Klotz, entitles it "A History of Contumelious and Satyric Coins". It is, however, a mere breaking of the ground, and not a full harvesting of the subject. The task of enumerating, explaining and illustrating this class of pieces, remains to be performed in a more thorough manner and in some modern tongue. From our own experience we infer that satiric coins and medals are rare, and difficult to obtain. Their nature makes them likely to be much shown about, and consequently lost or defaced. Not few are of a coarse or indecent character, and require to be delicately touched by their

* Bizot. *Histoire Métallique de la République de Hollande*. Paris, 1687; p. 59, 61.

describer; but for that very reason perhaps they might make a gamy dish for jaded appetites.

Should a new book of this kind be attempted, our own political contests would be found to supply a number of specimens appropriate to its object. At the close of President Jackson's administration and the beginning of that of Van Buren, or in and about the year 1837, appeared a copious crop of satirical tokens, like the old copper cent in size and material, but bearing odd devices and legends, such as: the General in a safe, holding a sword and a money-bag; I TAKE THE RESPONSIBILITY, *rev.* a jackass inscribed LLD; around him, ROMAN FIRMNESS, VETO, THE CONSTITUTION AS I UNDERSTAND IT: the General's bust on which MY, beneath it EXPERIMENT, MY CURRENCY MY GLORY; and around it MY SUBSTITUTE FOR THE U. S. BANK; *rev.* a hog running, inscribed MY THIRD HEAT, above it MY VICTORY, beneath it DOWN WITH THE BANK, around it PERISH CREDIT PERISH COMMERCE 1834: and a jackass running, above it I FOLLOW IN THE, beneath it STEPS OF MY, around it ILLUSTRIOUS PREDECESSOR; *rev.* on the back of a tortoise a safe inscribed SUB-TREASURY, beneath it 1837 FISCAL AGENT, around it EXECUTIVE EXPERIMENT. These and several others deserve and will one day receive complete and correct enumeration, together with such comments as may exhibit their connection with party-strifes and financial troubles.

OUR ABORIGINAL COINAGE.

In our May number for the current year we introduced from the "American Naturalist" some remarks on the shell-money of barbarous tribes, or rather tribes beginning thereby to emerge from barbarism. Aside from the use of *Dentalium* on the Pacific coast, we do not recognize, as established by evidence, the employment of any circulating medium among the extinct or decaying races of North America, other than the *Wampum* or *Seawant* of the nations who dwelt in what is now our own vicinity. These bugle-shaped beads, made of the shell of the *Quabaug*, or clam, were the ordinary currency in our Dutch colonial days, six of the white ones, or three of the purple, passing for an English penny or Dutch stuiver. Information in regard to it is easily obtainable from local histories and the transactions of historical societies. On the more general aspect of the subject, we take pleasure in citing from Dr. Daniel Wilson's "Prehistoric Man" the following excellent résumé:

"To the geologist the shells of the testaceous molluscs offer a department in palæontology of very wide application and peculiar value. They constitute, indeed, one of the most important among those records which the earth's crust discloses, whereby its geological history can be deciphered. But the special phases of interest which they possess for the ethnologist and archæologist result from the evidence they furnish in illustration of the history of man and his arts. The mere beauty and variety of many marine shells sufficiently account for their selection as objects of personal adornment; while their large and solid structure, and the readiness with which their substance can be wrought into a variety of forms, must have suggested their employment in the earliest stages of insular art. Thus they became natural substitutes for the still unknown commoner metals; while, like the precious metals, shells have been used, both in the Old and New World, as primitive forms of a recognized currency. Of such the *Cypræa moneta* is the most familiar. The cowrie shells used as currency are procured on the coast of Congo, and in the Philippine and Maldivé Islands. Of the latter, indeed, they constitute the chief article of export. At what remote date, or at what early stage of rudimentary civilization this singular representative shell-currency was introduced, it is perhaps vain to inquire; but the extensive area over which it has long been recognized proves its great antiquity. The Philippine Islands form, in part, the western boundary of the Southern Pacific, and the Maldives lie off the Malabar coast in the Indian Ocean; but their shells circulate as currency not only through Southern Asia, but far into the African continent."

"Corresponding to this cowrie-currency of Asia and Africa, is the American Iouqua, or *Dentalium*, a shell found chiefly at the entrance of the Straits of De Fuca, and employed both for ornament and money. The Chinooks and other Indians of the Northern Pacific Coast wear long strings of iouqua shells as necklaces and fringes to their robes. These have a value assigned to them increasing in proportion to their size, which varies from about an inch and a half to upwards of two inches in length. The author of *Wanderings of an Artist among the Indians of North America* writes to me in reference to them: 'A great trade is carried on among all the tribes in the neighborhood of Vancouver's Island, through the medium of these shells. Forty shells of the standard size, extending a fathom's length, are equal in value to a beaver's skin, but if shells can be found so far in excess of the ordinary standard that thirty-nine are long enough to make the fathom, it is worth two

beaver's skins ; if thirty-eight, three beaver's skins, and so on : increasing in value one beaver-skin for every shell less than the first number'."

"No evidence appears to indicate the use of the marine or fresh-water shells of Europe as a species of currency ; but it is interesting to notice that the mode of employing the spoils of the sea for personal decoration, by the rude Indians of the North-west, prevailed among the primitive inhabitants of Europe in that dim dawn of history revealed by the disclosures of their most ancient sepulchral deposits."*

The subject leads us to make mention of a treatise rarely, if ever, named or referred to, in the pages of this JOURNAL. "The American Numismatic Manual of the Currency or Money of the Aborigines, and Colonial, State and United States Coins", by Montroville Wilson Dickeson, M. D., a copy of the third edition of which, published at Philadelphia in 1865, is before us, holds undisputed possession of the entire literary and scientific ground which it claims ; and thus it represents American Numismatics before the world. But no one is satisfied with it or speaks of it with respect. Very pretentious yet quite incorrect and inelegant as to style† ; with much parade of knowledge and boldness of affirmation, yet deficient in research and conscientious accuracy ; it waits to be supplanted in due time by some better production to which we honestly think that it will not contribute much material. All the work done by its author requires to be carefully gone over again by some more zealous laborer, with a higher sense of what constitutes exactness, and more resolution in lopping off conjectures which he cannot verify. We have not undertaken to review this "Manual," or attempted to amend or controvert it piece-meal, because we are too conscious of the great familiarity with the rarer American pieces, and with historical works and records not often read, on which alone we could safely proceed in such a course. So much by way of reparation to the writer, in case we have spoken too harshly of his book. Meanwhile we have received intimations that our colonial coinage will ere long be properly discussed in print by a numismatist whose intelligence and scrupulous precision are unsurpassed among the fraternity. It is certain that, in carrying out his purpose, he will secure a reputation in proportion to the difficulties of his task.

We are moved, in the interim, to clear the way for this coming man, by disposing of Dr. Dickeson's so-called "Aboriginal Coins." On his first four plates he exhibits to us representations of circular pieces of lignite and coal, terra-cotta, stone, gold, and copper, together with some lumps of galena—of which objects some are strangely marked with lines, and some with cavities—to which add certain joints of fossil Encrinites—found, each and all, in mounds of the Mississippi valley, and described in Part II, title "Aboriginal Coins or Money." When we first beheld these curiosities, thus depicted and explained, we were staggered, then sceptical, and finally inclined to wait for further enlightenment. It came in the form of Dr. Wilson's elucidation of such disks, all of which, like Dr. Dickeson's, have been discovered in mounds, sacrificial and sepulchral, and nowhere else—neither in the river-bottoms which those ancient earth-pilers cultivated, nor in the extensive and formidable ramparts which they constructed for military defence. That they were coins is a supposition altogether gratuitous, a theory or assumption which observed facts do not warrant, but rather contradict.

In describing the clay basins or altars which the sacrificial mounds enclose, Dr. Wilson informs us that within their focus "are found numerous relics : elaborate carvings in stone, ornaments cut in mica, copper implements, *disks*, and tubes, pearl, shell, and silver beads, and various other objects" (p. 237) : in one mound "the whole area was covered with two layers of *disks of horn stone*, some round and others oblong. Upwards of six hundred were taken out, and it was estimated that the entire deposit numbered little short of four thousand" (p. 240) : in another, "a series of round plates of mica, ten inches or a foot in diameter, were regularly disposed, overlapping each other like the scales of a fish" (p. 243). But nowhere in this cautious and philosophic compilation are we told that such disks or plates were *coins*, while the "Grave Creek Stone" with its "hieroglyphic" inscription, which Dr. Dickeson includes among his "Stone Money", is by the more sagacious author of "Prehistoric Man" set down as a forgery devised by the proprietor of Grave Creek Mound to add to the attractions of his show.

Dr. Wilson is content to call these highly curious disks, whether found in sacrificial or in sepulchral localities, by the name of "offerings", and ventures no further : but Dr. Dickeson assures us

* "Prehistoric Man," by Daniel Wilson, LL.D., Professor, &c., in University College, Toronto, second edition, Lond. 1865, pp. 127-9.

† The very first paragraph of the Introduction is a curiosity in composition : "Having no parentage in the arts, except from our famous old mother, England—our predecessors, the aborigines, when we came among them upon this continent, being armed with, and possessed of no traces of civilization, not since exhumed from their mounds, and they superseded in value by the progress of the arts of other nations—we not only trace our lineage to her, but in our connection, otherwise, as scion and pupil so long, look to her records and acts. Hence, to begin where she did in coinage, and follow it up to the period when, having set up for ourselves, we adopted a national coinage of our own, cannot but be both entertaining and instructive".

that "such coins" "were undoubtedly as highly prized by their aboriginal possessors as are those of the present day by us; and they were, unquestionably, as subservient to the laws of value and exchange as is a more modern coinage now."

On the whole we are of opinion that the writer of the next work on the American Coinage may dispense with a preliminary exposition of that of the mound-rearers; and that the disks, however interesting, ought not to be admitted into numismatic cabinets till their case shall have been decided in a court of antiquaries on further hearing.*

THE QUEEN ANNE VIGO MEDALET. ITS HISTORY.

Obverse : A well executed bust of Queen Anne.

Legend : ANNA · D · G · MAG · BR · FR · ET · HIB · R ·

Exergue : The initial letters L G L. under the bust.

Reverse : Vigo bay and surroundings, showing the relative positions of "Joc", "Vigos", and "Cong.", the fleet, in the foreground, on the ocean.

Legend : ANGLOR · ET · BATAV · VIRTUTE ·

Inscription : INCENS · CLASSE OPES AMERIC INTERCEPT.

Exergue : 1702. Size 15. Brass.

This medalet was struck to commemorate the victory of the English and Dutch allied under Sir George Rooke ("Anglor · Et · BataV · Virtute ·"—By English and Dutch bravery) over the French and Spanish, commanded by Chateau Renault, at Vigo, Spain, Oct. 11, 1702, during the "War of the Spanish Succession".

Smollett (History of England, Vol. IX, page 287, Edition of 1769) gives an accurate description of the battle and says this captured plate and merchandise were from the West Indies, but Willson (Universal History, page 402) asserts that the French and Spanish fleet were "laden with the treasures of Spanish America". Either one of the above assertions would justify that part of the legend which connects the medalet with the history of our own country, viz.: OPES AMERIC.

The plate thus captured was minted into coin on which the word VIGO appeared under Queen Anne's head (Humphreys, Vol. II, page 485) in commemoration of the victory.

We had the good fortune to add the above medalet to our cabinet at the late sale, and regard it as being of historic value to our country, so seldom was any allusion made to America on coins or medals of that or previous periods.

I. J. C.

NEWARK, N. J., Oct. 1, 1869.

NOVA CONSTELLATIO.

One side of a medal with this legend and bearing as a device an eye surrounded by a glory between the rays of which are thirteen stars, is represented in a copper-plate engraving forming a vignette to the title-page of the third volume of "Lettres d'un Cultivateur Américain, Paris, 1787". The corresponding vignette on the title-page of the second volume is the well-known reverse of the

* Sincerely desirous as we are to do no injustice to Dr. Dickeson, we have taken the trouble to examine the best American authorities within our reach, in order to discover whether there be ground for his supposition that any of the relics met with in our mounds had the nature of coins. In Squier and Davis's "Ancient Monuments of the Mississippi Valley", forming the first volume of the "Smithsonian Contributions to Knowledge", Washington, 1848, we find only the following two passages to bear on the subject: "A large number of discs or medals of copper have been obtained from the mounds. They resemble, to use a familiar illustration, the bosses observed on harnesses. Some of them are not less than two inches, but most are about one inch and a half in diameter. They are formed of thin plates of copper, are perfectly round, and concavo-convex in shape. They are found only on the altar mounds, where they seem to have been placed with their edges together, in pairs. Owing to the great heat to which they have been subjected, and subsequent oxydation, nearly all of them are so cemented together that they cannot be separated without breaking them into fragments" (p. 206). "A few singular discs of stone have been discovered in the mounds * * * * * They [certain examples from Paint Creek, a tributary of the Scioto river] are simple discs (cut from plates of stone) perfectly circular, but of variable thickness. The largest measures three inches and three fourths in diameter, by one inch and one tenth in thickness; the smallest, two and eight tenths, by nine tenths. They are of all intermediate sizes; a few have their edges slightly convex, but most are perfectly plane. Those first found by individuals residing in the vicinity, were called "weights", from their resemblance to the iron weights in common use. They are made of a very dense ferruginous stone, of a black or dark-brown ground, thickly interspersed with minute and brilliant specks of yellow mica; it receives a remarkably high polish, displaying the mica flakes with great beauty. * * * It has been suggested that these stones were used in certain games, analogous to those known to have been practised by the North American tribes. The perfect polish of the edges of some of them weighs against this conclusion. They are certainly enigmatical in their purposes" (p. 221-2). In Haven's "Archæology of the United States", Smithsonian Contributions, Vol. VIII, Wash., 1856, we read that the true relics of the mounds were found to be—not coins—but, among other objects, "plates of mica, pieces of galena, and small portions of silver, hammered thin and made to cover some of the smaller ornaments" (p. 122). In Whittlesey's "Ancient Mining on the Shores of Lake Superior", Smith. Cont. Vol. XIII, Wash., 1863, we have discovered no mention of aboriginal coins. In the great national work on the Indian tribes, published by Congress, Schoolcraft regards all the discoidal stones found in the mounds as "antique quoits" (Part I. p. 82-3): and, in fine, we see no reason to change what we have written in the text.

"*Libertas Americana*", viz.: the infant Hercules defended by France against the leopard of Britain. But the vignette of volume first is one face of a medal with which we have no acquaintance, and which, as far as our knowledge extends, was never executed in metal. It represents, in a woody landscape, a funeral monument inscribed WARREN (*sic*) WOOSTER MONTGOMERY MERCER, at the foot of which lies a weeping female with a feather-wrought girdle. Legend, O MANES HEROUM VESTRA LIBERA EST PATRIA, O Shades of Heroes your Country is Free.

The book which contains these illustrations is described in Tuckerman's "*America and her Commentators*", pp. 88-94. It was originally published in English under the title of "*Letters from an American Farmer*", London, 1782. The author, Hector St. John Crèvecoeur, a native of Normandy, of noble birth, settled in America in 1754, and in 1783 became French consul at New York, where he remained in that capacity for ten years. He himself translated his "*Letters*" from his adopted language into his native tongue. In the words of Tuckerman: "They have a winsome flavor, and picture so delectably the independence, the resources, and the peace of an agricultural life, just before and after the Revolution, in the more settled States of America, that the reader of the present day cannot feel surprised that he beguiled many an emigrant from the Old World to the banks of the Ohio and the Delaware".

In a cursory examination of the French edition of 1787, we have found no comment on the title-vignettes, or any other information on the subject of American Numismatics; but it is evident that the class of books of which Tuckerman's excellent work constitutes a review should be carefully perused, under his guidance, by any one in search of scattered notices of our early coinage.

TRANSACTIONS OF SOCIETIES.

BOSTON NUMISMATIC SOCIETY.

The monthly meeting was held at the Library of the Horticultural Society on the afternoon of the 7th of October, the president, Mr. Colburn, in the chair.

Dr. S. A. Green called attention to the date and inscription of the Voltaire Medal of Washington, and showed one belonging to Mr. Crosby.

It was suggested that the die was still extant, as specimens of the medal are occasionally met with in very fine condition and struck in a different metal from those known as originals.

Dr. Green also called attention to the following extract from a letter of John Paul Jones to Mr. Jefferson, dated 9 Sept., 1788, to be found in Sherburne's *Life of Jones*, Washington, 1825, pp. 303, 304:

"Before I left Copenhagen, I wrote to Mr. Amoureux, merchant at L'Orient, to dispose of some articles of mine in his hands and remit you the amount. I hope he has done it, and that his remittance may be sufficient to pay Mr. Houdon and the expense of striking the medal with which I am honored by the United States. But, lest this should not turn out as I expect, I have directed Dr. Bancroft to pay any draft of yours on him for my account, as far as four or five thousand livres. I shall want four gold medals as soon as the dies are finished. I must present one to the United States, another to the King of France, and I cannot do less than offer one to the Empress. As you will keep the dies for me, it is my intention to have some gold medals struck; therefore I beg you, in the meantime, not to permit the striking of a single silver or copper medal."

* * * * *

"There is a medalist who executed three medals for me in wax. One of them is the battle between the Bon Homme Richard and the Serapis. The position of the two ships is not much amiss; but the accessory figures are much too near the principal objects; and he has placed them to windward instead of being, as they really were, to leeward of the Bon Homme Richard and Serapis. I do not at this moment recollect the medalist's name [Renaud]; but he lives on the 3d or 4th stage at a marble cutter's, almost opposite, but a little higher than your former house, Cul-de-sac Rue Taitebout, and may be easily found. It would be of use to see the medal he has made, although it is by no means to be copied. I owe him a small sum, perhaps 200 livres. I wish to know how much, that I may make an arrangement for paying."

After some conversation in relation to the issuing of the so-called Pattern Pieces by the Mint, the manner of their distribution, &c., the meeting adjourned to the 4th of November, when the Secretary of the Society, Mr. Appleton, would be present, having returned home, *via* the Pacific Railroad from California, finishing his tour of a year and a half around the world.

SAMUEL A. GREEN, *Acting Secretary.*

NUMISMATIC AND ANTIQUARIAN SOCIETY OF MONTREAL.

A very interesting meeting of this society was held at its rooms, on Wednesday evening last, Oct. 13, when it was decided to take steps toward procuring, at once, "An Act of Incorporation," with a view to placing it upon a firm basis, and enabling it to take a place among the other legally constituted societies of our city. A new feature has been added to the meetings in the reading of papers, &c., by the members, several well-known gentlemen, Rev. Dr. De Sola, and others, having consented to take part in the course. Orders have been given for the purchase of several Canadian coins and medals not as yet possessed by the society, and it is determined to secure for the Cabinet a complete collection of all pieces pertaining to Canada. During the evening the following members exhibited collections of coins, &c.:—Mr. McLachlan, a fine collection of bronze medals (Canadian); Mr. W. V. Hall, several rare American gold coins; Mr. Sandham, about eighty very fine bronze and white metal medals, principally American, also an old map of Villemarie (Montreal) in 1683.

CORRESPONDENCE

IN REGARD TO THE NEW JERSEY CENT OF 1787.

BOSTON, Oct. 17, 1869.

PROF. ANTHON:—DEAR SIR: I send you inclosed (with the consent of Dr. E. Maris, of Philadelphia) a copy of a letter written to him by me, regarding the New Jersey cent of 1787, with the horse's head to the left, described in the Sept. No. of the JOURNAL.

Please prune it (and this also) as it may need before presentation to the public. Dr. Maris says: "It might be stated with propriety, that W. J. Jenks and myself both arrived at the same conclusion in regard to the piece being a product of skillful modern ingenuity."

I will add that I have since writing that letter seen, and have now in my possession, a New Jersey cent of 1786 (which is owned by a gentleman in Brooklyn, N. Y.), upon which an alteration has been made similar to that upon the one bearing date 1787; but upon this, the *plough* also has been reversed.

The owner believes this to have been the work of Smith, who evidently "had his hand in" for such work, and the workmanship of this much resembles that of the other.

I have been fortunate enough to discover a fine impression of Reverse K of the cents of 1793, but combined with obverse 10, of plate in April No. of the JOURNAL, thus giving us another variety in class 3 of cents of that year.

This cent is owned by Mr. Wm. Fewsmith of Camden, New Jersey, who has kindly loaned it to me for purposes of description and illustration. Any person owning a good specimen of either variety needed to improve the plate, who will treat us with the same liberality, will deserve the thanks of the numismatic public. The description of the above cent I hope to send you in season for the Nov. number of the JOURNAL.

S. S. CROSBY.

Boston, Sept. 18th, 1869.

DR. MARIS:—DEAR SIR: It is with great reluctance that I commence this letter, for I fear you will think me inclined to repay your kindness in sending me the coin with ingratitude; but I beg you to suspend your judgment until you have carefully compared (as I have) your New Jersey cent with a variety, which, to say the least, very strongly resembles it in every respect with the single exception of the facing of the horse's head.

I should hardly venture to express an opinion adverse to that which you must entertain regarding this piece, were it not that I believe you to be, as I trust I am, sincere in the search after the true origin of this as well as of all of the colonial coins. I will therefore state what my examination and comparisons lead me to believe. I was at first struck with the position of the plough in relation to the head; this, upon all coins of this series known to me, is, to use a somewhat awkward expression, invariably found to face the same way as he would do if drawing the plough. In your piece the reverse is the case. This of course did not excite any suspicion in my mind, but noticing the mane of the horse, it struck me that it closely resembled in its style of workmanship the wreaths upon some of the counterfeit cents of 1793, made by Smith, of which many have come under my notice within the last year: the ears, the eye, and the leaves under the head, also partake somewhat of the same style.

Pursuing my studies still further, I found the field of the coin around the head to present a depressed or "tooled" appearance, as if cut or scraped away, to leave the head in relief. These

were, with the peculiar cut of the ears, and a forelock between them, the points which excited my suspicion. I must allow that it seems next to impossible to raise a head so boldly from a surface as low as part of that worked upon (if my theory is correct) seems to have been without making a greater depression in the field than is here shown; but, when we take into consideration the "caveing" of many of these dies, as shown by coins struck from them having quite a convex surface, I am not sure but it might have been done by one so skilful in such work as was Smith, nor would it have been impossible to solder, or electrotype metal upon the surface, from which to work out a head, as has sometimes been done to get a 9 in 1799.

The question here arises, What inducement could there have been sufficient to compensate for the time and labor necessary to produce such an alteration?

It is supposed a somewhat similar work was undertaken by some person to produce a coin known in the Mickley Catalogue (No. 2352) as the "Bar Half-Cent", and, although it there brought \$18, the buyer (who informed me that it was bought by mistake) believed it to be a sheer fabrication.

The Pine Tree Shillings of 1650 also present a similar case, for the manufacture or alteration of which no adequate motive can be assigned. (I have some papers relative to the advent of these pieces into the numismatic world, which will probably soon be published.)

Might not some reason have existed (even if it did not exist in the matter of testing his own handiwork) for Smith, or some person as skilled (let us hope there are few such so disposed) to produce a coin like this, or *some* unique piece for a specific purpose, which, being answered, or *failing*, the coin was put out, regardless of its future effect? This, I think, may not unlikely have been the case. Believe me, sir, I have no object in, much less any wish to cast doubt upon this or any other coin. It is not a pleasant task to perform; but being impelled to do so by a sense of justice to you, as well as to all interested, which I think you must approve, and to state my opinion, I have undertaken to support my theory against the objections which presented themselves to my mind against it.

Now, to point out evidence confirmatory of this theory, from a coin in my own cabinet, for I should not presume to have mentioned my doubts without some such evidence: I was impressed by the familiar appearance of the reverse, it having a break in the dexter chief of the shield. This I readily identified with the reverse of my own, although the break upon yours is much more extended, proving it to have been a later impress of the die; still, this identity admits of no dispute, as you will see. The obverses, though not so readily identified, owing to so great a change as the facing occasions, yet are, I think, clearly from the same die. Not the slightest difference can I detect in the dates or the ploughs, even slight slips of the cutter at the end of the beam being visible upon both. The left end of the ground line upon which the plough rests connects with a point of the serrated border; this line in yours is a little the heaviest, having a ragged look, and a slight break under it, near the point of the ploughshare; I think these are caused by the breaking away of the sharp edge of the die along the line, thus giving it the ragged look, and being a later impression may not this die have been "caved" enough in its centre to give height of metal sufficient to raise this head? The leaves under the head, about which also I think I see traces of "tooling" (are not found upon the 1788s, though that proves nothing), agree precisely in form and position with those upon mine, but have slight stems; here the "tooling" appears.

The head has already been considered, but I will add that the *front* of the neck on yours rests upon the turban, as does the *back* of the neck on mine. The forms and positions of the letters of the legend I have also carefully compared, and find them to agree, with such slight variations as may be accounted for by wearing or bruising, mine being somewhat defaced. Slight marks at the top of the *Æ*, as if an attempt was first made to place those letters a little higher, also a slight mark above the left curve of the *S*, about midway between that letter and the border, appears on both, and on both also the letter *A*, at the end of the legend, is lower than the other letters, and somewhat irregular in its form. One more point of resemblance and I finish. The points of the serrated border, just over the *A* of "Nova", and one point at its right are quite long; those next following are much shorter, and not as near the legend at the commencement of the next word, though they approach the legend somewhat near its end.

In view of so many points of resemblance, I can come to no other conclusion than that some skilful artisan has cut a head in reversed position, either having sufficient metal there, or obtaining it by soldering or electrotype process.

I send with your own my specimen, that you may, without trouble of search, follow my comparisons. The coin reached me too late for exhibition at the meeting, but I have taken pains to see most of the members who were present; they were much pleased to be able to see the piece. I mentioned to only one of them my opinion of it, and to him *sub rosa*, as I did not wish to spread such a report without further consideration. I also showed it to some members of the Boston Numismatic Society, who considered it to be a *rara avis*.

I have heard it said that "skepticism is one of the first requirements in an antiquarian." I hope you will not consider me as especially fitted by nature for such pursuits! * * * * *

With many thanks for your kindness, and really much regret at writing you as I do, but hoping that you will receive it as kindly as it is intended, I am, most respectfully,

S. S. CROSBY.

P. S.—* * * I have shown your coin to J. Colburn, President of the Boston Numismatic Society, and he fully coincides with me in my opinion regarding it.

S. S. C.

506 WALNUT ST., PHILADELPHIA, October 14, 1869.

PROF. CHARLES E. ANTHON, *American Numismatic Society*:

DEAR SIR: Learning that one of your contributors had written an article for your JOURNAL expressing doubts about the originality of a New Jersey coin, 1787 Horse Head left, sold in the Thorn sale in this city, 6th, 7th, and 8th September, 1869, and now in my possession, I would respectfully ask an opportunity to give a few good and substantial reasons why I believe the said coin to be a genuine piece, coined in 1787 and just as it came from the dies, wear and color excepted. Mr. S. S. Crosby of Boston, who has given the most plausible reasons for doubting the originality of the coin, makes three important points in reference to the New Jersey piece:

First. He is of the opinion that the horse's head may have been cut from another and similar coin and soldered on the obverse of this piece in a reversed position or head looking to the observer's left.

Secondly. If not soldered on, it may have been made or carved from a mass of copper, deposited on the coin by the electrotyping process.

Thirdly. If not accomplished by either of the above, the horse's head may have been tooled out of a bunch of copper, hammered or "hunched" up in the centre from the piece itself or that the surface was worked away from the head.

In answer to these three points I beg to state that the New Jersey copper was handed by the writer to Robert C. Davis, chemist of this city and a distinguished numismatist and numismatic expert, with the request to put the piece to any test, however severe, and prove it either a false or true coin. Mr. Davis first subjected the coin to a red heat, and by mechanical appliances endeavored to remove the horse's head, but without success. This proved that the horse's head was a part and parcel of the coin and not soldered or cemented on. Next the coin was examined carefully with magnifiers to see if the copper (which had become clean by the heating process) had been deposited on the piece by electrotyping. No evidences could be found to give color to such an idea, as the copper was all similar in appearance and the ring of the metal clear and distinct, which would not be the case if a bunch or quantity of copper had been deposited upon the centre of the coin.

Lastly. Was the horse's head forced up from "hunching" or punching the copper, or the surface cut away from the centre of the piece and then engraved to its present form? I cannot admit this presumption of Mr. Crosby's, as the piece was submitted to the Engraver of the U. S. Mint and the Foreman of the Die Department in that institution. Mr. Davis, wishing to test the accuracy and judgment of these experts, presented the coin as a splendid specimen of *engraved work*, when each of the above-named Mint officers examined the piece with a powerful magnifier and denied that any part of the coin was either cut, tooled, or engraved; but was struck by dies, and was an *original piece*. Wishing to know more of the history of this peculiar piece, I addressed a letter to the owner of the collection in which it was found, and received the following reply:

[COPY.]

PLAINFIELD, Oct. 9, 1869.

DEAR SIR: I have just received your letter and will answer it immediately. I remember both of those reversed Jersey cents, 1787 and 1788. I have had them both over four years, and the dark one* I got of an old man that had a farm about three miles from here; he has since sold his farm and moved away and I think he had the piece a number of years, for in 1858 or 1859 I was building a house opposite his farm house and he used to come over and see us at our work; one day in talking about coins (as we found some coins tearing down the old house) he told me he had a lot of coins, so a few years after I went to see him and bought all he had, and that Jersey cent was among the lot, for I knew when I saw it in his lot that it was valuable.

I am, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

(Signed)

EDWARD P. THORN.

The foregoing letter is added to controvert the suggested idea that the New Jersey coin was altered by a Mr. Smith (now deceased) who was a very clever artist in producing bogus coins, and followed that pursuit a few years ago in the city of New York.

Yours, with respect,

JOHN W. HASELTINE.

* This has reference to the 1787, which was black in color; the other piece was dated 1788 horse head left, and was a light brassy color.

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AMERICAN JOURNAL OF NUMISMATICS,

AND

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No. 7.

FORGOTTEN HISTORY.

LVDOVICO DE (in monogram) VELASCO ET VINCENTIO GONZALEZ. Two jugate portraits, to the waist, and facing to the right, of men in rich military undress, high cravats, bosom-ruffles, and mantles thrown far back. The one to the left has his hair confined by a ribbon behind the neck, and then flowing loosely over his shoulders; the one to the right wears a medal on his breast. Artist's name beneath the left hand bust: PRIETO.

Rev. IN · MORRO · VIT · GLOR · FVNCT · A bastioned fort on a precipitous point, assaulted and blowing up, and carrying aloft several human figures; in front of it, three boats; to the left, three ships of war; to the right and in the rear, forts, ships, houses, and troops in column and line. In the exergue: ARTIVM ACADEMIA | CAROLO REGE CATHOL | ANNVENTE CONS · | A · MDCCLXIII Copper bronzed; size 32.

The inscriptions signify: (obv.) "To Luis Velasco and Vicente Gonzalez", (rev.) "who gloriously offered up their lives in Morro castle, the Academy of Arts consecrates with the approval of Charles, Catholic King."

We take from our cabinet this medal—one of that peculiarly interesting class which, though issued in Europe, relates to incidents in America—as an illustration of the oblivion which is apt, in a growing commercial metropolis, to overtake events of much moment in their day, as well as of the tendency of numismatic research to dispel that oblivion. For how many among the million and more, who now dwell in New York city and its immediate suburbs, are aware that little over a century ago, an expedition from this *province*—as it then was—and commanded by its governor, captured Havana, after storming her formidable Morro castle?—and yet how vividly and undeniably does a memorial like the one before us recall the fact! The troops engaged in the enterprise, having come with renown from the subjugation of Canada, rendezvoused at Staten Island previously to setting sail for the West Indies. They comprehended, according to Watson, in his "Annals and Occurrences of New York City and State", eleven regiments, and were encamped from August to November on the centre of the island, where they formed a market and invited sellers. As an introduction to the subject, we quote a passage from a work of merit:

"After the conquest of Canada, Pitt had projected an expedition against Martinique, the most important possession of the French among the West India islands, purposing, with a view to the Spanish war which he saw impending, that the same force should afterwards be directed against the Havannah. A squadron, under the command of Admiral Rodney, and the land forces which had been employed in North America, under General Monckton, were dispatched on this service; and, early in the year 1762, intelligence arrived in England that Martinique, and, with it, Grenada, St. Lucia, St. Vincent, and a chain of islands extending from Hispaniola almost to the continent of South America, had surrendered. Thus the whole of the French possessions in the Carribean Seas were reduced, for the island of Dominica had been taken by Lord Rolls a few months before. The fall of Martinique, which had been pronounced impregnable by the French engineers, produced a deep impression at Paris, and even throughout Europe. Still it was thought that the Havannah, from its great strength, might be successfully defended. But a reinforcement arriving from England, this great enterprise was undertaken with that zeal and energy which Pitt may be said to have restored to the British arms. All the difficulties which the art of the engineer could oppose to invasion, and a garrison equal in numbers to themselves, were not, perhaps, the most formidable obstacles which they had to encounter. A climate and a season destructive to the European frame caused more havoc in their ranks than the resistance of the enemy." But success at length rewarded their indomitable perseverance, and the Havannah—the richest prize of the whole war, and one which determined its event as far as Spain was concerned—yielded to the British flag. Fifteen sail of the line, besides smaller ships and merchantmen, together with treasure to the amount of three millions sterling, formed a part of this conquest."*

We are now prepared to read understandingly some articles extracted from the newspapers of the time. Preserved as they are in the library of our Historical Society and elsewhere, these journals furnish an amazing field of curious investigation, all but universally neglected. Let us turn to the "New York Gazette" of Thursday, August 13, 1761. We there read: "Last Friday and Saturday,

* William Massey. Hist. of England during reign of Geo. III. I., 105-6.

General Otway's Regiment* came down from Albany, and was landed at Staten Island"; and, in the same paper for Thursday, Sep. 3: "Friday last his Excellency General Sir Jeffery Amherst, Knight of the Bath, arrived at the camp on Staten Island, from Albany: He came on Horseback down the West-Side of Hudson's River". The same Gazette, for Oct. 29, contains a full account of the ceremony of investing Sir Jeffery in camp, with the insignia of the Bath, an incident already referred to in our number for last February, but on which we do not think proper to linger here, as Amherst did not accompany the army southward. The subjoined clippings explain themselves:

"On Tuesday Morning last 17 Guns were fired from Fort George, on the Arrival of his Excellency Sir Jeffery Amherst, K. B. from the Army on Staten Island, where his Excellency Gen. Monckton, Governor of this Province, now has the command." N. Y. Gazette, Nov. 5, 1761.

"Within these few Days the Troops encamped on Staten Island, are all embark'd, the Tents struck, and almost every Thing in Readiness for the Fleet (consisting of above 100 Sail) to proceed on the Expedition, under the Command of His Excellency the Hon. Major-General Monckton, Governor of this Province."

"We have Reason to hope that these brave Troops, (with their experienc'd Commander) who have had so great a Share in the Conquest of Canada, will acquire fresh Glory in this Expedition; which we hope will be crown'd with Success, and complete their military Service, by reducing our Enemies to an Incapacity of supporting the War, and the Necessity of accepting reasonable Terms of Peace." Id. Nov. 12, 1761.

"On Thursday Morning last, the Fleet of Men of War and Transports mentioned in our last, weigh'd Anchor and put to Sea, having an extraordinary fine leading Gale, which, by Twelve o'Clock at Noon carried them clear of the Hook; and its Continuance almost ever since, give us Hopes of their having a good Offing, and in a prosperous Way of arriving safe at their destin'd Port." Id. Nov. 26, 1761.

A fleet of one hundred sail passing all at once through our beautiful Narrows! "What a sight!" exclaims the naïve and not very trustworthy Watson. The passage had been frozen over on the 15th of January previous. What a contrast! "General Monckton"—proceeds the author of the "Annals and Occurrences"—"was made Governor of New York, went off immediately afterwards with the fleet and army to the West Indies, where he conquered Martinico and the Leeward Islands, and subsequently the Havannah, and then returns back to New York within a single year, and repossesses his government".† Great was the exultation of the English, as expressed in a song of the day:

"Bold Monckton, whose soul not a fear can controul,
And Rodney of spirit so great
Have convinced the proud slaves that we sons of the waves,
When we please, can determine their fate."‡

The vanquished, on the other hand, lost all but honor, which, at least in the case of the two subjects of our Medal, the victors freely concede them. From the "Annual Register" for 1762, on the 13th of August in which year Havana capitulated, we now take an account of the storming of the Morro on the 30th of July preceding, containing as it does, the most minute information that we have been able to discover in regard to Velasco and Gonzalez, the heroes commemorated:

"The mines at length did their business. A part of the wall was blown up, and fell into the ditch, leaving a breach, which, though very narrow and difficult, the general and engineer judged practicable. The English troops, who were commanded on this most dangerous of all services, rejoiced that it was to be the end of labors much more grievous to them. They mounted the breach, entered the fort, and formed themselves with so much celerity, and with such a spirited coolness of resolution, that the enemy, who were drawn up to receive them, and who might have made the assault an affair of great bloodshed, astonished at their countenance, fled on all hands. About four hundred were slaughtered on the spot, or ran to the water, where they perished. Four hundred more threw down their arms, and obtained quarter. The second in command, the Marquis de Gonsales, fell whilst he was making brave but ineffectual efforts to animate and rally his people. Don Lewis de Velasco, the governor, who had hitherto defended the fort with such obstinate bravery, seemed resolved in this extremity to share the same fate with it. He collected an hundred men in an entrenchment he had made round his colors. But seeing that all his companions were fled from him, or slaughtered about him, disdaining to retire or call for quarter, he received a mortal wound, and fell, offering his sword to his conquerors. The English wept with pity and admiration over that unfortunate valor which had occasioned them so many toilsome hours, and cost them so many lives."§

We take our little pride in having added to the catalogue of American Medals this interesting piece. Not only is it entitled to a place in that general list; but, in a sub-series illustrative of the history of New York in particular, should such a one be ever collected, it assuredly deserves a conspicuous rank. Its execution is such as to do no discredit to any cabinet, but rather to reflect honor on Spanish art, and at the same time excite curiosity in relation to its author Prieto, with whose name we confess that we were previously unacquainted. All that we have met with in the way of information about him is comprised in the following paragraph which we translate from the German:

* This was the 35th Regiment. It went to Martinique with Gen. Monckton, and was at the siege of the Havannah in 1762. Beatson's Naval and Military Memoirs, III., 364, 395.

† John F. Watson. Annals and Occurrences, p. 274.

‡ Stanza II. of a Song on the Reduction of Martinico. Royal Magazine, Vol. VI., 1762, p. 209.

§ Annual Register for 1762. sixth edition, p. 42. There is also a narrative of the operations at the Morro (not "Moro", as English writers always mis-spell the word) in Lord Mahon's History of England from the Peace of Utrecht, ch. xxxviii

"A medal which bears the name of its producer Prieto must not be here passed over. It is dedicated to two valiant Spaniards, Don Luis de Velasco and Vincent Gonzalez, who defended Moro Fort, the key of the city of Havana on the island of Cuba. In the artist we are probably to recognize Don Tomas Francisco Prieto, who was also a painter and an engraver, and received from Charles III. the supervision of all coins in the entire kingdom, with the order to improve the dies".*

"THE SMALLEST COIN IN THE WORLD".

The following facts relative to the small gold coin exhibited at the late meeting of the American Numismatic and Archæological Society by Mr. Wood, may perhaps be worth a permanent place for reference in our JOURNAL.

The coin was sent with other curiosities for exhibition and sale to the great Metropolitan Sanitary Fair for soldiers, held in New York, in April, 1864, by the Hon. Wm. W. Murphy, U. S. Consul General at Frankfort-on-the-Main. At the close of the fair many little items remaining unsold, Mrs. Gibbs, who had general charge of the so-called "Curiosity Shop", requested Mr. W. to bring the coins to the notice of the Numismatic Society with the view of disposing of them. This was done, and the coins afterward sold "free of duty" by courtesy of Mr. Henry Leavitt, at the end of Mr. Woodward's "McCoy sale", in May of that year, as an uncatalogued addenda to the addenda of C. W. Betts. So skeptical were the few collectors remaining in the room that Mr. W. had no difficulty in obtaining the little gold piece for the fabulous price of *eight cents*. The purchaser immediately addressed a letter to Mr. Murphy, and received from him a response, of which the subjoined is a part. The original is preserved among the Society's correspondence. In accordance with the wishes of the author of the letter, the principal facts received due mention in the daily journals.

[COPY.]

"CONSULATE-GENERAL, U. S. OF AMERICA,
FRANKFORT-ON-THE-MAIN, July 19, 1864.

F. A. WOOD, *Secretary American Numismatic Society.*

DEAR SIR:—In answer to yours regarding the small gold coin which I sent to the Sanitary Fair, and which you desire a history of, I will state that it is the smallest gold coin in the world, being one sixteenth of a ducat, and was issued by the city of Nuremberg. About the year 1314, when Nuremberg was a free and imperial city of the Germanic empire, she coined in gold, ducats, halves, quarters, and eighths; the Free Knights of the Empire ("die reichsfreien Ritter") from the neighborhood furnishing the gold, and the city designating the arms to be stamped thereon, and regulating the value and standard of the coins.

Much of this money was paid out to the hired retainers of these knights, and it was in circulation up to about the year 1460. One hundred years later, at the time of the Schmalkaldian war, the city issued this little sixteenth ducat, and continued the practice on several other occasions, such as the visits of German emperors to Nuremberg, the conclusion of a sitting of the Federal Diet, etc. The coin being small and easily lost, many were afterward melted down into larger pieces, and they are now very scarce. I have never seen other than this one, though I have the larger values which are more common. * * * * *

There are a number of other interesting coins, festive and commemorative, issued by this city, some of them quite recent, as the Schützenfest Thaler, in honor of the national shooting-match held in 1862; one commemorating the Congress of Kings in 1863; the "Rothschild love coin", etc., etc. I have sent specimens of these to Prof. Jewett of Albany, where they can be seen.

As I have had many inquiries concerning the gold coin, if you could publish the substance of this letter I should feel under great obligations.

Yours, very truly,

WILLIAM W. MURPHY, *Consul-General.*"

The coin itself is in perfect preservation, and about an eighth of an inch in diameter or nearly size 2 by Philadelphia scale. It weighs just two grains Troy, bears on one side the "Agnus Dei" or Paschal Lamb holding the banneret, and on the other a coat of arms, viz.: a shield divided in the centre; in the left compartment is the half of the double-headed eagle, in the right two diagonal bars from left to right downward; the shield supported by delicate branches, and surmounted by an embattled crown. The edge of this coin is slightly raised and grained. No date can be found. The execution for so small a piece is excellent and very discernible to the naked eye, although the coin is almost microscopic, being scarcely half the size of a California gold quarter dollar.

* Bolzenthal, *Skizzen zur Kunstgeschichte der modernen Medaillen-Arbeit.* Berlin, 1840, p. 282.

"The purposes for which coins are fabricated", says Eckfeldt in 1842, "demand that they should be convenient to handle and to carry about the person, neither too large nor too small. They must be less than a medal, and larger than a spangle. Yet there is a great diversity of opinion as to what the public will require or endure in this respect. The heaviest coin of modern times is the golden five-moidore piece of Portugal, struck about a century ago, weighing 828 grains, and worth \$32.70. The smallest coin is the Turkish para, of the present Sultan, which weighs from $1\frac{1}{2}$ to $2\frac{1}{2}$ grains, contains a small portion of silver and is one thirtieth of a cent".

Eckfeldt had probably never seen the tiny gem of "filthy lucre" here described, and it may be doubted if there exists another in this country, as thus far we find no account of it in the books or catalogues. Indeed so small is the piece that its preservation for forty-eight hours after its mintage and circulation seems a numismatic miracle, and gives plausibility to the suggestion that it is one of the numerous modern forgeries peculiar to the pathways of the Americans abroad. Perhaps some reader of the JOURNAL may throw light on the matter.

THE POETRY OF MAMMON.

TRAVERSE CITY, MICHIGAN, October 29th, 1869.

Editor of NUMISMATIC JOURNAL:

Poets are notoriously a people free from that "love of money" which, as Sacred Writ hath it, is "the root of all evil"; hence it is not perhaps a matter of surprise that coins are so seldom mentioned in their effusions. I think Saxe leads off in the frequency of allusions to money. In his poem, "The Money King", there are many passages mentioning coins. For instance, he says:

"From mine to mint cursed be the coin that parts
In helpless grief two loving human hearts."

He speaks of the "prim parson" who

"—In soft dalliance securely locks
Impassioned dollars with enamored stocks."

The miser's death-bed is described in these words:

"But none is there to comfort or advise,
'Twould cost a dollar—so the miser dies."

Also:

"I venerate the nobler man who gives
His generous dollars while the donor lives."

"The art of coining dollars into days."

He treats "ye taylor" to a bit of philosophy thus:

"Full happy is ye taylor man,
Yet he is often tried,
Lest he, from fullness of ye dimes,
Wax wanton in his pride".

O. W. Holmes in the "Lament of a Clerk" makes him say:

"Of my cooings and my billings
I do not now complain,
But my dollars and my shillings
Will never come again".

There is extant a poem—name and author unknown—I remember to have read it when a little girl, and only the refrain—a bit of bitter satire—sticks in my memory:

"Dimes and dollars—dollars and dimes—
An empty pocket's the worst of crimes".

And to conclude, there floated through the newspapers a few years ago a pithy poem whose writer among other apothegms sets forth that

"An excellent thing is a dollar or two,
No friend is so true as a dollar or two.
Through country or town as we pass up and down
No passport so good as a dollar or two".

And he winds up with declaring

"You may sin sometimes but the worst of all crimes
Is to find yourself short of a dollar or two".

MORAL.—Is there not among American numismatists poetic talent enough to furnish a genuine numismatic poem? All of which is respectfully submitted by one who doesn't care a straw for woman's rights in general, but would ask the right to be a Numismat-ess if she wants to be one.

MRS. T. T. BATES.

TRANSACTIONS OF SOCIETIES.

AMERICAN NUMISMATIC AND ARCHÆOLOGICAL SOCIETY.

Regular Meeting, October 28th, 1869.—The President in the chair.

The following donations were received and ordered to be thankfully acknowledged: from Mr. J. A. Bolen, of Springfield, Mass., two Elephant pieces, the one being a fac-simile of the "Carolina Elephant", the other a mule of two copies of its obverse. Of the latter piece only ten have been struck. Also Mr. Bolen's store-card for 1869. From Dr. Maris, of Philadelphia, his work on the cents of 1794. From Mr. Alf. Sandham, of Montreal, two rare U. S. Gazetteers. From Mr. Mortimer L. Mackenzie, a large paper copy of his coin-catalogue, priced, and illustrated with photographic plates. Through Mr. Levick, *Annals of Iowa*, published by the Historical Society of that State, and *Bulletin of the Essex Institute* for April 1869. From C. Clay, M. D., of Manchester, his work on the coins of the Isle of Man. From Mr. I. F. Wood, the broken dies of the medal commemorative of President Andrew Johnson's visit to New York in 1866; Mr. Wood stating that 50 had been struck in copper, 5 in silver, and about 75 in white metal. Mr. I. F. Wood also presented a commemorative medal of Humboldt, a specimen in bronze of the Norwalk Washington medal, also a medal by Geo. H. Lovett, in bronze, of Haverford College. Mr. Wood also presented "Pettigrew's Medical Superstitions", containing plate and description of the royal "Touch-pieces", 12mo, 1844, and three volumes of the "Cosmopolitan Art Journal", 4to, illustrated.

Mr. M. L. Mackenzie proposed Mr. William Poillon, and the President proposed Mr. Abraham Redlich, as Resident Members, their election being deferred, according to the by-laws, to the ensuing meeting.

Mr. Wood exhibited the smallest coin ever struck (described in an article of the present number); and the President exhibited a fine series of Spanish Dollars of various years from 1590 to 1851. In this series were shown three illustrative of the manner in which these coins were at one time made to pass in England as crowns, viz.: (1) One of 1756, obv. the coat of arms crowned, rev. the crowned hemispheres between pillars, on each side a countermark consisting of the letters G R in large ornamented Roman character; (2) one of 1789, obv. head of Charles III., upon it a stamp of circular form, on the circumference of which PAYABLE AT ROTHSA Y COTTON MILLS*, in the centre 5 Sh on a cotton bale; (3) one of 1801, obv. same head, with circular stamp, on circumference PAYABLE AT LANARK MILLS, in centre 5f.

JAS. MUHLENBERG BAILEY, *Recording Secretary*.

Regular Meeting, November 11th, 1869.—Vice-President Betts in the chair.

The Committee appointed to perfect the record of the minutes of the Society reported that the minutes have been engrossed to March, 1869. The Report was accepted and the Committee discharged.

A number of interesting letters were read from corresponding members, and other gentlemen in various parts of the country.

Mr. Levick proposed, as Resident Member, Mr. Loring Watson. Laid over, under the rules.

Messrs. William Poillon and Abraham Redlich, proposed at the last meeting, were unanimously elected Resident Members.

JOHN A. NEXSEN, *Recording Secretary, pro tem.*

NEW ENGLAND NUMISMATIC AND ARCHÆOLOGICAL SOCIETY.

The first meeting of the Society, after the summer vacation, was held on Thursday evening, September 16th, Vice-President Crosby occupying the chair.

The Secretary read a letter from A. Sandham, Esq., of Montreal, accompanying the donation of a rare book entitled "The Constitutions of the Sixteen States which compose the Confederate Republic of America," etc., published in Boston in 1797. Another letter was read from Surgeon J. F. Pratt, M. D., of New Sharon, Me., presenting a medal struck from a piece of copper taken from the rebel ram "Merrimac", having on the obverse a bust of President Lincoln, by Bolen, and on the reverse the inscription, "A piece of copper taken from the rebel ram 'Merrimac', in 1862, by J. F. Pratt, AA. Surgeon, U. S. A". There were only ten copies of this medal struck, and it possesses a valuable historic worth as commemorating the destruction of one of the most formidable war vessels by our "little Monitor", which latter class of vessels have since become so famous.

The Librarian reported donations of a pamphlet on "The Varieties of the 1794 cent", from the author, Dr. Maris of Philadelphia, and catalogues of recent sales of coins, from Edward Cogan, Esq., of New York, and Messrs. Mason & Co., of Philadelphia.

A vote was passed thanking these gentlemen for their respective donations.

Mr. Crosby exhibited the eight sizes of silver and three sizes of gold "bullet" money of Siam, three specimens of "Sycee" money, in silver; and various Chinese coins, among which were specimens of the coins paid to hangmen and soldiers for their particular duties, which are available to them only on presentation to the government for redemption.

After the transaction of other business the meeting adjourned.

DUDLEY R. CHILD, *Recording Secretary.*

The regular monthly meeting of this Society was held on Thursday evening, October 21st, 1869. Vice-President Crosby occupying the chair.

The regular business of the meeting was disposed of, and the members then proceeded to examine some rare coins which Mr. Crosby, by favor of the owner Mr. Wm. Fewsmith, of Philadelphia, was permitted to exhibit. They consisted of two very fine specimens of the "Pine-tree" and "Chalmers" shillings; a New Jersey cent of 1787, the legend of which was punctuated with two five-pointed stars; and a very interesting Washington piece, which bore on the obverse the head of Washington, with legend "Gen. Washington", and on the reverse an eagle bearing in the left talon a bunch of arrows, and in the right an olive branch, legend "* E. Pluribus. Unum.", exergue 1786.

This piece possesses great interest, being one of the three known impressions from these dies; one of the others bearing the obverse, and the other the reverse of this piece, connected with the large star "Confederatio" die. It is doubly linked with the "Confederatio", a class of coins of the very highest degree of rarity, which proves the vile practice of "muling" (which so complicates the labors of the numismatist) to be no modern innovation. There are, in addition to the four principal types of the "Confederatio", the following "mules": the reverse of the piece now under consideration bearing the date of 1786, coupled with the "Confederatio"* die, with centre of large stars, dated 1785; the reverse of the last piece was, it is said, also struck with the obverse of the New Jersey "Immunis", 1786, but this variety never having been presented to our notice, we cannot with certainty state that to be the case; and the obverse of the New York "Excelsior" cent of 1787 (which the reverse of the Washington piece above described somewhat resembles) joined with the "Confederatio" die with a centre of small stars also dated 1785. These make, with the four principals, six or seven (?) varieties.

Which of the two pieces bearing this head of Washington is to be considered the "mule", or if both, admits of a question. The "large star" die evidently existed in 1786, and the "small star" in 1787; but we have no proof that the "Washington" die was in existence earlier than 1786. Perhaps, in view of these complications, it may be questioned if either of these dates is strictly reliable.

There were also exhibited other rare specimens of "Pine-tree" money; a fine "Vermonts. Res. Publica"; and a New Jersey cent dated 1786, upon which the horse's head and the plough had been cut, in the most skilful manner, facing in the opposite direction from the usual one—a modern method of manufacturing unique pieces well calculated to deceive.

A vote of thanks was passed to Mr. Fewsmith for the loan of his coins, and the meeting then adjourned.

DUDLEY R. CHILD, *Recording Secretary.*

BOSTON NUMISMATIC SOCIETY.

The monthly meeting was held on Thursday afternoon, Nov. 4, when a larger number of members were present than ever before. The Secretary resumed his duties and received the congratulations of members on his return. Mr. Seavey exhibited an excellent cent of 1795, of the type known as the "Jefferson head", a specimen of which lately brought \$141 at auction in New York; also five patterns, viz., 5 cents with head of Washington of 1866, 5 cents in a wreath of 1868, and V., III. and I. of 1869. Dr. Fowle showed three large Indian peace medals in silver, of Presidents Monroe, Tyler and Polk. The Secretary exhibited some pieces lately brought home. First, A nearly complete set of the coins of Maximilian, Emperor of Mexico, comprising the twenty dollar, dollar, half-dollar and dime; also, a silver medal of the Emperor, with the inscription "AL MERITO MILITAR." Second, Two small bronze medals of Louis XV. of France. The reverse of one has a half naked Indian with bow and arrow, standing near some plant, probably tobacco, and the inscrip-

* If the existence of this piece is known to any reader of the JOURNAL, he will confer a favor by communicating the fact to the Secretary of the N. E. N. and A. Society, P. O. box 1224, Boston.

tion "SUB OMNI SIDERE CRESCUNT. COL. FRANC. DE L'AM. 1751"; the other has an antique galley, with a fleece hanging from the mast, and the inscription, "NON VILIUS AUREO. Col. Franc. de l'Am. 1755". Third, A Dutch silver medal of size 40, which may be found in the second volume of the "Histoire Metallique des Pays Bas", by Van Loon. On the obverse is a map of the New World, around which is the inscription, "GENTES SERVIENT EI DONEC VENIAT TEMPUS QUO EÆDEM AB IP SO SERVITUTEM EXIGENT. Jer. 27. V. 7."; on the reverse the Dutch fleet is seen entering the bay of Matanzas, to attack the Spanish silver-ships; below is the inscription "VI ID. SEPT. CLD. ID. CXXXVIII. AUSPIC. FÆD. REGIM. BELG. SOCIET. IND. OCCID. DUCTU P. P. HEYNI POTITA EST IN ET SUB MATANZA SINU CUBA INS. REGIA CLASSE ARGENTEA REGNI NOVÆ HISP.; around is the inscription, "FILIA BABIL. QUASI AREA CALCABITUR AB AQUILONE TEMPORE MESSIS EIUS. Jerem. 51. V. 33. et. 48". This medal celebrates the capture of a Spanish fleet with treasure, by the Dutch, in Sept., 1628, under the command of Peter Heyn, who was in consequence created Lieutenant-Admiral of Holland. Fourth, A collection of silver coins and medals, bought at Munich, among which were several American; a half-dollar of 1795, a quarter of 1796, the large medal of John Paul Jones, one of Franklin, common in bronze, proof small Indian peace medals of Presidents Madison, Monroe, J. Q. Adams, Jackson, Van Buren, the medal of Jefferson, "to commemorate July 4, 1776", of Jackson, "reward of skill and ingenuity," one of Lafayette, very common in bronze, five medals of Luther, and some Bavarian crowns.

On motion of Dr. Green, the President, Dr. Green and Mr. Pratt were appointed a committee to apply to the Legislature for a charter of incorporation for the Society. The meeting adjourned at 5 P. M.

W. S. APPLETON, *Secretary*.

NUMISMATIC AND ANTIQUARIAN SOCIETY OF MONTREAL.

A meeting of the Society was held November 10th, 1869, when a Committee was appointed to make the necessary arrangements for Dr. De Sola's Lecture on the *History of Hebrew Coinage* which will be delivered on November 24th.

The Draft of the Act of Incorporation was submitted to the meeting and approved.

The Secretary reported promises of donations of the medals issued by the following institutions: Natural History Society of Montreal; Bishop's College, Lennoxville; and Victoria College, Coburg.

On the motion of Mr. A. Sandham, seconded by Mr. H. Mott, Professor Charles E. Anthon, of New York, and S. E. Bond, Esq., of Boston, were unanimously elected Corresponding Members of the Society.

Mr. David exhibited some very interesting medals.

Mr. Mott also showed some very rare Vermont Cents in beautiful condition, and amongst a large number of copper coins a series of remarkably fine English Farthings.

A Reading by the Secretary on "*Some books I have read, and places I have visited*" was announced for the meeting on December 8th.

After the routine business, the meeting adjourned.

HENRY MOTT, *Secretary*.

"EYES LEFT!"

BOSTON, Nov. 16, 1869.

PROF. ANTHON:

DEAR SIR: As you, in the last number of the "Journal," introduced the subject of Aboriginal Coinage, and had previously asked for poetical extracts bearing upon numismatics, I send you the following lines from the pen of Roger Williams, who, although I have never heard him classed among the poets, evidently bestrode the "winged steed" occasionally. These lines follow his remarks upon the Indian "Coyne." R. I. Hist. Soc. Vol. 1, P. 128.

The Indians prize not English gold,
Nor English, Indians shell:
Each in his place shall passe for ought,
What ere Men buy or sell.
English and Indians all passe hence,
To an eternal place,

Where shels nor finest gold's worth ought,
Where nought's worth ought but Grace.
This Coyne the Indians know not of,
Who knows how soone they may?
The English knowing, prize it not,
But fling't like drosse away."

I have not yet sent the description of the new Liberty Cap Cent of 1793 to which I referred in my last, as I hope to be able soon to add something more upon the same subject.

I see by the catalogue of the Haseltine collection, that the "New Jersey 1787, horse head left," is up again for the

highest bidder. I must say that (in my opinion) the owner of that piece, in his letter in your issue for October, drew, to say the very least, strange inferences from what I had written regarding it.

He says: "*First*. He is of the opinion that the horse's head may have been cut from another and similar coin and soldered on the obverse of this piece in a reversed position or head looking to the observer's left."

"*Secondly*. If not soldered on, it may have been made or carved from a mass of copper, deposited on the coin by the electrolytic process."

"*Thirdly*. If not accomplished by either of the above, the horse's head may have been tooled out of a bunch of copper, hammered or 'hunched' up in the centre from the piece itself or that the surface was worked away from the head."

As to the first opinion he attributes to me, I will say that my first idea of the head, as being that "from another and similar coin," was presented by reading his letter dated Oct. 14th.

His "*Secondly*" I make no objection to, other than one which applies to all, and which will soon follow.

His "*Thirdly*" is as groundless as is his *First*, with the exception of the last eight words. I think no person will be able to find in my letter any assertion that "a bunch of copper" either was or might have been "hammered or 'hunched' up." My objection to his second inference will be seen when I state that he wrote me, asking the "basis of my opinion" upon that coin. I answered Oct. 10th, informing him that it would be published in the *Journal* for October, and said, "I made no assertion that a piece of metal was, in this case, soldered on for a head, but, that such an alteration might be made in that way, ***. I do not think that, in this case, metal was added in any way, but that the surface was worked away, ***. Neither did I make any reference to 'hunching,' as having been resorted to, not using that word in any form." After writing as explicitly as I did, I think objection may fairly be made to all of the above inferences. It will be seen, in my letter of Sept. 18th, that I stated *first* that I thought the die might have been "caved," which, though it had been but slightly, would have given sufficient height to produce the desired result; I also showed this piece to be a later impression from the dies than was mine with which I compared it, it being more broken upon the reverse, and showing signs of breaking upon the obverse; from which I inferred, and I think, fairly, that the die would be deeper in the centre than it originally was. A coin from such dies would be such an one as a person, wishing to make an alteration, would naturally select. I then asserted that it would not "have been impossible to solder or electrotype metal upon the surface." And in conclusion I wrote "either having sufficient metal there," (which I thought quite certainly was the case and consequently stated it first) "or obtaining it by soldering, or electrotype process." The two last methods I mentioned merely as being those most likely to be adopted in case any such addition had been required.

I think I may say, without any disparagement of the officers of the Mint, that it is not generally expected of them that they shall be experts in regard to a coinage antecedent to that of the Mint; their duties do not require it, and, unless I am mistaken, their experience, if we except such as are connected with the cabinet, is not such as would lead them to examine such coins as critically as would a collector of them.

Had the two officers, who expressed an opinion as to the genuineness of this coin, compared it with the other to which reference was made, as being from the same dies, I think they both would have come to the conclusion that it would have been beyond the range of possibilities for two dies to have been cut at that time (even could it be done at this, without the aid of some such machine as Hill's), agreeing so closely in every particular, even in accidental marks and tool slips, as these must have done, allowing that there were two dies; and were the task assigned them to cut two such dies, I think their opinion would be confirmed. I will here mention, that having correspondence with an officer in the Mint cabinet, and giving him an impression of the altered N. J. Cent of 1786, referred to in letter of Oct 17th, he said he recollected the one of '87, and that a slight depression was to be observed in the field, between the "NOVA" and the breast of the horse; and if *this* was an altered coin, he should say that the other was so also. Now as to the assertion that this amount of copper, electrolytically upon a coin would prevent it from ringing. It seems to me that who ever made that assertion is in a somewhat similar position with that of the wise men who were deliberating as to the cause of a basin of water containing fish weighing no more, than when containing none. Now although this has no bearing upon the coin in question, I for my own satisfaction, had copper electrolytically upon the surface of a similar coin, and without perceptibly changing its ring; nor could those to whom the piece was shown discover any difference in the color or texture of the deposited copper, from that of other parts of the coin. I also heated it red hot, screwed it in a vice, and with a chisel endeavored to separate the two parts, but with no other result than as though the whole were melted together.

In the letter from Mr. Thorn, the former owner, I do not see that his knowledge of the piece dates back of "a few years after 1858 or 1859," while, from 1857 to '60, would have been as likely a time for its production as any other. I had no intention when I commenced, of troubling you with near as much as I have written, and I assure you I intend to trouble you no more upon this subject.

Respectfully Yours,

S. S. C.

THE JOHNSON-ENTRY MEDAL.

The cancelled dies of the Johnson-Entry Medal have been deposited with the American Numismatic and Archaeological Society, by their late owner, Mr. Isaac F. Wood. Mr. Wood's determination to adhere to the number originally announced to be struck, has been rigidly carried out, viz: five in silver, fifty in copper, seventy-five in tin. Of the silver, four have been sold by Mr. Cogan, and one remains in Mr. W's cabinet. Of the copper, Mr. W. has retained two—the remainder have been distributed as follows: sold by Mr. Cogan, thirty; given away to friends and deposited in the cabinets of various Numismatic and Historical Societies, including London and Manchester, eighteen. From all these societies the projector has received news of safe arrival, except from the Philadelphia Numismatic Society. Of the issue in tin Mr. Cogan has sold sixteen (a fact which he delicately explains by the uncertain popularity of Mr. Johnson, but which is doubtless owing to the large number issued and the necessarily high price of the piece, in tin) leaving some nine or ten still in his hands. The remainder of the tin already have been, or eventually will be, deposited in the collections of societies.

These facts are furnished for the benefit of such collectors as are interested in the minute history, scarcity, etc. of medals. In a pecuniary point of view, we are authorized to say that thus far the projector of the medal has received back scarcely one half of his outlay—his original purpose having been simply to reimburse the actual cost.

The medal, however, having been successfully issued, he says he is willing to "call it square," a conclusion which is possibly more patriotic—or at any rate numismatic—than profitable.

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IVDAEA CAPTA.

Of all the coins that have, in the lapse of ages, issued from between the upper and the nether die, none probably have been looked on with more interest by the historian, the philosopher, the patriot, the devotee, than those which bear the legend which heads this article. This is the one device and superscription which every intelligent person, however slightly read, however innocent of numismatics in general, is expected to be acquainted with, to know what it means, and to feel what it means. That weeping Jewess crouching beneath the palm tree; the Hebrew who, with hands tied behind his back, seems gazing regretfully upon her; the stately Cæsar, who, on other specimens, arrayed with the insignia of his command—parazonium and hasta—appears to be exulting in her humiliation: such are the familiar emblems with which the possessor of these not very uncommon or costly relics can conjure up, in aid of the chronicler's potent spell, the spectres of a scene more tragic than any other which the earth has witnessed. We express this last opinion advisedly. Dreadful, no doubt, were the havoc and destruction when the spoils of the world were blazing in Visigoth or Vandal Rome; when Bagdad, with all its wealth of Saracenic art and culture, faded and withered on the approach of the Tartar hordes, and the last of the caliphs fell with two hundred thousand of the faithful: but the annihilation of Jerusalem, from whatever point of view, religious or irreligious, we may choose to regard it, is marked by circumstances of horror all its own, and surpassing in their extent and their intensity whatever else is presented on the pages of "recorded time". The numbers of the slaughtered, as transmitted by Josephus, may be slightly exaggerated, but they cannot be far from the truth; and the element of tragedy which the story involves is one far more impressive even than the irresistible and unrelenting Fate of the Greek drama: it is the idea of a "chosen people", chosen out of all mankind to be recipients of blessings and of wrath unparalleled—to become, in fact, the cast-off favorites of the Almighty. Such is the orthodox belief, only less pathetic than the orthodox theory of Man's creation and fall.

Philosophically considered, this devoted people owed its political extinction to the obstinate and unmanageable peculiarities of its character. Wandering about the world, then as now, like their kindred Phœnicians and Carthaginians, in quest of gain; using that gain as a breeder of further gain, and not for any lofty or imaginative purpose; and yet everywhere assuming a spiritual superiority over the nations on whom they preyed, they seemed to in-

trude among the other races of mankind with hostility and hatred* as bitter as were cherished by their marauding half-brother, the Ishmaelite Arabian, whose hand was "against every man, and every man's hand against him". When, therefore, the Roman empire, the great constructive and organizing power of the first two centuries of our era, found this utterly rebellious and insoluble political mass resisting its administrative processes in Syria, it had, perforce and by force, to put an end to the obstacle. Now, however, occurred a wonderful, nay, stupendous thing. Horace tells us that conquered Greece conquered her fierce conquerer by imposing her arts on uncultured Latium†; but captive Judæa led her mighty capturer captive by making him bow in abject submission to her revelation. And not only him, the Roman, but those Teutons also who in their turn trampled on the Roman's neck, these likewise and their posterity, *ourselves*, did the Israelite in his subjugation subjugate. We might, had we space, cite the passage of "Tancred" in which its author points to the most anti-religious of modern capitals revering the "divine image of the most illustrious of Hebrews" and consecrating "the most gorgeous of modern temples" to the "celestial efficacy of a Hebrew woman"; and we might call in the bard of "Brahma" to declare the subtle secrets which the red slayer knows not if he think he slays, or the slain if he think he is slain; but we have said enough in illustration of the transcendent interest which attaches to these coins with their afflicted yet triumphant daughter of Judah.

Can genuine ones be procured? Unquestionably; by importation from abroad. We never saw in an American auction-sale a specimen on which we could rely. But we have at this moment not fewer than nine lying before us, excellent in beauty and unimpeachable in character. One has a fine olive patination; another, an apple-green varnish; a third, the original brassy surface; and not a sign appears on any to hint of the ill-spent industry of a Cavino, a Bassiano, or a Becker.

It would be desirable, could our finances warrant the outlay, to append to this, as to every leading article of our periodical, a wood-cut or a photograph of the subject it discusses. But the various types of the "Judæa Capta" have been engraved more frequently than any other coin. Representations of them may be found in Scripture Commentaries, Dictionaries of the Bible, and, more particularly, in that excellent work, Madden's "History of Jewish Coinage". They may therefore be the more readily dispensed with here.

We think the consideration of the great event which these pieces commemorate to be pre-eminently appropriate to this "blessed Christmas season". With the awful catastrophe which they recall began that ever-improving order of things which the Evangelists, in their figurative language, denominate "the Kingdom of Heaven". Let those who disbelieve in its existence, those who have no eyes except for the black shadows which accompany all brilliant lights, for the corruption out of which all beauty springs, let these restrain their scoffing and remember the tardy and wasteful yet unerring operation of the Great Laws. Individuals, indeed, are forever dropping by the wayside, but generation after generation presses nearer to the goal. The new Reign has assuredly begun: its achievements will, in time, more fully appear.

Ὁψε θεῶν ἀλέουσι μύλοι, ἀλέουσι δε λεπτά.

Profound as quaint is this ancient proverb that the mills of the Gods grind slow but fine.

* *Adversus omnes alios hostile odium*". Tacitus. Hist., Lib. V. Cap. V.

† "*Graecia capta ferum victorem cepit, et artes Intulit agresti Latio*". Lib. II. Epist. I., l. 156.

THE OLDEST ENGLISH WAR MEDAL.

"After the defeat of the Scots at Dunbar, on the 3d of September, 1650, the House of Commons ordered that it be referred to the committee of the army, to consider what medals may be prepared for officers and soldiers, that were in this service in Scotland, and set the proportions and the values of them, and their number, and present the estimate of them to the House'. The house voted that the officers and men 'which did this excellent service' should be presented with gold and silver medals. Simon, an eminent engraver of that day, was sent to Cromwell, to consult with him as to the device for this medal. Dr. Harris, in the appendix to his 'Historical and Critical Account of Oliver Cromwell', page 538, has printed an original letter of Cromwell's to the parliament (then in the possession of James Lamb, Esq., of Fairford, in Gloucestershire, and subsequently of John Raymond Barker, of the same place) on Symond (Simon)'s proceeding as above stated. The letter is highly characteristic, and is as follows:

'For ye Honble the Comittee for the Army, these.

Gentl.,—It was not a little wonder to me to see that you should send Mr. Symonds so great a journey about a business importinge so lirtle, as far as it relates to me, when, as if my poore opinion may not be rejected by you, I have to offer to that wch I thinke the most noble end, to witt, the commemoracon of that great mercie at Dunbar, and the gratuitie to the army, wch might better be expressed upon the meddal by engraving as on the one side the Parliament, wch I heare was intended, and will do singularly well; so, on the other side, an army wth this inscription over the head of it, The Lord of Hosts, wch was or word that day: wherefore, if I may begg it as a favor from you, I most earnestly beseech you, if I may do it wth out offence, that it may be soe; and if you thinke not fitt to have it as I offer, you may alter it as you see cause; only I doe thinke I may truely say it will be verie thankfully acknowledged by me, if you wil spare the having my effigies in it.

The gentlemen paynes and trouble hither have been verie great, and I shall make it my seconde suite unto you that you will please to conferr upon him that imploynt in yr service wch Nicholas Briott had before him; indeed, the man is ingenious and worthe of encouragement. I may not presume much, but if at my request and for my sake he may obteyne this favor, I shall put it upon the account of my obligecons, wch are not a few, and I hope shal be found readie gratefully to acknowledge and to approve myself, Gentl.,

Yor most reall servant,

Edinburgh, 4th of Feb., 1650-1.

O. CROMWELL.'

"Cromwell's modesty was over-ruled, and the medal bears his bust. On the obverse is the head of Cromwell, profile; under the shoulder, Tho: Simon F.; the motto about the head, WORD AT DUNBAR THE LORD OF HOSTS SEPTEM Y 3 1650; behind the head a prospect of the battle. The reverse has the House of Commons sitting, as represented on the Parliament Great Seal, 1648, and also on that of the Commonwealth, 1651. It is remarkable also for Cromwell's likeness when Lieutenant-General. This is engraved in 'The Medallick History of England', and in 'Simon's Medals and Coins'. The Dunbar medal is of two sizes*, and is the first given generally to officers and men, as is the present practice, and no instance occurred of a general distribution of medals by the Sovereign's command until that for Waterloo was authorized."

All that precedes is taken from that elegant and instructive work "Medals of the British Army, and How they were Won", by Thomas Carter, London, 1861, vol. II. pp. 3-5. Another Thomas, Carlyle by name, has also, in his "Oliver Cromwell's Letters and Speeches", a great deal on the same subject, written in his queer, arrogant, "dirty chimney" style. We will preface his remarks by observing, as one of the "dilettanti" whom he despises, that we have met with two specimens of this "Cromwell's Dunbar Medal". One, in copper, was sold in Dr. Chilton's collection, No. 975, for \$6.75; the second, in silver, in our own possession, was obtained from a dealer in Germany. But now let us listen to "Great Tom" and his grumblings:

"An official Medallist has arrived from London to take the Effigies of the Lord General, for a Medal commemorative of the Victory at Dunbar. The Effigies, Portrait, or 'Statue', as they sometimes call it, of the Lord General appears to be in a state of forwardness; but he would fain waive such a piece of vanity. The 'Gratuity to the Army' is a solid thing: but this of the Effigies, or Stamp of my poor transient unbeautiful Face?—However, the Authorities, as we may surmise, have made up their mind". (Here follows the letter already given.)

"Of 'Nicholas Briot' and 'Mr. Symonds', since they have the honor of a passing relation to the Lord General, and still enjoy, or suffer, a kind of ghost-existence in the Dilettante memory, we may subjoin, rather than cancel, the following authentic particulars. In the Commons Journals of 20th August, 1642, it is:—"Ordered, That the Earl of Warwick', now Admiral of our Fleet, 'be desired that Monsieur Bryatt may have delivery of his wearing apparel; and all his other goods stayed at Scarborough, not belonging to Minting and Coining of Monies'. This Nicholas Briot, or Bryatt, then, must have been Chief Engraver for the Mint at the beginning of the Civil Wars. We perceive, he has gone to the King northward; but is here stopt at Scarborough, with all his baggage, by Warwick the Lord High Admiral; and is to get away. What became of him afterwards, or what was his history before, no man and hardly any Dilettante knows.

* "Both are in the British Museum, which through the kindness of Edward Hawkins, Esq., I have examined; one is in gold and the other in silver; there is an aperture at the top for the ribbon."

"Symonds, Symons, or as the moderns call him, Simon, is still known as an improved Medal-maker. In the Commons Journals of 17th December, 1651, we find: '*Ordered*, That it be referred to the Council of State to take order that the sum of £300 be paid unto Thomas Symons, which was agreed by the Committee appointed for that purpose to be paid unto him, for the Two Great Seals made by him, and the materials thereof: And that the said Council do take consideration of what farther recompense is fit to be given unto him for his extraordinary pains therein; and give order for the payment of such sum of money' as they shall think fit in respect thereof."

"An earlier entry, which still more concerns us here, is an Order, in favor of one whose name has not reached the Clerk, and is now indicated only by stars, that the Council of State shall pay him for 'making the Statue of the General,'—doubtless this Medal or Effigies of the General; the name indicated by stars being again that of Symonds. The Order, we observe, has the same date as the present Letter. The Medal of Cromwell, executed on this occasion, still exists, and is said to be a good likeness. The Committee-men had not taken my Lord General's advice about the Parliament, about the Army with the Lord of Hosts, and the total omitting of his own Effigies. Vertue published Engravings of all these Medals of Simon (as he spells him) in the year 1753.

"The 'Two Great Seals,' mentioned in the Excerpt above, are also worth a word from us. There had a good few Great Seals to be made in the course of this War; all by Symonds: of whom, with reference thereto, we find, in authentic quarters, various notices, of years long prior and posterior to this. The *first* of all the 'new Great Seals' was the one made, after infinite debates and hesitations, in 1643, when Lord Keeper Lyttleton ran away with the original: Symonds was the maker of this, as other entries of the same Rhadamanthine Commons Journals instruct us: On the 11th July, 1643, Henry Marten is to bring 'the man' that will make the new Great Seal, and let us see him 'to-morrow,' which man it turns out, at sight of him, not 'to-morrow,' but a week after, on the 19th July, is 'Mr. Simonds,'—who, we find farther, is to have £100 for his work; £40 in hand, £30 so soon as his work is done, and the other £30 one knows not when. Symonds made the Seal duly; but as for his payment, we fear it was not made very duly. Of course when the Commonwealth and Council of State began, a couple of new Great Seals were needed; and these, too, as we see above, Symonds made; and is *to be* paid for them, and for the General's Statue;—which we hope he was, but are not sure!

"Other new Seals, Great and Not-so-great, in the subsequent mutations, were needed; and assiduous Symonds made them all. Nevertheless, in 1659, when the Protectorate under Richard was staggering towards ruin, we find 'Mr Thomas Symonds Chief Graver of the Mint and Seals,' repeatedly turning up with new Seals, new *order* for payment, and new indication that the order was but incompletely complied with. May 14th, 1659, he has made a new and newest Great Seal; he is to be paid for that, and 'for the former, for which he yet remains unsatisfied.' Also on the 24th May, 1659, the Council of State get a new Seal from him. Then on the 22d August, on the Rump Parliament's reassembling, he makes a 'new Parliament Seal;' and presents a modest Petition to have his money paid him: *order* is granted very promptly to that end; 'his debt to be paid for this Seal, and for all former work done him;'—we *hope*, with complete effect.

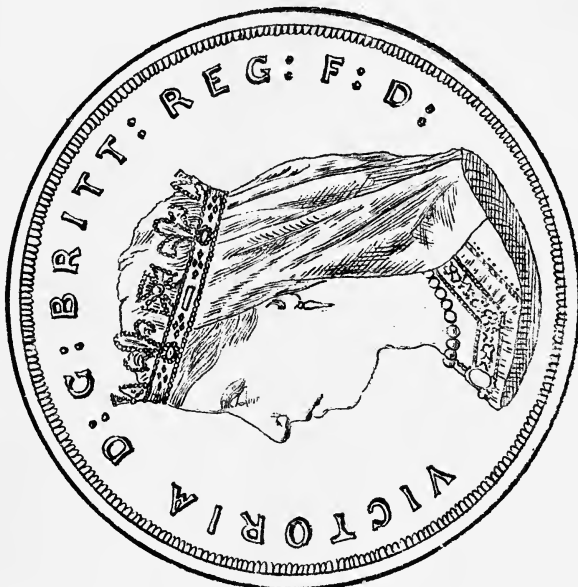
"The Restoration soon followed, and Symonds continued still in the Mint under Charles II.; when it is not very likely his claims were much better attended to; the brave Hollar, and other brave Artists, having their own difficulties to get life kept-in, during those rare times, Mr. Rigma-role!—Symonds, we see, did get the place of Nicholas Briot; and found it, like other brave men's places, full of hark work and short rations. Enough now of Symonds and the Seals and Effigies."*

A NUMISMATIC SIMILE.

"Did you ever happen to see that most soft-spoken and velvet-handed steam-engine at the Mint? The smooth piston slides backward and forward as a lady might slip her delicate finger in and out of a ring. The engine lays one of *its* fingers calmly, but firmly, upon a bit of metal; it is a coin now, and will remember that touch, and tell a new race about it when the date upon it is crusted over with twenty centuries. So it is that a great silent-moving misery puts a new stamp on us in an hour or a moment—as sharp an impression as if it had taken half a lifetime to engrave it".

So says "The Autocrat of the Breakfast Table", and we are obliged to him for this only moderately enlivening technical comparison. The same First Volume of the *Atlantic Monthly* whence we extract the passage, contains a Numismatic Tale, albeit entitled "The Librarian's Story". It is not *very* bad, and we do not condemn it, though we can but faintly praise. Short as it is, it reminds us of another little "filius nullius", about whom there is a jocosely story; and, as it was written about twelve years ago, we may trust that its author has sinned no more.

* Carlyle's "Oliver Cromwell's Letters and Speeches", New York, 1845, vol. I., pp. 522-525.



CANADIAN CONFEDERATION MEDAL.

FROM THE ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS, WITH ADDITIONS AND A LITHOGRAPHIC PLATE BY ALFRED SANDHAM, ESQ., OF MONTREAL.

The consolidation of the British Provinces of North America, formerly known as Upper and Lower Canada, Nova Scotia, and New Brunswick, into a confederation under the new title of the Dominion of Canada, was accomplished by Act of Parliament in 1867. The historical importance of this event is great, if we remember the vast extent of the Dominion (418,587 square miles, being nearly five times the area of Great Britain), the immense resources of these colonies as yet undeveloped, their steady progress in commercial and social prosperity, and their steadfast attachment to the British Crown. We must, therefore, find it most proper that the Canadian Government should have resolved to commemorate the Confederation of 1867 by a medal of an importance suitable to the occasion. They commissioned Messrs. Wyon, of Regent street, to execute the commemorative medal, which has recently been completed. Its design is shown in our engraving. The size of the medal is three inches in diameter. The obverse bears a portrait of her Majesty the Queen, who honored Mr. J. S. Wyon with sittings for the purpose. The likeness of the Queen is excellent, and the style of the composition and treatment is much better than that of the heads of her Majesty in our present coinage. She wears a crown, which is both simple and rich in effect, from which, in accordance with her custom of late years on state occasions, falls a veil which covers the back of the head. The portion of the dress which is visible is ornamented with a rich border of rose, thistle, and shamrock; and from a necklace is suspended a locket, frequently worn by her Majesty, containing a portrait of the late Prince Consort, and specially selected by her Majesty for representation upon this medal. The reverse side exhibits an allegorical group of figures representing Britannia presenting the charter of confederation to the four provinces. Each of these figures is distinguished by appropriate emblems. Ontario (formerly Upper Canada) carries a sheaf of corn and a sickle; Quebec (formerly Lower Canada) holds a paddle and bears a fleur-de-lis (indicating her French origin) on the shoulder; Nova Scotia holds a mining-spade, and New Brunswick a timber-ax. The inscription "JUVENTAS ET PATRIUS VIGOR CANADA INSTAURATA 1867" is in a curved border encircling the whole. The medal, struck in gold, has been presented by the Canadian Government to her Majesty, and a large number have been struck in bronze for distribution by that Government. The intrinsic value of the gold used in the copy presented to the Queen is £50 sterling, or about \$250.

TRANSACTIONS OF SOCIETIES.

AMERICAN NUMISMATIC AND ARCHÆOLOGICAL SOCIETY.

Regular Meeting, November 25th, 1869.—The President in the chair. Present, Messrs. Anthon, Betts, Bailey, E. Groh, Hewitt, Levick, Nexsen, Parish, Redlich, and Wood.

Donations received: from J. Ross Snowden, a copy of his work, "Coins of the Bible and its Money Terms", issued by the Presbyterian Board of Publication, Phila.; from Mr. Betts, a pamphlet on the Antiquities of Wisconsin, by J. A. Lapham; from Mr. Wood, a copy of "The Architect and Monetarian, a brief Memoir of Thomas Alexander Tefft", by Edwin Martin Stone, Providence, 1869; from Mr. Levick, a rare Benjamin Franklin token, in tin; and from Mr. Parish, a number of uncirculated current French, German, and Italian silver coins, collected by him during his recent tour in Europe.

Mr. Nexsen exhibited a fine series of French Crowns from Louis XIII. to Napoleon III.; and Mr. Parish a number of beautiful and uncommon foreign pieces. Dr. Anthon exhibited a series of European Medals illustrative of incidents in American history.

A letter was read from Mr. William Poillon, accepting membership; Mr. Loring Watson, nominated by Mr. Levick at the last meeting, was unanimously elected a Resident Member.

JAS. M. BAILEY, *Recording Secretary.*

Regular Meeting, December 9th, 1869.—The President in the chair. Present, Messrs. Anthon, Bailey, E. Groh, Levick, Poillon, Redlich, Sanford, Watson, and Wood.

Donations received: from Alfred Sandham, of Montreal, plates for the JOURNAL, illustrative of the medal struck to commemorate the foundation of the Dominion of Canada, also several Canadian medals, in tin, for the Society's cabinet.

Mr. Redlich exhibited a series of the silver coins of Frankfort, and several silver medals illustrative of the Reformation and its anniversary celebrations. Dr. Anthon exhibited a number of English gold coins, and a gold coronation medal of George III.

Mr. Redlich proposed as Resident Member Mr. Julius Bruno. Laid over in accordance with By-laws. Mr. Levick proposed as Corresponding Member Mr. William Fewsmith, of Philadelphia; and he was unanimously elected.

Mr. Groh requested to be relieved from the Curatorship of the Coin-Cabinet, as he finds that his business cares will not allow him to attend to it. The Society, feeling great reluctance to accept this resignation, and after urging Mr. Groh to reconsider it, finally laid the matter on the table till the next meeting.

JAS. MUHLENBERG BAILEY, *Recording Secretary*.

NEW ENGLAND NUMISMATIC AND ARCHÆOLOGICAL SOCIETY.

An adjourned meeting of this Society was held on Friday evening, November 26th—Vice-President Crosby in the chair.

Letters were read from Dr. Charles Clay of Manchester, England, in which, in addition to valuable information, he inclosed an impression in copper foil of a rare type of the "Pitt token" which has lately come into his possession. It had on the obverse a large-sized bust of William Pitt, with full wig; legend: "The Restorer of Commerce, 1766. No Stamps"; and on the reverse the same inscription as that on the ordinary "Pitt token". He also inclosed a similar impression of the rare "James Dawson piece" of Gloucester, Va., only one other of which is known.

Mr. James E. Root of Boston was elected a Resident Member of the Society.

The following donations were reported by the Librarian: "The Currency of the Isle of Man, edited by Charles Clay, M. D., Manchester, 1869", published by the Manx Society, from the author; "The American Negotiator, London, 1763", and "A Manual of Foreign Exchanges, Glasgow, 1820", from Mr. H. Cook. Also the following purchases were reported: "Hobler's Roman Coins", 2 vols. 4to; "Pinkerton on Medals", 2 vols. 8vo; "Bowring's Decimal System"; and "Lectures on the Roman Denarius". Mr. Crosby exhibited patterns of the I, III, and V cent pieces of 1869; a I cent pattern of 1868 with a tobacco wreath on reverse, instead of the usual laurel wreath; and a cent of 1864 in aluminum bronze, struck during a visit of the Commissioners at the Mint. Mr. Chaplin showed a series of eight Napoleon Medals, and a fac-simile of the woodcut from which John Hancock's address cards were printed.

A vote of thanks was passed to Dr. Charles Clay of Manchester, England, for the donation of his work on "The Currency of the Isle of Man", and the meeting then adjourned.

DUDLEY R. CHILD, *Recording Secretary*.

The regular meeting of this Society was held on Thursday evening, December 16th—Vice-President Crosby occupying the chair.

The Secretary read a letter from Edmund J. Cleveland, Esq., of Newark, N. J., describing the "Confederatio" copper of 1785, which was sold in Haines' Sale of January 19-23, 1863.

The Curator reported a donation from Mr. T. E. Bond, consisting of several Colonials, Medals, and Store Cards.

Mr. Chaplin exhibited the "De Fleury" Medal for the Battle of "Stony Point", by Du Vivier, and a copy of the "Germantown" Medal, by Milton, both exceedingly rare medals. There were also exhibited seventeen varieties of the "one Daler" piece of Baron Goertz.

The members passed a pleasant hour in looking over and discussing the records of the establishment of the Massachusetts Mint in 1652; after which the meeting adjourned for one month.

DUDLEY R. CHILD, *Recording Secretary*.

BOSTON NUMISMATIC SOCIETY.

The monthly meeting was held on Thursday, Dec. 2. The records of the last meeting were read by the Secretary and accepted. The Secretary read a letter from J. R. Snowden, Esq., of Philadelphia, accompanying a donation of a small volume on the Coins and Money terms of the Bible. M. Jules Marcou, of Paris, France, was elected a Corresponding Member, and Mr. James E. Root was nominated, and under a suspension of the sixth By-law elected a Resident Member. Dr. Lewis exhibited three gold coins, a twenty-franc piece of the Republic of Eridauiia, with the inscription "L'Italie délivrée à Marengo", a beautiful pattern of the same value of the French Republic of 1848, and a ducat of Andrew Gritti, Doge of Venice, with other memorials of the same Doge. Mr. Crosby exhibited a set of nine patterns for five cents, prepared at the U. S. Mint in 1866, and believed to include all the varieties of that year. The Secretary exhibited a number of pieces lately brought home. First, a large number of Japanese coins in various metals, bought in that country; among the copper were some of strange shape and device, having no resemblance to the coins of any civilized nation; with these were specimens of the lowest three issues of Japanese paper, called *kinsatz*, or *good as gold*, but which have fallen from the original intention in the manner of United States "legal-tenders"; also a small native hand-book of Japanese coins, and a volume printed at Osaka some years ago, as a guide to the value of foreign coins circulating in Japan, with many woodcuts and long descriptions of the pieces in Japanese: more faithful copies of coins were never made, and at the end of the book are represented a Vernon medal and the Rhode Island medal. Second, a set of the gold and silver coinage struck at Manila for circulation in the Philippine Islands. Third, a set of the paper issued by the Corporation of Salt Lake City, Utah, consisting of

bills for two dollars, one dollar, fifty cents, and twenty-five cents. Fourth, the cent issued in 1863, by J. Brooke, Rajah of Sarawak, bearing his head, and circulating freely at Singapore. Dr. Lewis and Mr. Rhodes were appointed a committee to nominate a list of officers for the next year, to be reported at the Annual Meeting in January. The meeting was an interesting one, on account of the number and variety of specimens exhibited, causing discussion on the numismatics of many countries. The Society adjourned shortly after 4½ P. M.

NUMISMATIC AND ANTIQUARIAN SOCIETY OF MONTREAL.

The Numismatic and Antiquarian Society of Montreal appointed lately a committee consisting of Messrs. R. J. Wicksteed, G. E. Hart, and R. McLachlan, for the purpose of considering the propriety and feasibility of incorporating the society.

The report of this committee being favorable, the association has instructed E. Carter, Esq., Q. C., M. P. P., to introduce the bill and procure an act of incorporation from the Quebec Parliament.

In doing this we cannot but think that the Society in question has taken an important step in the right direction.

It has long been the fashion to laugh at the study of antiquities and to consider it as the idle amusement of a few hundred old fogies who, wanting genius for nobler studies, busied themselves in heaping up illegible MSS., mutilated statues, obliterated coins, and broken saucers. In this the laughers may, perhaps, have been somewhat justified from the absurd pursuits of a few collectors. But at the same time an argument deduced from the abuse or perversion of any study is by no means conclusive against the study itself. And in this particular case it can easily be proved that without a competent fund of antiquarian learning no one will ever make a respectable figure either as a divine, a lawyer, politician, soldier, or even as a private gentleman, and that it is a *sine qua non* of several of the more learned professions as well as of many trades, and is a study to which all persons in particular directions have a kind of propensity.

In cultivating the study of antiquities care must be taken not to fall, as but too many have done, into a grave error—we mean that of making collections of things which have no other merit than that of being old or having belonged to some eminent persons, and are not illustrative of any point in history, such as Cromwell's skull, Napoleon's eye-tooth, or Wellington's tooth-pick. These may be rather styled *reliques* than pieces of antiquity, and it is such trumpery that is sneered at by the ridiculers of antiquity.

The cabinet of the Montreal Numismatic and Antiquarian Society is meant as a repository for drawings, coins, and MSS. respecting the history and antiquities of the country. Any gentleman possessed of these with which he would choose to oblige the public may, we understand, by sending them to the curator of this society have them carefully preserved; or, if incompatible or improper, immediately returned to him. In both cases the thanks of the society will be earned and obtained.—*Montreal Gazette, Wednesday, Nov. 3, 1869.*

DR. DE SOLA'S LECTURE.

On Wednesday evening last a lecture was delivered, under the auspices of the Numismatic and Antiquarian Society, by the Rev. Dr. De Sola, in the rooms of the Natural History Society. A large number of ladies and gentlemen were present, and the chair was taken at eight o'clock by Mr. D. Rose, Vice-President of the society, who in a few opening remarks explained the aim and object of the society, namely, numismatic study and antiquarian research. The society possesses a cabinet of coins and medals and other nuclei of a fine numismatic library. Many very interesting papers have been read, and one of its members (Mr. A. Sandham) has published a work descriptive of the coins, tokens, and medals of Canada. An act of incorporation has been applied for and the society intend to secure a complete series of coins, &c., pertaining to the history of Canada. He would merely add that this lecture would form the first of a series to be delivered by members and other gentlemen during the winter. Rev. Dr. De Sola was then introduced and was received with applause.

After some explanatory remarks the lecturer proceeded to show how the exigencies of commerce would always demand a system of coins, weights, and measures as representatives of value, and these being necessarily used at an early period in the East it was not surprising to find them used by Abraham even at a time when exchange was mostly in kine. He proved by various considerations that cattle was for a long time the chief measure of value among the Hebrews, and by quotations from the *Iliad* among the Greeks also. He next spoke of the regulations of weights and measures in Asia and among the Hebrews in the time of Moses. Money in those days consisted of pieces of metal of certain weights, with certain marks to distinguish its value and the purity of the metal; this was, perhaps, conveyed by the expression, "current with the merchant", applied to the consideration money for the purchase of Machpelah by Abraham. The term "weighing" employed here and in other places of Scripture was frequently to be taken in the sense of paying, and did not necessarily imply that gold and silver coin were not in use, and that the metals were bartered like any other commodity. Dr. De Sola then proceeded to show that the Hebrews must have had money current at a very early period and that their close connection with the Phœnicians must have necessitated this, but that there were no remains of stamped coins previous to the Babylonian captivity. The first mention of coined money is the Dark monim of gold and Manim of silver in Ezra. A description of the Adarkon and the silver shekel, called by the Greeks the Median Siglos, followed, and the remainder—by far the greater portion—of the lecture was devoted to an examination of the Hebrew coinage, of which we have existing remains, the Maccabean in particular. Fac-similes of these and other various inscriptions were illustrated on the blackboard by the lecturer, who was followed by his audience with an interest that never flagged for a moment, showing that there is hope for the study of Numismatics in Montreal.

The lecture, which was interspersed with remarks that were productive of considerable merriment and applause, was concluded with a reply to an inquiry contained in a note the lecturer had received that evening, and which he read, asking him to consider the Kesita, a coin mentioned in the last chapter of Job, with reference to the antiquity of that book. His reply showed that it tended to establish the highest antiquity of the book claimed for it. The reverend lecturer closed amid hearty applause, and received a vote of thanks, which was carried by acclamation.

At the close of the lecture, several Hebrew and other coins were exhibited by Mr. McLachlan, and were examined with great interest.—*Montreal Daily News, Saturday, Nov. 27, 1869.*

PORTRAITS ON COINS.

The fidelity of the likenesses of the English monarchs on their coins has been strangely overrated, and has led to many erroneous impressions of the personal characteristics of our sovereigns; although there is an epoch at which these representations assume some claim to authenticity. Mr. Planché has compared the monarchs anterior to Henry VIII. to "the visioned line of Banquo", imaginary creations, with so strong a family resemblance even in their dresses that we may exclaim with Macbeth, the

"Other gold-bound brow is like the first,
A third is like the former.
Why do you show me this?"

Numismatists are not, however, uniform in their opinions as to the extent of the reliance to be placed upon these medallion portraits. Mr. Akerman, F. S. A., observes: "It is quite evident that the effigies of the English monarchs on their coins are not *likenesses* until the time of Henry VIII., whatever the ingenious may say to the contrary. Some have supposed that the rude figures on the Saxon coins are likenesses, but the idea is ridiculous. Folkes, in his *Table of English Silver Coins*, remarks that the kings of England are represented *bearded* on their great seals, but always smooth-faced on their coins. Mr. Till observes upon this interesting point of identity:

"Having paid some attention to the portraits of our sovereigns, I am decidedly of opinion that we occasionally see a real though rough likeness in profile of our earliest kings, even of William I. As to Henry I. and Stephen, any one who is a judge of portraits may find, on comparison, a certain profile preserved throughout. With full-faced coins the case is different: though I have seen a halfpenny and a gold noble of Richard II., both struck when he was a boy, and conveying, to a certain extent, the image of the youthful sovereign. But it is not until the reign of Henry VIII. that we obtain a real likeness on a full-faced coin."

Want of judgment in the engravers at the Royal Mint has doubtless multiplied these errors in modern as in ancient times. This is especially instanced in the coinage of George III. The head of this monarch upon his crown-piece by Pistrucci is, as to likeness, completely erroneous. Indeed this artist, Mr. Till infers, "never could have seen George III". It excites our risibility to notice the first half-crown of this monarch, exhibiting our respected old king with a neck like unto a gladiator. This, it appears, did not please: another was executed; the fault, if any, was mended, and still *no likeness*. If the head on the crown-piece was a likeness, why not then have engraved the half-crowns from the same model? They present very different portraits altogether; surely this must be very absurd. What can be more ridiculous than to see three coins representing the same person, issued at one and the same time, all bearing different countenances? Why not have taken the copper two-penny-piece, engraved at Soho (near Birmingham) by Kuechler, as a copy?—this is *like* the sovereign, probably one of the best likenesses extant; or, if at a loss, many fine medals by the same artist, or the Wyons, convey a faithful resemblance of George III.—*Timb's Popular Errors Explained*, p. 46.

ERROR HALF-PENCE.

Of all the blunders which have emanated from our National Mint, those of the two Error Halfpence of George II. and George III., formerly termed "Tower Halfpence", stand pre-eminent. Indeed, it must ever remain a matter of astonishment that such a circumstance could have taken place. If the collector of these coins will take the trouble to search, he will find, in the year 1730, one of the halfpence of the first-named sovereign spelled GEOGIUS. This certainly is very extraordinary; but is it not much more so to find subsequently one issuing from the Mint of his successor, George III., likewise misspelt? This reads GEORius instead of GEORGIUS, and was issued in 1772. There is reason to believe that, after the latter coins were circulated, a reward was offered for each piece, if returned to the Mint. This is probable, as they are more rare than those of George II.—*Ibid.*, p. 47.

OLD CASH.

KING SOLOMON'S CURRENCY AND TITUS' SMALL CHANGE—RARE COLLECTION OF ANTIQUE COINS.

Mrs. Goldberry, of East Broadway, who holds in her possession some of the oldest coins extant, intends sending her collection to the exhibition at Vienna, which comes off next year. There are two shekels, one of which dates from the reign of King Solomon; the other a thousand years farther back, from the time of Moses. The smaller of the two has on the reverse the words, in Hebrew characters, "Jerusalem Kedoshah" (Jerusalem, the holy), enclosing what is probably intended to represent Moses or Aaron's rod, flowering. On the obverse are the words, in clear characters, "Shekel Israel", surrounding a pot of burning incense. The larger one bears exactly the same inscription and devices, but is much better finished and of a somewhat superior quality of silver. A third coin is composed of copper and bears on the reverse the Second Commandment, which, freely translated from the Hebrew, means "Thou shalt have no more than one God." The obverse has a boldly executed head of Solomon wearing a helmet and heavy beard, but no moustache. There is also in the collection a silver amulet, somewhat larger than a Mexican dollar, with the date 136 Anno Domini, and the Latin inscription, "Confirmo O Deus Potentissimus." On the other side there are sixteen squares, in each of which is a letter of the Hebrew alphabet. The verge bears the names of three angels in Hebrew characters. There are two small coins, one of the reign of Titus and the other of Constantine. That of Titus is splendidly executed. The head and face of the Roman emperor are remarkably well cast in relief. The one of Constantine is not so fine or distinct. The collection is exceedingly interesting to lovers of numismatic curiosities.—*N. Y. Herald, Dec. 28, 1869.*

Is it not singular that our "leading journal", as it would fain be considered, should admit into its columns an account so stupidly false? The reporter, who has been imposed on by Mrs. Goldberry, in innocence, no doubt, would do well to dissuade her from sending her treasures to Vienna. The copper "Solomon" (!), which is in fact the well-known forgery of Moses, will be more highly esteemed at the nearest junk-shop than on the banks of the Danube; and the two imitated shekels—one from Görlitz and the other from the *officina* of our friend Lovett in Fulton street—will be amply paid for by a premium of fifty per cent. on their silver value. The amulet may possess some interest, though its date is certainly mis-read. "Lovers of numismatic curiosities" are in the habit of giving about ten cents each for small brass of Roman emperors. The value of all these pieces is probably not sufficient to defray the expense of their transportation to Europe; and to ship them thither would be "sending coals to Newcastle", or "owls to Athens".

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A NEW "COLONIAL".

Inasmuch as this JOURNAL has been instrumental in eliminating from the catalogue of American "Colonials" two pieces which had wrongly gained admittance there, viz.: the "R F" and the "Jernagan Cistern", we are well pleased to communicate indications whereby the place of one probably, and of the other possibly, may be supplied. In the Sixteenth Volume of Leitzmann's "*Namismatische Zeitung*", or Numismatic Journal, for the year 1849, published at Weissensee in Thuringia, Germany, we meet with a passage which we proceed to translate: "Colonial Coins of Copper.—America.—Canada.—In Le Blanc's Historic Treatise on the Coins of France it is mentioned, on p. 304, that under Louis XIV.'s government were struck for Canada—which is well known to have once belonged to France, and not to have been ceded to England till 1763—special coins, namely: in silver, fifteen-sous and five-sous pieces, recognizable by the inscription GLORIAM REGNI TUI DICENT; and, of pure copper, Doubles, or pieces of Two Deniers, which bear the inscription DOUBLES DE L'AMERIQUE FRANCOISE. The silver pieces are of the year 1670, and familiar. Unknown, on the contrary, are the Doubles, and a more exact description of them would be highly interesting".

On page 388 of our edition of Le Blanc's "*Traité Historique des Monnoyes de France*", Paris, 1703, we read: "In order to facilitate commerce in Canada, the king caused to be struck a hundred thousand livres' worth of Louis of 15 sous, and 5 sous, and Doubles of pure copper. These coins were of the same value, weight and fineness with those of France. On the silver Louis of 15 sous and 5 sous, in place of *Sit nomen Domini benedictum*, there was *Gloriam regni tui dicent*; and, on the Doubles, *Doubles de l'Amerique Française*".

A reference to Madai's "Thaler-Cabinet", No. 2562, furnished by the article in the "*Numismatische Zeitung*", has enabled us to procure for our readers the following more detailed description of one of the pieces in question:

"LVD · XIII. D · G · FR · ET · NAV · REX · Bust, with laurel crown, and over the head a small figure of the sun. Rev. GLORIAM · REGNI · TVI · DICENT · 1670. The French coat-of-arms, crowned. Beneath it the Paris mint-mark, A. Although the words of the reverse are to be understood of the Kingdom of God, yet are the exaggeration of Frenchmen and their excessive laudation of their great Louis well enough known, and hence this quarter-dollar is to be included with the other coins of ostentation. It is evident from Le Blanc, p. 304, that they were struck for French-American circulation".

Let our collectors, therefore, search for all these coins in their cabinets, and be on the watch for them at public sales and private. The discoverer of a specimen of either type will gain his share of profit and of fame.

REVIEW.

"CURRENCY OF THE ISLE OF MAN, from its earliest appearance to its assimilation with the British Coinage in 1840; with the Laws and other Circumstances connected with its History. Edited by Charles Clay, M. D., Manchester, late President of the Manchester Medical Society, President of the Manchester Numismatic Society", &c., &c. "Douglas: Printed for the Manx Society. M.DCCC.LXIX". (Vol. XVII of the Publications of the Manx Society.) 8vo, pp. xi, 228.

This admirable volume, of which a copy, presented by the Author, enriches the Library of our Society, is creditable to him, to the Manx Society, and to the Island. Its numerous illustrations, four of which are finely executed photographic plates, exhibiting, respectively, 27, 19, 20, and 20 figures of Manx coins, first attract the attention; but a perusal of its neatly printed pages strengthens the favorable opinion first created by these adornments, and inspires a feeling of genuine thankfulness towards the learned Doctor for his conscientious and skilful exhaustion of his material. Well known to American collectors as an adept in the Numismatics of their own continent, and as the proprietor of a remarkable and extensive American cabinet, Doctor Clay has now a second claim to honor, in the eyes of the fraternity, for this elegant and accurate elucidation of coins which find their way in considerable numbers to our side of the Atlantic, and always excite interest by their strange *triune* device. Such is the term of which our author advocates the use, in the following language:

"Before proceeding further, it may be as well to observe that I have used the word *triune* to express the figure of the three limbs joined together, as represented on the arms and coins of the island, as the most appropriate term; the word *trinacria*, which has also been sometimes used, is not applicable to this device, deriving its origin from the triangular piece of land—the island of Sicily, for instance; and from that circumstance its ancient name was recorded, and is frequently to be found in old writers under the term of *Trinacria*. The Isle of Man, not having the slightest similitude to a triangle in its form, can have no claim whatever to such a title, any more than the joined limbs of the device which, though triangularly disposed at the point, do not form a triangle as a whole. A bent knee described as a straight leg would not be more absurd".

"Mr. Oswald, in his 'Vestigia Insulae Manniae Antiquiora', uses the words *trie cassyn*, which he states to be derived from the Celto-British tongue, and further explains, that the word *cass* signifies a *foot*, whilst *cassyn* signifies *feet*, and that a word known as *cassiterides* was applied to a number of islands near the British coast, the literal meaning of which is *numerous or many feet*, indicating the plural number. Now all this search into the Celto-British language, for a term applicable to this emblem, is peculiarly unfortunate, as well as self-condemnatory; for if *cass* means a foot, and *cassyn* feet, what is to become of the limbs, and what portion of the term applies to the *junction*? The emblem is not of a *foot*, or of *three feet*, but three limbs, not simply legs, and those conjoined as one at the centre. Then, again, in anatomical language, as the leg begins at the knee and extends to the foot, this term is not in accordance with the emblem. If Mr. Oswald had foregone these conclusions, and maintained that the symbol was derived from the ancient *tripod*, or three-legged stool, he would have been much nearer the truth, as the three legs are in that case undoubtedly joined together by the seat, which, however, forms no part of this emblem."

"Another term, *triquetra*, has also been used in describing this emblem, and is as unfortunate as the others, the literal meaning being *three-cornered*; in fact a triangle (which the emblem is not), although the limbs are disposed at obtuse angles. Taking all these terms into consideration, I think it will be difficult to find any one so applicable or so near the truth as that of *trine*, or *three joined in one*—a simple but expressive word, which includes and means all that is wished to be expressed. I shall, therefore, adopt this term in the following pages as the most appropriate."

The history of the symbol and the reason of its adoption as the badge of Man are next discussed by Dr. Clay at considerable length, and with much ingenuity. He then passes to an examination of the legend:

"This motto was first written QVOCVNQVE GESSEKIS STABIT, but in more modern times, QUOCUNQUE IECERIS STABIT, or JECERIS STABIT; the literal translation of which is, *whichever way you throw, it will stand*. It cannot be said but that it agrees admirably with the device, as the position of the limbs cannot be changed so as to alter their relative position to each other; and so no transposition of the words of the motto can change its meaning. By some authorities this motto and its emblem have been treated seriously, as being typical of humility, energy, and fortitude; for, whilst there appears to be an act of supplication, it expresses at the same time great activity and energy of purpose. Others again are not wanting who treat the subject in a vein of sarcasm and ridicule; for instance, a local poet thus treats it:

'Reader, thou'st seen a falling cat
Light always on its legs so pat;
A shuttlecock will still descend,
Meeting the ground with nether end:
The persevering Manx man thus,
A shuttlecock or pauvre puss,
However thro' the world he's tost,

However disappointed, crost,
Reverses, losses, Fortune's frown,
No chance nor change can keep him down:
Upset him any way you will,
Upon his legs you find him still,
For ever active, brisk, and spunky,
Stabit, Jeceris Quocunque."

Or, as another states:

'With spurs and bright cuishes to make them look neat,
He rigg'd out the legs then, to make them complete,
He surrounded the whole with four Roman feet:
They were *Quocunque Jeceris Stabit*."

Another facetious writer, speaking of the trine and its motto, in connection with its reverse (the Stanley crest and its motto SANS CHANGER) on the Manx coinage, says: "The Manx money now current are pence and half-pence, but of a base or mixed metal; the impression and inscription are the same on both, viz., on one side three legs, commonly called the 'Three legs of Man', with the motto, 'Quocunque Jeceris Stabit', which the natives foolishly apply to the posture of the feet being opposite to each word, but the true meaning to me of which seems to be, 'Carry me where you will, it won't go (or pass)'. On the other side is the cap of maintenance, with an eagle and child (the Stanley or Derby crest), and the motto 'Sans Changer', which motto Manxmen would transfer from the original meaning (which was to express the unshaken loyalty of the house of Stanley) to imply their own unsteadfastness. But if it is taken in the latter sense, I think it would imply the intrinsic worthlessness of their coin, for which there is no change to be got."

The confused, inelegant, and even unintelligible style of these extracts is too characteristic of antiquarian explorers. The Doctor's own manner of writing is much better, and we would gladly give our readers an extended specimen of it, did not the "eagle and child" require the elucidation which he furnishes in another excerpt, for the insertion of which our space barely suffices. Doctor Clay takes the legend from "Memoirs of the House of Stanley", 4to, Manchester, 1767:

"Sir Thomas Latham lived in the Reign of King Edward III. and he and his Lady being highly advanced in Years, without any other Issue than the abovesaid Lady Stanley; and he being desirous of Male Issue (when he was a Child) but despairing thereof by his own Lady, had a Love Intrigue with a young Gentlewoman of his Acquaintance, whom he kept concealed in a House of Retirement near him, until she bore him a Son, on the news whereof he was greatly rejoiced; but on due consideration there still remained some Articles of Consequence to be adjusted, for the future Peace and Quiet of Sir Thomas's Mind, and the full completion of all his Joys and Wishes, on this grand Occasion.

"The first whereof was, how, and in what manner, to publish the Birth of his young Son, and he not so much as suspected to be the real Father of him. And next, how to amuse and secure his Lady from the Fangs of a jealous Mind, and induce her Motherly Care of the young Infant, in such manner, that he might be nursed and brought up in his own House, free from all suspicion or uneasiness betwixt them. And lastly, that he might with the greater Freedom and Pleasure oversee and extend his Paternal Beneficence to him, as acts of Charity, and thereby screen himself from the ill-natured Reflections of an inquisitive and censorious World.

"Wherefore the better to effect these nice and tender Points, he had recourse to a pious Cheat, by imparting the whole Secret to an old trusty Servant he could confide in; and, consulted with him, on the most likely and proper Means to compass his Wishes and Desires.

"After several Schemes and Proposals on both sides, they at last hit upon the following Expedient, which they judged the most probable to Answer all Sir Thomas's Expectations. Wherein they had considered, that, as an Eagle frequently formed her Nest in a large thick Wood, in the most desolate part of his Park, where seldom any thing was seen but Guests qualified for such a dismal habitation; therefore if the Child was taken and laid there, as if brought by the Eagle, it might on a pretended accidental Discovery, complete the whole Project. Sir Thomas approving hereof, made use of this Event, and gave Directions to the Mother to have the Infant well fed, and richly drest, early the next Morning, at an Hour the Servant was to call for it; which being done, and given to him with Instructions to lay it at the Foot of the Tree the Eagle usually frequented, and so secretly to cover himself from all Observation, that he might see and guard it from all outward Injury, by either Bird or Beast of Prey, which he performed with all imaginable Privacy.

"And here permit me, before I proceed further on this Head, to leave the Child at rest in his new Apartment for a while, and give the Reader, by a short digression, the old Story of a Child said to be found in an Eagle's Nest at Latham, as transmitted to us from Generation to Generation; which runs in the following Terms, viz.:

"That Sir Thomas Latham and his Lady, taking their usual walk in his Park, drew near to a Desert, and wild Situation, where it was commonly reported an Eagle usually built her Nest; and upon their near approach thereof, heard the Cries of a young Child, which they ordered the Servants attending to look for; who, on search, reported it was in the Eagle's Nest, which they directed to be taken down, and to their great Surprise and Wonder, was, on Examination, found to be a Male Infant, dressed in rich Swaddling Clothes: And they having no Male Issue, looked upon this Child as a present sent from Heaven, and that it could be no less than the Will of GOD that they should take this desolate Infant under their Care and Protection, which they accordingly did, and had it carefully Nursed and Baptized by the name of Latham: and as the Story goes on, he became Possessor of that large Estate; and at his Death left an only Daughter named Isabel, whom Sir John Stanley married; and in Memory of this Event, took the Eagle and Child for his Crest, as since used by his noble Successors the Earls of Derby.

"Thus far the Old Tradition, which on due examination, and just Information, will appear to be meer Fable and Fiction, and highly Improbable, when compared with the relation I shall give of this uncommon Transaction, from real Fact.

"Whoever knows any thing of the nature of Hawks in General, (of which the Eagle is principal,) must of consequence know with what Fury and Violence they Strike their Prey, killing all they stoop to at one Stroke, or before they leave it; and knowing this, must allow it morally impossible, that a Bird of Prey of that Strength and rapacious Nature that an Eagle is known to be, should carry a live Child to her Airy unhurt, which she never attends but when Hatching or Rearing her Young, and then tears all to Pieces she intends for herself, or them, as Food: which they while Young are unable to do for themselves.

"Besides, would it not be stretching our Imagination to a great length, to suppose that a young Child, dressed as this (in the tradition) is described to be, should be left exposed in the open Fields as a Prey to all voracious Creatures, destitute of Guard or Care; which is not reasonable to think, unless in Time of Plague, Famine, or War, when some thing like this might possibly Occur, but none of these Articles being alleged in the case before us, nor any Infant known to be missing, we may justly conclude the old Story meer Tradition without any just Foundation."

"Wherefore, let us return to the Babe we left sleeping *under the Tree*, where we may suppose his Father Sir Thomas took Care he should not lye him on the cold Ground, by paying him an early Visit ; when he found him fully awake, and calling for Assistance, which he hastened to give him, by a speedy return Home, and bringing out his Lady and Family to view the surprising Discovery he had by Accident made that Morning; on Hearing and Sight whereof, they were all filled with Wonder and Amazement, and unanimously agreed, that the Infant's Preservation in so dismal and dangerous a Situation, could be no less than a Miracle; and upon finding it to be a Male Child (which was wanting in the Family) the good old Lady was enamoured with it, and concluded it to be the will of Heaven, that they should adopt him for their Son and Heir; which was readily agreed to by his Father".

CANADIAN COINS.

20 VICTORIA STREET, MONTREAL, Dec. 8th, 1869.

CHAS. E. ANTHON, Esq., Dear Sir:—According to promise, I send you a list of a few varieties of Canadian Coins, not mentioned in Mr. Sandham's work, which I have in my collection.

NOVA SCOTIA.

No. 8. Two varieties. 1st. The lower prong of the trident points between the I and N in "Britannia". 2d. It points to I.

No. 16. Two varieties. 1st. A lock of hair between O and F. 2d. Hair not so much ruffled. Penny, 1824. Two varieties. 1st. Highest leaf of wreath touches the F. 2d. Highest leaf some distance from the F.

Penny, 1832. Three varieties. 1st. Similar to second variety of 1824. 2d. Very inferior in style of workmanship; seems to be a counterfeit. A spine of the thistle-leaf points to E in "Token". 3d. Ditto; ditto. Corresponding spine points nearly below the E.

Half-Penny, 1832. Four varieties. 1st. Similar to 1st variety of the Penny. 2d. Same as 2d variety of the Penny. End of the stem of the Thistle between 8 and 3. 3d. Ditto; ditto. Stem points between 8 and 3. 4th. Ditto; ditto. Stem points to 3.

PRINCE EDWARD ISLAND.

No. 2. Three varieties. 1st. A hook at the end of the plough. 2d. Ditto. Cracked Die. 3d. End of plough has another appliance instead of the hook.

No. 3. Two varieties. 1st. The top of the 1 in 1855 points to E in "Prince". 2d. Top of 1 points below E.

No. 4. Four varieties. 1st. Letters in "Trade" spread; top of the 1 points to C. 2d. Ditto; top of 1 points above C. 3d. Letters in "Trade" closer; top of 1 pointing below C. 4th. Ditto; top of 1 pointing below C.

No. 5. Two varieties. 1st. Top of 1 pointing to C. 2d. Top of 1 pointing above the C.

NEW BRUNSWICK.

The Silver currency has been omitted altogether, consisting of five, ten, and twenty cent pieces of the years 1862 and 1864. They are similar to the Canadian ones, except the twenty cent pieces, which have a wreath of Maple leaves, showing the fruit or seed of the Maple.

CANADA.

No. 1. Two Counterfeits. 1st. A casting in lead. 2d. Struck in base metal; very inferior workmanship.

No. 9. Six varieties. 1st. A space of about an eighth of an inch between the words "World" and "Success"; head of angel under T in "The". 2d. Ditto; head of angel under T and H. 3d. Words "World" and "Success" much closer; legs of angel bent at the knee at right angles; heads close to the letters. 4th. Ditto; ditto; heads farther from the letters. 5th. Ditto; legs of angel bent at the knee about the angle of forty-five; wing comes below the F in "of". 6th. Ditto; ditto; wing opposite F.

No. 14. Two varieties. 1st. The second A in "Canada" is under the representation of the water. 2d. The second A is a little to right of the water.

No. 16. Two varieties. 1st. Cask inscribed "Upper Canada". 2d. Cask inscribed "Jamaica".

No. 18. Four varieties. 1st. Two bars between the plough-handles, lower handle points below last A in "Canada". 2d. Ditto; lower handle points above the A. 3d. One bar between plough-handles, the end of plough opposite P in "Prosperity". 4th. End of plough under the P.

No. 35. Two varieties. 1st. S in "Importers" under C in "Co". 2d. S under ?.

I have a number of Sous not described, which I cannot well place under Mr. Sandham's plan; but will give instead a plan which I have adopted, which greatly facilitates their arrangement, viz., placing them in groups as follows:

1st. A wreath with eight leaves on each side, of which I have eleven varieties. 2d. Eight leaves on one side and nine on the other, three varieties. 3d. Nine leaves on each side without a bow, six varieties. 4th. Nine leaves with bow, twelve varieties. 5th. Ten leaves, two varieties. 6th. With more than ten leaves; leaves much more pointed, six varieties. 7th. Bank issues, six varieties.

No. 91. One variety, struck on a larger planchet than ordinarily.

MISCELLANEOUS.

No. 4. Two varieties. 1st. End of flail in line with the tops of the letters O and L. 2d. The end of flail only half way up. In reference to the Bout de l'Isle Bridge tokens I may say that those with the reverse "De Lachesnaye à l'Isle de Montreal" are nearly always clipped; therefore, Nos. 7, 10, 13, and 16 may always be expected to be found in that condition.

DOUBTFUL.

No. 12 is claimed by Lindsay as Irish in his History of the Coinage of Ireland, and also by Dickinson in his work on the Coinage of the United States; therefore, Canada cannot have much claim to it.

No. 13. Sixteen varieties. Chiefly distinguished by the shape and position of the letters on the reverse and by the flag on the obverse.

No. 25. Eleven varieties. Distinguished by the wreath and letters.

I have a number of others that may be classed among the Doubtful, but as they are of little interest it is hardly worth while enumerating them.

MEDALS.

No. 15 $\frac{1}{2}$. Obverse: Child Jesus, with Mary on the right and Joseph on the left. Legend: "Marie Jesus Joseph". Exergue: "Soyez Fidèle Jusqu'à la mort". Reverse: Heart pierced with a dagger; cross, beaver, and two branches of maple leaves; tablet inscribed, "Et votre ame sera percée d'un glaive". Legend: "In hoc signo vinces". Inscription in the field: "Sacré Cœur de Marie, pour l'amour de Jésus crucifié je Serai toujours fidèle a l'engagement que j'ai pris dans la société de tempérance".

No. 15 $\frac{3}{4}$. Obverse: Arms, consisting of shield with lamb above and I. H. S. beneath, surmounted by a cross surrounded by rays; a man on the left holding a flag inscribed "La Sobriété"; on right, a woman holding a flag inscribed "La félicité domestique". Legend: "In hoc signo vinces". Exergue: "Davis Birm". Reverse: Large Maltese Cross occupying the whole field (rays in angles) inscribed: "Promesse—Je promets de m'abstenir de toute sorte de boisson enivrante excepté en cas de maladie et par ordre d'un médecin. Je promets en outre d'éviter tout ce que peut conduire à l'intempérance"; in top angles, "Etablie 10 Avril 1838". Legend: "Société d'abstinence complète à Cork le très révérend T. Mathew, président".

No. 18. Two varieties. 1st. Letters are of the ancient Roman square type, thus: **H. R. H. PRINCE OF WALES**. 2d. Letters of the modern type, thus: **H. R. H. PRINCE OF WALES**.

No. 22. Two varieties. 1st. Cost \$5,000,000. 2d. Cost \$7,000,000; in this variety the seven shows plainly that the die has been altered from five.

No. 40 $\frac{1}{2}$. Obverse: Bust of George III. in armor. Legend: "Georgius III. Dei Gratia". Reverse: Arms of Great Britain. Size, 12 $\frac{1}{2}$ Mionnet. Metal, silver. This medal, like No. 40, was struck for the Indians who were employed in the war of 1776.

I have confined myself in this description to coins in my own collection, although I have seen a number of others that have not yet been described; and I hope that this will lead other collectors of Canadian coins, who are possessed of undescribed specimens, to publish a list of them.

Yours, faithfully,

R. W. McLACHLAN.

ALLEGED RE-STRIKES OF '17, '18, '19, AND '20.

No. 68 WILLIAM STREET, NEW YORK, *January 11th, 1870.*

MY DEAR SIR:—When I presented to our Society, through my friend Mr. Betts, at the last meeting, the cents of 1817, '18, '19, and '20, I did so upon the full conviction that they were from the issues of the U. S. Mint, struck in the years of which they bear the date. Judge, then, of my surprise to find in Mason & Co.'s Magazine, of this month, a caution against buying these pieces as being re-strikes. I believe all these pieces were purchased of Mr. J. Swan Randall, of Norwich, in the State of New York, and I immediately wrote to this gentleman, asking him whether he had any idea of their having been re-struck from the original dies, and herewith I send his reply, which exculpates him from having reason to believe that he was offering anything but original pieces; and from his statement I must say I believe them—as I have from the time I purchased them—to have been struck at the Mint in the years of their respective dates.

Yours, faithfully,

EDWARD COGAN.

TO DR. CHAS. E. ANTHON, &c., &c., &c.

NORWICH, N. Y., *January 7th, 1870.*

EDWARD COGAN, ESQ.—DEAR SIR:—I should not sell coin that I knew or believed to be re-strikes without letting it be known. The bright, uncirculated cents I have sold of 1817, 1818, 1819, 1820, and 1825, I am very sure *are not re-strikes*. I bought them of Wm. H. Chapman & Co., dry goods merchants of this village, and the head of the firm, W. H. C., informed me that he got them of a wholesale merchant in New York, who informed him that he got them from a merchant in Georgia; that he took them as a payment on a debt, and that the Georgia merchant wrote him that they were found since the war in Georgia buried in the earth. Mr. Chapman said to me that he was in New York about the time the cents were received there, and that the merchant who had them thought they were too large to use, and did not know what to do with them; and that he (Chapman) thinking that his customers here would be pleased with bright cents, offered ninety

cents a hundred for them, which was immediately taken. Chapman & Co. commenced paying them out here, and their bright appearance and old dates made many think they were counterfeits, and they were called "Chapman's counterfeits", and the firm stopped paying them out. I then went to the store and asked W. H. Chapman if he had disposed of many of his bright cents; he replied, "No, I made a bad bargain", and laughed about their being regarded as his counterfeits. I then offered to take them at the price he paid—ninety cents a hundred—and he was very willing to let me have them. They were loose together in a small keg, and the great mass of them were of 1818; and a great many, though apparently uncirculated, were more or less corroded or discolored. I enclose herewith one of 1817 and 1818, discolored on one side and bright on the other.

From this statement, you will see that there can be very little doubt about their being the genuine issues of the United States Mint of their respective dates.

Very respectfully,

JOHN SWAN RANDALL.

TRANSACTIONS OF SOCIETIES.

AMERICAN NUMISMATIC AND ARCHÆOLOGICAL SOCIETY.

Regular Meeting, December 23d, 1869.—The President in the chair.

Present, Messrs. Anthon, Betts, Bailey, E. Groh, Levick, Parish, Redlich, Watson and I. F. Wood.

Mr. Betts, from the Committee on the Lincoln Medal, reported the Medal in "*statu quo*". The Librarian (Mr. Wood) reported the following additions to the Library since the last meeting:

1 Report of U. S. Mint, from the Director; 2 Coin Catalogues, from Mr. Cogan; 1 Executive Seal, from Mr. Levick; 2 Bound Volumes, 20 Numbers of Foreign Journals, 16 Numbers of Domestic Journals, 3 Coin Catalogues, 1 Almanac, from Mr. Wood.

Mr. Wood remarked that a member proposes to place in the hands of the Society for its use and safe keeping a complete file of the *New York Times* Newspaper, from 1860 to 1864, provided the Society will raise funds to bind them.

Archæological Committee reported progress.

Mr. Groh's resignation as Curator of the Society was on motion accepted, and Mr. Watson chosen to fill the unexpired term.

Donation: Coins of Hayti and Dominica (in copper) from Mr. Redlich.

The Director of the United States Mint proposes to furnish the Society with three sets of the pattern pieces of the 50, 25 and 10 cent denominations for 1869, at their intrinsic value, \$3. There will thus be nine pieces in all. The proposition was accepted.

The death of Joseph B. Felt, Esq., (life member) was announced by Mr. Levick, and appropriate remarks were made.

Mr. Julius Bruno, nominated as a resident member at the last meeting by Mr. Redlich, was balloted for and elected.

Mr. Parish exhibited a beautiful copy in bronze of a Vase, one of the many silver treasures recently dug up at Hildesheim, Prussia.

On motion the meeting adjourned to second Thursday in January 1870, the 13th of that month,

JAMES M. BAILEY, *Recording Secretary*.

Regular Meeting, January 13th, 1870.—The President in the chair.

Present, Messrs. Anthon, Levick, Watson, E. Groh, Nexsen and Bailey.

Donation from Mr. Bolen, of Springfield, of copies (in copper) of three rare New York pieces. In a letter from him, which accompanied this donation to Society's Cabinet, he says these will be the last pieces he intends striking.

Mr. Anthon exhibited a large bronze medal, executed in the 15th century by Vittore Pisano, of Mahomet 2d, 1481. Reverse, the same sultan on horseback.

On motion the meeting adjourned.

JAMES M. BAILEY, *Recording Secretary*.

BOSTON NUMISMATIC SOCIETY.

The Annual Meeting was held on Thursday, January 6, at the usual hour. The Secretary read the report of the last meeting, which was accepted. The Treasurer presented his annual report, showing the Society to be in good condition financially, and declined to be a candidate for re-election, expecting soon to be absent from the country. The President reported that the committee charged with the duty of obtaining from the Legislature a charter of incorporation, had complied with the required forms by publishing the proper notice in the *Boston Post*; the committee was directed to take all further steps necessary for the purpose. In the absence of the committee appointed at the last meeting, Mr. Pratt and Dr. S. A. Green were appointed to nominate officers for the present year. They reported the following list, which was adopted by vote of the Society:

President, Jeremiah Colburn ; *Vice-President and Curator*, John P. Putnam ; *Treasurer*, John K. Wiggin ; *Secretary*, William S. Appleton.

Dr. Green exhibited a fine medal of "Stonewall" Jackson, and called attention to a description of a similar medal in the AMERICAN JOURNAL OF NUMISMATICS for February, 1868, where it is said to be "in all likelihood unique". Dr. Green stated that he obtained his in Richmond soon after the fall of that city, and saw there more than one other specimen of the same medal. He alluded to the frequent and foolish use of the word "unique" which prevails in this country, and condemned it in words which met the approval of most of his hearers. The Secretary exhibited a collection of about seventy-five Chinese coins, bought at Canton and Shanghai ; most of them are of the usual circular form, but there are some of the razor shape as well as of other strange outlines. (See JOURNAL OF NUMISMATICS for July, 1866.) There is also great variety in the designs on them—gods, dragons, junks, birds, bulls, &c., being represented, while many have only the usual Chinese characters. He also showed a Chinese work on numismatics, with many wood-cuts, and a curious roll, with fac-similes of many pieces, Chinese and foreign ; there is a large library of works in that language on coins and medals. On motion of Mr. Hafter, a vote of thanks was passed to Mr. Davenport, the retiring Treasurer, for his faithful and satisfactory discharge of the duties of his office from the organization of the Society in 1860. The meeting adjourned at about 5 P. M. W. S. APPLETON, *Secretary*.

THE DUNBAR MEDAL.

For the subjoined Advertisement, which so aptly illustrates an article in our last number, we are under sincere obligation to Henry Mott, Esq., President of the Numismatic and Antiquarian Society of Montreal :

"The Real Embalmed Head of the Powerful and Renowned Usurper Oliver Cromwell, styled Protector of the Commonwealth of England, Scotland and Ireland ; with the Original Dyes for the Medals struck in honour of his Victory at Dunbar &c &c, are now exhibiting at No 5 in Mead Court, Old Bond Street (where the Rattlesnake was shown last year.) A genuine Narrative relating to the Acquisition, Concealment and Preservation of these Articles to be had at the place of Exhibition".—*Morning Chronicle (London), March 18th, 1799.*

THE WYON FAMILY.

We think that our readers will be gratified by the following extract from a costly English work, "The History of the Royal Academy of Arts", by William Sandby, London, 1862. Collectors meet so often with the name of Wyon that they feel, as it were, acquainted with the family, and, as it happens in the case of personal acquaintances, would like to know somewhat of their origin and history. To what is said in our authority we can only add, from a note in "Medals of the British Army", Vol. III., p. 46, that Leonard C. Wyon, son of William, was appointed modeller and engraver to Her Majesty's Mint in 1852, the title of Chief Engraver having been discontinued. He designed the medals struck for the second Burmese war, the Baltic and Kaffir campaigns, and the Indian mutiny. The Crimean medal is by Benjamin Wyon. That for Waterloo is by Thomas Wyon, Jr., who was Chief Engraver to the Mint at the time of the great re-coinage in 1816. He was a young man of great promise, but died at the early age of twenty-five. Benjamin Wyon, his brother, was an eminent medallist and succeeded his father, Mr. Thomas Wyon, as Chief Engraver of His Majesty's Seals in 1830. He died in 1858. The Peninsular War medal is by Mr. William Wyon, as are those for Indian services, with the exception of that for the first capture of Ghuznee in 1839, and that for Jellalabad, both of the mural crown pattern. So much by way of comment on Mr. Sandby's account of William Wyon, which we now proceed to borrow :

"WILLIAM WYON, R. A., was born at Birmingham in 1795, and was descended from a German family, many of whom possessed the same talent for the art of gem-engraving as that by which he obtained celebrity. His grandfather, George Wyon, engraved the silver cup, embossed with a design of the assassination of Julius Cæsar, which was presented by the City of London to Wilkes. His father, Peter Wyon, was a die-sinker at Birmingham, in partnership with his brother Thomas. In 1809 he was apprenticed to his father, and studied very carefully the designs of Flaxman, for whom he entertained a profound veneration. In 1813 he gained the gold medal of the Society of Arts for his copy of 'The Head of Ceres', which was purchased by the Society for distribution as a prize medal for agriculture. For a group of 'Victory in a Marine Car, drawn by Tritons', by which this work was followed, he obtained a second gold medal from the same Society. A few years later, he completed a figure of 'Antinous', which was so highly prized by his father that he had it set in gold, and wore it till his death.

"William Wyon came to London in 1816 to assist his uncle in engraving the public seals, and became a student at the Royal Academy in the following year. The post of second engraver at the

Mint was offered by competition to the engraver who should produce the best design of the head of George III. Sir Thomas Lawrence was the umpire, and he decided in favor of Wyon, who thus found himself appointed the assistant of his cousin, Thomas Wyon, the chief engraver. The latter died unexpectedly, and was succeeded by Mr. Pistrucci, who seems to have been indolent, and to have left the greater part of his work to Wyon, although claiming all the honor of it. This led to disagreement, and under a new Master of the Mint the matter was arranged, in 1824, by half the salary of Pistrucci being given to Wyon, who then virtually became chief engraver, although the former nominally retained the appointment till 1828. A list of Wyon's works, exceeding two hundred in number, with a memoir of his life, was printed for private circulation in 1837, by his friend Mr. Nicholas Carlisle, and the Royal Academy recognized his merits by electing him A.R.A. in 1831, and R.A. in 1838.

"His works consist of pattern pieces of coins not used, and of medals and seals. His coins include those of the later years of the reign of George IV., all those of his successor, and such of those of her Majesty's reign as were issued before he died. He followed Chantrey's designs in the coins of George IV. and William IV., but made his own for those of the Queen. The pattern pieces include the crown, and nine patterns of a florin, and a £5 piece of the Queen, in which a figure of Una is introduced on the reverse. The crown piece, of a mediæval character, was not coined, as the Company of Moneyers, who then farmed the Mint, objected to the amount of extra care and loss of profit to themselves which it would have involved. His war medals commemorate the Peninsular victories, Trafalgar, Jellalabad, and Cabul; those for learned societies include the Royal, Geological, Geographical, and many others, native and foreign; the Royal Academy and Art Union medals; the Harrow medal, given by Sir Robert Peel, with a reverse of Cicero; that of the Royal Institution, with a head of Lord Bacon; the University of Glasgow, with that of Sir I. Newton; the Geological Society, with that of Dr. Woollaston; and the Art Union, with that of Chantrey; also the Brodie Testimonial, with the eminent surgeon's bust on one side, and 'Science Trimming the Lamp of Life' on the other. He designed all the Portuguese coins among other commissions from foreign countries; and while he generally drew the reverses himself, he sometimes obtained them from Flaxman, Howard, or Stothard. The last-named designed the reverse for his medal of Sir Walter Scott; and Chantrey the reverse of Queen Adelaide, on the coronation medal of King William IV. His works combine accuracy in portraiture, with force and delicacy of execution; and his designs were always conceived in a purely classic spirit. Among his latest works were the obverses of the Great Exhibition medals of 1851. He died at Brighton on the 29th of October in that year, leaving a son, Leonard, who aided him in his labors, and has inherited his genius."

THE NEW PATTERN-PIECES FOR FRACTIONAL CURRENCY.

We extract from *The Evening Telegraph*, Philadelphia, Saturday, January 8, the following account of the three sets, comprising three pieces each, of which sets one may be adopted by Congress, and in that case become familiar even to the poorest of us. We are sorry that we cannot concur in the praise which the author of the article bestows on their execution. Both artistically and mechanically this seems to us inferior; unworthy alike of Mr. Barber, who is mentioned as their designer and engraver, and of the Mint, where the best operative ingenuity is supposed to be at command, and the greatest care exercised in the preparation of material. A common-place head on a rough and streaky planchet cannot certainly command our approval.

We are informed, on the best authority, that only one hundred impressions of these experimental sets for the year 1869 will be struck. Collectors can procure them at the price of Fifteen Dollars (\$15) currency, for the three sets, till that number, one hundred of each, shall have been exhausted, after which the dies will be destroyed. We are also assured that up to the year 1869 every pattern or experimental die in the possession of the Mint has been destroyed, without any exception. The article in the *Telegraph* is as follows:

"It will be observed that there are three different devices on the obverse of the pieces, from which one may be selected, with the approval of the proper authority, provided the coinage be authorized by law. The reverse of the coins are all of the same device—consisting of a simple wreath of oak and laurel, with the denomination of the piece in the centre.

"The plan of this coinage is briefly indicated in the recent annual report of the Director of the Mint. It might interest our readers to present it in detail, although it would be impracticable to state all the arguments urged by those in favor of the change in our silver coinage. The following are its main features:

"First—To reduce the present weight. Second—To make a close limit of legal tender. Third—To limit the amount of issue. It is also proposed to keep this coinage in good condition by recalling the pieces when too much worn or defaced, and reissuing pieces of full weight in their stead, without loss to the depositor.

"The advocates of this measure claim that by this change of legal weight the Mint can proceed at once to supply the country with a fractional currency of silver, in place of paper, without delaying for the resumption of gold payments. They also claim by such reduction in weight hoarding and exportation would be prevented, and that in the future the people would not be deprived by war, panic, or gold suspension of their change, as has been the case three times within the memory of many. These silver coins would be equally current whether gold were at par with paper money, or at a premium say of from 20 to 25 per cent.; their value for payments depending on statute, and not on the price of bullion. Our present silver

coinage under the dollar, considered as bullion, is also below the gold value; yet not enough to keep them now in circulation and out of the melting-pot and exporters' hands. How much the reduction should be is an open question. These specimens given weigh respectively 154, 77, and about 31 grains, which is four-fifths ($\frac{4}{5}$) of the present standards, *while they are of equal purity*. This last sentence is emphasized, as many persons have been misled respecting the proposed coinage, by reading or hearing that it was an attempt to *debase* our coinage. The standard fineness remains the same as at present; the standard weight is reduced, as was done by Act of Congress in 1853. To the eye the pieces look as large as our present silver coins, the difference in diameter being very trifling—in the half dollar one ($\frac{1}{2}$) millimetre, in the quarter dollar one and one-half ($1\frac{1}{2}$) millimetres, and in the dime one ($\frac{1}{2}$) millimetre less in diameter.

"Small change is one of the necessities of civilized life, and nothing is so well adapted to this use as silver. Fractional currency in paper soon becomes dirty, ragged, and worn out, so that it has to be called in every few months to be reprinted. No other country has such a currency. The convenience of the people in procuring the new coin would be complete. Instead of sending silver to obtain the coins, all that would be necessary would be to deposit greenbacks at the Mint, or at any agency designated by law, and receive in return the silver change. The Mint cannot indeed make ingots out of paper, but with the paper it will manage to replenish its stock of bullion. It is claimed that by a strict adherence to the second and third points named, viz., making a close limit of legal tender, and limiting the amount of issue, these coins may be kept from any possible depreciation—say make the limit of the former not above two or three dollars in any one payment, and the latter limited within the absolute requirements of the people. Under these restrictions the storekeeper would never find them accumulating on his hands; on the contrary, the demand upon him would require him to pay them out as fast as received. When a profit is derived from the coinage it becomes the positive duty of Government to keep the currency in good condition. England and Germany now act upon this assumption, although in this country it has never been done in our silver coinage. The public should not be annoyed, as in former times, with smooth, illegible pieces. To avoid this would not require a recoinage more than once in twenty or thirty years. The advocates of this coinage argue that gold is the only unchanging standard of value the world over, and that silver is only used for the purposes of change, or manufacturing, and therefore no country, no matter what her situation may be financially, should be without a currency in silver, to meet the requirements of the people for change. They also argue that there is now and will continue to be an ample product of silver from our own mines, which had better be employed at home than sent abroad; and that what remains of the present legal silver coins, being hoarded and lying idle, could quickly be brought into use by recoinage at the new rate. Nearly all of our silver coin has been drawn off to Canada, the West Indies, and South America, or else converted into bars of commerce in Europe, so that we are in the best possible condition for taking a fresh start, with a practicable standard. They also argue that the introduction of the new coinage would pave the way to a gradual and more certain resumption of gold payments by accustoming the people to the daily use of a precious metal currency, thus establishing confidence, which is the great element in the accomplishment of the desired end. The views and arguments above mentioned are presented that our readers may know upon what grounds this important change in our coinage is urged. *The Telegraph's* views on the subject were published some months since, on the appearance of an able article on the subject published in the *Bankers' Magazine*. The coins, artistically considered, are very beautiful, and reflect credit upon the officers under whose supervision they have been executed".

No. 68 WILLIAM STREET, 28th January, 1870.

MY DEAR SIR:—Knowing you would expect to receive information in regard to the sale, in Philadelphia, on the 21st, of the late Mr. Longacre's collection of coins and medals, &c., I herewith dot down the prices of some of the more important pieces, and will simply remark that two or three are from memory and may not be literally correct:

Lot 51—1849. 3-Cent piece; rev. III.; silver, \$13 00	Lot 160—1867. 5-Cent piece, in aluminum, - - \$5 00
57—1856. Cent, nickel sign in copper, - - 5 00	162—1867. do copper, - - 17 00
79—1858. Large eagle, broad planchet, - - 3 50	163—1867. Another do - - 16 00
96—1858. Indian head, do - - 8 25	164—1867. do Cents in straight line, abt. 10 00
138—1861. Silver Half-dollar, "God our Trust", 31 00	164—1867. do Cents in curved line, abt. 10 00
139—1863. Ten Cents, postage currency, struck in a composition of nickel, silver, and copper, 6 50	166—1868. U. S. Dime in aluminum, - - 10 00
153—1866. 5-Cent piece, bronze, - - 11 00	167—1868. Postage Currency, in copper. Obv.: "One Dime, 1868", - - 19 00
154—1866. do copper, - - 11 00	168—1868. Half-dime in aluminum, - - 6 50
155, 6, and 7. Three 5-cent pieces of 1867, in nickel (average), each - - 7 00	

The medals generally sold low. The four following commanded the highest prices:

Lot 251. Cyrus Field in aluminum, - - \$28 00	Lot 536. Gold, silver and copper coinage of William IV., of England, - - \$72 50
255. General Grant, - - - 13 00	537. Two sets of the coinage of Louis Napoleon, in gold, silver, and copper, - - 26 00
403. Vanderbilt Medal, - - - 19 00	
416. Henry Lee, - - - 10 00	
515. Half-dollar of 1824, with bust of Washington on obverse and Lafayette on reverse, 11 00	

And now, my dear sir, I am able, I trust, to set at rest all doubts in regard to any further re-striking of old dies of rare and pattern pieces, as in a conversation with Mr. A. Loudon Snowden, the Chief Coiner at the Mint, and who has entire control of the dies, he has allowed me to state, in his name, through your journal, his positive assurance that to his knowledge there is not a single die existing back of 1869; and, in regard to the nine patterns lately issued, there are one hundred sets to be struck and these dies will then likewise be destroyed.

This information will, I am sure, be very satisfactory to the whole body of collectors, as it will put an effectual stop to the practice, too much indulged in, of re-striking pieces in quantities and selling them at extravagantly high prices, on the plea of their being *extremely* rare, a practice which will leave an indelible disgrace on all connected with it, be they who they may. E. C.

A M E R I C A N JOURNAL OF NUMISMATICS,

AND

Bulletin of American Numismatic and Archæological Societies.

VOL. IV.

NEW YORK, FEBRUARY, 1870.

No. 10.

CURIOUS BRUNSWICK DOLLARS.

It is again and again observed, both in thought and word, at the present day, by the more intelligent among our numismatists, that American collectors, if they would have any field at all, wherein to expatiate or, in Anglo-Saxon, spread themselves, must give more attention to non-American coins. The historically and artistically remarkable pieces of our own country are now generally lodged in cabinets, and the infrequency of public sales for the last two years is a certain sign of the dearth of native material under which we labor. There is no profit, intellectual, moral, or æsthetic, in accumulating the successive annual proof-sets of our Mint. Contemptuously indeed, though with pity, will the virtuoso of the future look upon the monotonous yearly repetitions of the series, and infer from them the spiritually dead level of the age which they reflect. A century of such coins! What a dreary and distressing thing to contemplate! More endurable, were we but blessed with an endless line of heads of Washington, in lieu of the mawkish Liberty, so labelled, or with Christ-bearing or cross-bearing Doves, Christophæ Columbæ, instead of the rapacious eagle.

A few of our pattern-pieces have a historic interest. Those of 1862 and 1863 with the motto "God Our Trust" will, we think, have a permanent value as memorials of the rebellion. Sold, at first, at a very high price, they have sunk, of late, as auctions testify, to one as unreasonably low. The fractional pattern-pieces of the year just past will also probably be esteemed as mementoes of our gradual resumption of specie-currency. But these mint pattern-pieces are very costly, and unsatisfactory to collectors. An uneasy suspicion always haunts our fraternity that the excessive prices charged redound as perquisites to the employees of the institution, who, not content therewith, are continually engaged in multiplying specimens, both in regular and irregular metals, and throwing them into the market, with the effect of lowering the value of those already sold; while some perhaps are laid aside to be brought out with the same result at a more convenient season. Now we say that if these things be, they should cease to be.

Under the circumstances some few are directing their attention to ancient coins, and these few we applaud, and with them warmly sympathize. Others again are attracted by the modern European ones, that is to say, by those of the last three centuries, and considerable numbers of these pieces come to us, probably in the course of our great Teutonic immigration. For they are chiefly German dollars: a class, some of the more curious of which we purpose here to discuss.

It is unfortunate for most of our numismatic students that the authorities on German numismatics are, as is to be expected, in German. But to those who are acquainted with that language, there is opened here, as in every other branch of human knowledge, a copious fountain of information. The two principal vernacular works on German dollars are, first, Madai's "Thaler Cabinet", the elder production; and, secondly, Schulthess-Rechberg's book with the same title, the more recent and of course the more complete. As Madai's compilation is yet by no means driven from the field, nor will ever be, and since, moreover, we are not so fortunate as to own the other one, we proceed to give some account both of this long-esteemed performance, and, in the first place, of its respected author.

David Samuel Madai, physician and numismatist, was born at Schemnitz, in Lower Hungary, Jan. 4, 1709, and died at Halle, July 2, 1780. His father, who was also a physician, desiring that he should pursue the same career, gave him a suitable education. After having finished his school-studies, he was sent to the university of Halle, and began to attend lectures there, but completed his course at Wittenberg, where he received the degree of Doctor. In 1745 he was made a member, under the name of Hermes, of the Academy of the Curious. He had acquired an extensive practice, but this did not prevent him from occupying himself actively with numismatics, a science for which he had a marked taste, and the study of which, expensive as it is, his considerable fortune enabled him to prosecute. He wrote "Vollstændiges Thaler-Cabinet" (Complete Dollar-Cabinet), Kœnigsberg, 1765-1767, 3 vol. 8vo.; "Fortsetzung" (Continuation) of the same, ib., 1768-1774, 3 vol., 8vo., a work which, being dedicated to the emperor Joseph II., procured Madai and his descendants the rank of nobles of the German Empire; and "Verzeichniss" or Catalogue of his Collection, prepared by Madai, but printed after his decease for its auction-sale at Hamburg, Sep. 15, 1788.*

* The preceding facts are mostly from Durand, "Médailles et Jetons des Numismates", p. 121.

We are so fortunate as to possess this Catalogue, in addition to a neat copy of the Cabinet; and we find on its title-page, an engraving of a portrait-medal of the author, the latter dedicated to him by his friend the Saxon privy-councillor John Augustus von Ponikau at Dresden. The countenance is amiable and intelligent, and the reverse bears the following complimentary legend: VIRO | ARTE MEDICA | CANDORE IN AMICOS | MERITIS IN REM NVMARIAM | EXCELLENTI | HOC AMICITIÆ MONIMENTVM | DICAT | I: A: AP: | MDCCLXXIII. The Thaler-Cabinet is a work that evinces rare industry, enthusiasm, and knowledge. The aggregate number of pieces described in the main book and its three supplements is 7233, or rather, that is the number of the separate articles, of which many a one describes more than a single coin. It was, till lately, an indispensable guide in the investigation of unfamiliar dollars; and, though superseded, it may be, by its younger rival, will always be regarded as a safe director, down to the time which it reaches, and as a remarkable monument of numismatic erudition.

It lay in the nature of the case that, during the interval which had elapsed between the publication of Madai's last supplement and that of Schulthess-Rechberg's first volume, immense additions should be found to have been made to the mass of types of the large silver coins of which the two works treat. Madai's final issue having occurred, as we saw, in 1774, the initial part of the more modern production was offered to the public at Vienna, in 1840, under the title: "Thaler-Cabinet"; Description of all known Dollars of Emperors and Kings, wherein also all pieces described in Madai's Thaler-Cabinet are included, by K. G. knight of Schulthess-Rechberg, retired Lieutenant-Colonel—this being the best translation of his titles which we think of. According to the author's plan, his book was to comprehend five volumes, but this intention appears never to have been carried out. At least we notice that the last part, published at Munich in 1867, after his death, with a portrait and a biography of the deceased, is styled the second division of the third volume. We have already observed that we are not so fortunate as to possess this work; and we know it only from the numerous references made to it in sale-catalogues, and from a brief review of the first volume in a German periodical. We have however, in the form of an appendix to the "Cabinet", a similar catalogue of the author's own collection, making two large volumes, and comprising 7380 lots, marvellously precise and accurate, the work of Julius and Albert Erbstein. Through its aid we were enabled to purchase, by order, at the auction, which took place in June, 1868, and June, 1869, a few very fine specimens at moderate prices.

To return to the new "Cabinet": we learn from the source already mentioned* that while Schulthess-Rechberg's work contains every piece that Madai's contains, and each one with the same number as his, it also includes not merely those which have come into existence since Madai's time, but also a large number which originated before then, but have become known since he lived. Of the emperor Maximilian I. alone, Rechberg has sixteen pieces more than Madai; in the imperial series of Germany and Austria he has 542 against the 245 of the older writer. This improvement was to be looked for, since he had the imperial-royal cabinet at Vienna to guide him. In other departments however he has aimed, not without success, at a corresponding enrichment; while at the same time he has made the descriptions generally more accurate, and has appended chronological, genealogical and miscellaneous observations in regard to sovereigns, their species and their specie. He also thoroughly explains the armorial bearings, which subject Madai neglected, as most numismatists do, though it is evident that Heraldry is one of the innumerable auxiliary sciences which an accomplished coin-connoisseur must know.

In the absence of this valuable guide, we are compelled to have recourse to that old and respectable Benedictine repository, "L'Art de Vérifier les Dates", in order to take thence the facts which we need for the historic localizing of Henry Julius and Augustus, dukes of Brunswick-Wolfenbüttel, whose queer dollars, not rarely appearing among us, have suggested the present article, and account for its title.

Henry Julius, duke from 1589 to 1613, had a long and unsuccessful quarrel with his city of Brunswick, and was on bad terms with the world generally, as we may infer from his "Wasp Dollar", described in this JOURNAL, Vol. II., p. 92, where he is represented as a lion molested by such insects. Christian, crazy Christian, whose dollar is the subject of the leading article in Vol. II., No. 5, was his second son. Augustus, who succeeded the eldest son in 1634 and reigned till 1666, belonged to a collateral line which it is unnecessary here to trace. He maintained a high reputation for wisdom as well as learning during the trying period of the Thirty Years' War.

Those dollars of Henry Julius, which "turn up", as we say, among us, from time to time, are, in addition to the Wasp-dollar:

I. The *Rebel-Dollar*. HENRI. IVLI. D. G. POST. EPIS. HAL. D. BRVN. E. LVN. that is, *Henricus Julius, Dei Gratia, Postulatus Episcopus Halberstadiensis, Dux Brunsvicensis et Luneburgensis*, or, Henry Julius, by the Grace of God, Bishop Elect of Halberstadt (a see secularized by the Refor-

* Leitzmann's *Numismatische Zeitung*, August, 1840; and September, 1840.

mation), Duke of Brunswick and Luneburg. To this legend are appended the letters P. P. C., signifying, not as on modern visiting-cards, *pour prendre congé*, but *Pro Patria Consumor*, I am consumed for my country, the Duke's Motto. A wild man, holding in his right hand a tree torn up by the roots, surmounted by the initials N. M. T, *Noli me tangere*, Touch me not. In his left he grasps, in an upright position, a dart barbed at both ends. Parallel to it run the letters D. C. S. C., *Durum contra stimulos calcitrare*, It is hard to kick against the pricks. A dog prostrate at the feet of the wild man, who is giving him a back-kick, licks one of the prongs of the dart, while from his excrement is growing a rose. All is symbolical of the duke's quarrels with his enemies, as, for instance, this flower which was the device of a family named von Saldern, and the dog, of another called von Asseburg. In the field the date 1595. On the Reverse we find eleven crowned armorial shields of this testy potentate, forming a circle uniting in a helmet at the top. In the centre of this circle is a representation of Korah, Dathan, and Abiram being swallowed up by the earth: under them is the reference NVME. XVI, where their tale is told: above them, in a glory, the letters N. R. M. A. D. I. E. S., of which the best interpretation is: *Non recedet malum a domo ingrati et seditiosi*, Evil shall not depart from the house of the wicked and rebellious man. While we lament the inexpressiveness of our own coinage, we have reason to question whether coins like this would in our day tend to facilitate the reconstruction of rebellious parties, howsoever they might be amused or instructed by the puzzling letters.

II. The *Lie-Dollar*. Legend as before, except that on our specimen LVNE stands in place of LVN. A coat-of-arms, with a crest of three helmets, supported by a wild man on the right. R. Around a lion couchant, holding between his fore-paws a roe-buck, and presenting his hind-quarters to a leafless stick whence sprouts a rose, and crowned with a garland by an angel who hovers over him, we have, first, the date 1596; secondly, outside of this, TANDEM BONA CAVSSA TRIVMPHAT, At length the Good Cause triumphs; and, thirdly, on the extreme margin, HVETE·DICH·FVR·DER·TADT·DER·LVEGEN·WIRDT WOL RADT HH, the signification of which is, as nearly as we can make it out, Beware of the open act; lies can be easily dealt with. The two final letters seem to be the mint-master's initials. Another emblematic piece aimed at the family of von Saldern mentioned above, and at two others, namely, von Steinberg, whose device was the roe-buck, and von Stockheim, which bore the stick as its type.

III. The *Truth-Dollar*. HENRI·IVLI·DEI·GRATIA·POST·EPIS·HAL·D·B·E·L·P·P·C·, a legend which has been sufficiently explained. The whole field is occupied by RECTE | FACIENDO | NEMINEM | TIMEAS | 1597, In doing right fear no man. R. The naked Truth, with a halo round the head, and arms outstretched so as to give the appearance of a crucifix; above it, VERITAS | VIN | CIT | OM | NIA, beneath it, two outstretched figures, the one to the left surmounted by the word CALVM | NIA, the one to the right by the word MEN | DACIVM. Around the whole, eleven coats-of-arms, uniting in a crown at the top. Of this Dollar, Madai says merely that it is made of silver from the Hartz mountains, and refers to the various vexations which this prince had to suffer till the truth of his cause prevailed. The coarseness of the Duke's invectives seems then to have abated; since this piece is so much less aggressive and more decent than the other two which we have described.

Of Duke Augustus we intend to mention only the seven "Bell-Dollars". The "Bell-Dollars" are, according to the most common and convenient classification, seven in number, and the seventh, of which the distinctive feature is that its bell is being swung by three hands and arms, is the most abundant of all, and therefore appears occasionally in our market. The others are all rare, the third being particularly so. We have before us, in addition to the seventh, the first and the second, both obtained from foreign sales. A description of each singular one of the singular seven is of course to be found in Madai; but a still fuller and more accurate account, illustrated too by a representation of them all in a plate beautifully executed, occurs in Köhler's *Historische Münz Belustigung*, for May 4, 1729. In the same publication for Feb. 8, 1747, is a fac-simile of sketches of the second and the fourth from the Duke's own hand, proving, directly in regard to these dollars, and inferentially in regard to the remaining five, that they were invented by the Duke himself, and not, as Madai informs us, by a certain privy-councillor named Andreæ. The work which we have just mentioned, Köhler's "Historical Coin-Recreations", is another of those remarkable German books which so richly repay the student for his labor in acquiring the language. It was issued as a weekly periodical from Jan. 5, 1729, to Dec. 30, 1750, each weekly part illustrated by a finely executed representation of a coin or medal and devoted to the elucidation thereof. The twelve goodly double volumes, the last consisting of an ample index, and all bound, as ours are, in fair "schweinsleder" or vellum, with bright red edges, are an adornment as well as a treasure to a numismatic library, affording instruction on many a rare piece not elsewhere discussed. But now to the seven sisters:

I. *First Bell-Dollar*. AUGUSTUS·HERTZOG·ZU·BRAUNS·UND·LU., Augustus, Duke of Brunswick and Luneburg. Three-quarter portrait to the left; head bare; in armor, over which falls a broad lace-collar; in his right hand a truncheon, in his left a helmet with three plumes. The same likeness appears on all but the seventh; and the same legend, with slight variations.

Reverse: *ALLES* MIT *BEDACHT* · HXS · ANNO · 1643. A Bell without a clapper, but properly attached to its yoke, whence hangs a cord. On the rim of the bell are the letters T · S · G · E · B; beneath it · SIC · NISI. The first three words are the ducal motto: All with Thoughtfulness; the letters which follow are the initials of the mint-master Hans Schlütter, separated by his mark, two keys laid cross-wise. Now for the interpretation, which will apply both to this dollar and the following ones. The town of Wolfenbüttel, belonging to Duke Augustus, was, in the Thirty Years' War, occupied first by the Danes, in 1625, and afterwards by the Imperialists, in 1627. The latter agreed, by a treaty made at Goslar in 1642, to surrender it to its rightful prince. Opposition being made at Vienna to the ratification of this instrument, it was ultimately confirmed by another at Brunswick in 1643. The thirteenth of September was appointed for the transference of possession, but it did not take place till the following day. For this long exclusion from his city and these repeated delays, the Duke, in whose family the possession of the Hartz silver mines seems to have developed a numismatic taste, consoled himself to some extent by this series of hieroglyphic dollars. The ordinary explanation of T · S · G · E · B is *Tandem Sequetur Gloriosus Exitus Brunsvicensis*, or, At length will follow a glorious Brunswick result; the Latin of which is about as bad as the English. The Duke's own interpretation, as given in the fac-simile already mentioned, is in every respect preferable and should be adopted, viz: *Uti Campana Absque Pistillo*, As a bell without a clapper; *Sic Tractatus Sunt Goslariensis Et Brunsvicensis*, So are the Treaties of Goslar and Brunswick; *Nisi Executio subsequatur*, Unless Execution supervene.

2. *Second Bell-Dollar*. This one differs from the first merely in having the word UTI prefixed to SIC NISI on the reverse; and the explanation is easily gathered from what has gone before.

3. *Third Bell-Dollar*. This Dollar, which is exceedingly rare, exists in two varieties, of which the first has SIC NISI, and the second UTI SIC NISI; but both have, on the rim of the bell, instead of the letters T · S · G · E · B, the word GLORIA. The meaning is, we presume, Like a Bell without a clapper will be our Glory unless, &c.

4. *Fourth Bell-Dollar*. Reverse with motto as before, and date without the word ANNO. The clapper of a bell leaning on a block, under which is the word SED? But? The clapper is inscribed 15 · K · MAII ·, i.e., April 19; and the block, AP. 13 VIO IN f, meaning Apocalypse, or Revelations, ch. 13, verse 10, at the end. This text is "Here is the patience and the faith of the saints". It appears that on the day above-mentioned the clapper of the bell was found, or, in other words, the Emperor ratified the treaties; but in the interval before its execution, what was needed? Patience and faith were still in request.

5. *Fifth Bell-Dollar*. The clapper, inscribed E, in the bell, on the sides of which we have TAN | DEM. On the rim of the bell, W · A · I · D · I · R; and below it, M · VII · B · 13 · 8.

6. *Sixth Bell-Dollar*. The sixth differs from the fifth only in having, instead of the last letters and sign, the following: M · VII · B · 14 · 2. For the interpretation of these two it is necessary to observe that the surrender of Wolfenbüttel having been appointed to take place on Wednesday, Sept. 13, 1643, was postponed, for various reasons to Thursday, Sept. 14; also that the alchemical sign 8 stands for Mercury, whose day is Wednesday, *Dies Mercurii*, while 2 indicates Jupiter, and *Dies Jovis*, or Thursday. The meaning then of all the letters is [*Tandem*] *Ergo Wolfferbytum Abs Injustis Detentoribus Invide Restituetur Mensis Septembris die decimo tertio [quarto] qui erit Mercurii [Jovis]*: At length then Wolfenbüttel shall be reluctantly restored by its unjust detainers on the thirteenth (fourteenth) of the month of September, which will be Wednesday (Thursday).

7. *Seventh Bell-Dollar*. Instead of the portrait we have the Brunswick-Lüneburg coat-of-arms, with eleven fields, and five crests; and, on the reverse, the bell powerfully swung by three arms on the right, holding each a rope in its hand. Beneath is the town of Wolfenbüttel in the rays of the rising sun. On the bell, in two lines, NVN · PAC · | EX · SO · ELS., *Nuncius Pacis Ex Sono Ejus*, From its sound a message of Peace. The legend is ANNO · 1643 · TANDEM · PATIENTIA · VICTRIX ·, Patience at length Victorious, a very appropriate motto wherewith to close this long article, which, if it has wearied the reader, has all but exhausted the writer, and repaid him his full deserts for inflicting it on his unoffending little public. He will only repeat that the seventh Bell-Dollar is common, and is seen from time to time at our sales; and will add that it exists in at least twenty-one varieties. It relates, of course, to the Duke's occupation of his town; while the three arms are said to typify the three branches which the ducal family at that time comprised.

THE TREASURE-TROVE AT SIDON.

Since fine gold pieces of Philip and Alexander occasionally present themselves to the notice of collectors as emanating from the celebrated discovery of the supposed military-chest of some ancient Greek commander or commissary in the vicinity of the mother-city of Phœnicia, we think that we are doing our readers a service by extracting for them from a traveller's book the best account

of it which we have met with, together with some general remarks on Oriental treasure-troves. The author is W. M. Thomson, D.D., "twenty-five years a Missionary of the A. B. C. F. M. in Syria and Palestine"; the work is called "The Land and the Book"; the passages are found at p. 194, ff., of the first volume. "About three years ago"—says the Doctor, in February, 1857—some workmen, digging over the ground of a garden, "found several copper pots, which contained a large quantity of ancient gold coin".

"The poor fellows concealed the discovery with the greatest care; but they were wild with excitement, and, besides, there were too many of them to keep such a secret. The governor of the city heard of it, apprehended all who had not fled, and compelled them to disgorge. He recovered two of the pots, placed them beside him, and required them to re-fill them with coin. In this way he obtained between two and three thousand, but it is certain that there remain hundreds, if not thousands, which he could not get. The French consul told me that the whole number was over eight thousand. They are all coins of Alexander and his father Philip, of the most pure gold, each one worth a little more than an English sovereign. As there is no mixture of coins later than Alexander, the deposit must have been made during his reign, or immediately after. I suspect it was royal treasure, which one of Alexander's officers concealed when he heard of his unexpected death in Babylon, intending to appropriate it to himself, but, being apprehended, slain, or driven away by some of the revolutions which followed that event, the coin remained where he had hid it. If we remember how much more valuable gold was then than now, the amount of this deposit will surprise us, nor does it seem likely that any private man in Sidon could have gathered what was probably at that time equivalent to forty thousand pounds, and all of this particular coin of Philip and Alexander. The latter appears as he is usually figured, and his face is too familiar to need explanation. Philip I had not seen before, and was particularly pleased to find him associated with the chariot and horses, of which he was so proud and so vain.

"There are frequent allusions to hid treasure in the Bible. Even in Job, the oldest book in the world, we read that the bitter in soul dig for death more earnestly than for hid treasures.* There is not another comparison within the whole compass of human actions so vivid as this. I have heard of diggers actually fainting when they have come upon even a single coin. They become positively frantic, dig all night with desperate earnestness, and continue to work until utterly exhausted. There are, at this hour, hundreds of persons thus engaged all over the country. Not a few spend their last farthing in these ruinous efforts. I heard a respectable man in Sidon declare that if he had been one of these fortunate diggers in this garden, he would have killed all the rest, and fled with the treasure out of the country. These operations are carried on with the utmost secrecy, accompanied with charms and incantations against the jan and other spirits which are said to keep guard over hid treasures. The belief in the existence of these guards, and of their dangerous character, is just as prevalent now as in the time of the Thousand Nights. Intelligent and respectable people have assured me that they have come upon slabs of stone, closing up doors to secret chambers, which no power on earth could remove, because the proper password or charm is lost. Others soberly assert that they have been driven away by terrible jan, who threatened them with instant death if they attempted to force the doors. They evidently believe what they say, and I suspect that their fears are not always imaginary. Persons are watching their midnight labor, and when anything is found they suddenly show themselves, dressed as ghouls or jan, and thus frighten them out of the pit, and out of their wits as well. The wild excitement, the gloomy darkness, and the firm faith in the existence of these creatures, render the workmen wholly incapable of detecting the artifice. The Arabs universally believe that the Western nations, particularly the Greeks and the Mugharaby, possess certain *daleel*, or guides, by which they discover these treasures; and many of these vagabond Greeks cheat the ignorant and the credulous out of large sums by contracting to lead them to the proper spot to dig; and it is remarkable that they rarely point out a place entirely destitute of concealed chambers and other curious indications. These, I suppose, are detected by some peculiarity in the sounds when the surface is struck or stamped upon above them. At any rate, they are sufficiently successful to keep up their credit, although I never knew an instance where anything of value was obtained from the places indicated by these daleels. On the contrary, these deposits are always found by accident; and this is the more remarkable when it is remembered that multitudes are either secretly or openly searching for them all over the land. We shall be annoyed in all our rambles over ruins by the suspicion, almost universal among the people, that we are "seeking for hid treasures". Hence they will watch us, follow us, and, whenever a private opportunity offers, will endeavor to enter into partnership with us in the search.

"Solomon has drawn a proverb from this practice. If thou seekest her (understanding) as silver, and searchest for her as for hid treasure, then shalt thou understand the fear of the Lord, and find the knowledge of God.† Alas! how few manifest any of this earnestness in seeking for wisdom.

* Job iii. 21.

† Prov. ii. 4.

"Our blessed Lord also founds one of his divine parables on this same custom. The kingdom of heaven is like unto treasure hid in a field, the which when a man hath found he hideth, and for joy thereof goeth and selleth all that he hath and buyeth that field.† Many such transactions are still negotiated in secret. It is extremely difficult, and even dangerous, to remove treasure thus discovered in another person's field; but, having purchased it, you can wait in safety, work in secret, and the coveted treasure is yours.

"It is not difficult to account for this hid treasure. This country has always been subject to revolutions, invasions, and calamities of various kinds, and hence a feeling of insecurity hovers over the land like a dismal spectre. The government robs, and so do the nobility and the clergy; Arabs rush in from the desert and plunder; warriors and conquerors from every part of the world sweep over the land, carrying everything away that falls into their hands. Then there are, and always have been, intestine commotions and wars, such as laid Lebanon in ruins in 1841, and again in 1845. At such times multitudes bury their gold and jewels, and in many cases the owners are killed, and no one knows where the treasure was concealed. Then, again, this country has ever been subject to earthquakes, which bury everything beneath her ruined cities. On the first day of 1837, Safed was thus dashed to the ground in a moment, house upon house down the steep mountain side, and many entire families were cut off. Some were known to have had money, and it was a shocking spectacle to see hardened wretches prowling about under the ruins, amid putrefying carcasses, in search of these treasures. The whole population from the surrounding villages, undeterred by the awful judgment which had laid their own buildings in heaps, and buried many of their families alive, rushed into Safed to dig out the entombed riches of the Jews; nor was the search in vain. The same shocking spectacle is witnessed in times of plague or cholera. People hide their money to keep it from those miscreants who take advantage of the general consternation to break into houses and rob. We need not be surprised, therefore, to find that this country abounds, and ever has abounded, in hid treasure. No custom can be found among any people so firmly rooted as this, of searching for hid treasure, without some real foundation for it. Lay this aside as a rule, which may be safely applied on all occasions and to all questions".

TRANSACTIONS OF SOCIETIES.

AMERICAN NUMISMATIC AND ARCHÆOLOGICAL SOCIETY.

Regular Meeting, Thursday, January 27, 1870.—Mr. Levick exhibited a collection of United States cents. Mr. Bailey exhibited a number of Canadian copper coins. Mr. Groh exhibited a coronation bronze medal of Ferdinand VII.; also a medal struck in bronze to celebrate the capture of Belle Isle on the 7th of June, 1761: Obverse, *Georgius tertius Rex*; Reverse, *Calonesus Capta VII Junii MDCCLXI. Instat vi Patria*. Mr. Levick exhibited a Mexican dollar (the property of Mr. Betts) of 1869 (new type): Obverse, Liberty cap and rays, scroll with the inscription: *Ley Un Peso*; Reverse, *Republica Mexicana*, Eagle. Edge milled. A donation was received from Mr. Cogan of four uncirculated cents of 1817, 1818, 1819, 1820, for the Cabinet of the Society. Received by mail, "Catalogue of Roman Medals, Greek, French, and Foreign Coins of the late Mons. Bellet de Tavernost, of Lyons, to be sold in Paris, February, 1870".

JAMES M. BAILEY, *Recording Secretary*.

NEW ENGLAND NUMISMATIC AND ARCHÆOLOGICAL SOCIETY.

The regular meeting of this Society was held on Thursday evening, January 20th, Vice-President Crosby occupying the chair.

Donations were reported of a number of old and rare documents and autographs from M. A. Stickney, Esq., of Salem, and sundry coins from Messrs. T. E. Bond and S. H. Chadbourne.

Mr. M. D. Gilman, of Auburndale, Mass., was elected a resident member of the Society.

A vacancy in the Committee on Publication was filled by the appointment of Mr. J. E. Root as a member of that committee.

It was voted, That a committee of three be appointed to confer with the incorporators of the proposed "Art Museum" in relation to having a department in the museum devoted to coins and medals. Messrs. Root, Chaplin, and Child were appointed as that committee.

Mr. Chaplin exhibited a lot of French medals, embracing a number of the Kings of France, and Mr. Crosby showed a set of nine patterns of 50, 25, and 10 cent pieces of 1869—three of each denomination. The obverse of the first design among these patterns (or the best in the estimation of

the members) presents us with the head of Liberty with a draped bust, and a ribbon around the head, upon which is the word "LIBERTY". The ends of the ribbon flow, intermingled with the locks of hair, behind the neck. Above the forehead is a single four-pointed star (?), if that can be called a star which has but four points. The hair behind the head is bound in a fillet. Legend, "UNITED STATES OF AMERICA". In exergue, a scroll inscribed with the motto, "IN GOD WE TRUST".

The other designs differ from the first principally in the heads, that which was placed as second having a head somewhat smaller and a coronet (?) above the brow, the hair differing but slightly from the first. The third head is about the same in size with the second, but bears a helmet and has two mullets above the forehead; and the hair is shorter on the head, and thrown back over the edge of the helmet, but behind the neck it flows in ringlets. A ribbon appears behind and upon the hair, but not intertwined therewith, which bears the word "LIBERTY". Upon the field, above the L of the word Liberty, is the initial "B".

The designs upon the obverses of the 25 and 10 cent pieces of the first two types are the same as that of the 50 cent piece, with the exception that the word Liberty is omitted from the heads upon the 10 cent pieces. In the design of the third type more difference is observable, in the addition of another mullet over the forehead, and the omission of the initial B from the field.

The reverses of all are from one design and differ little, except in the figures designating the value, and the omission from the smaller pieces of the two stars which are upon the 50 cent piece on each side of the date, midway between it and the legend. The design is as follows: "50 CENTS", within a wreath of laurel and oak; legend, "* STANDARD SILVER *"; in exergue, the date "1869".

There are but three dies for the reverses of the nine varieties (one of each size), the only difference between the pieces of the same denomination being in the obverse.

It is said that but 69 sets of these patterns were struck with this date.

The weight of these patterns is less than that of the regularly authorized coinage, as shown by the following comparison:

	Legal weight (by act of Feb. 21, 1853).				Proposed weight.	
50 cent piece,	-	-	192 grains,	-	-	154 grains.
25 " "	-	-	96 "	-	-	77 "
10 " "	-	-	38 $\frac{1}{10}$ "	-	-	31 $\frac{1}{2}$ "

The opinion was general among the members that the coronet and helmet were entirely inappropriate upon American coins, and that the proper place for the date is upon the obverse—in fact, the act of March 3d, 1849, requires it to be so placed. After further discussion on other subjects, the meeting adjourned.

DUDLEY R. CHILD, *Recording Secretary*.

BOSTON NUMISMATIC SOCIETY.

The monthly meeting was held on Thursday, February 3, at the regular hour. The Secretary read the report of the last meeting, and a letter from M. Jules Marcou, of Paris, accepting corresponding membership; in it M. Marcou mentions having lately obtained a rare Franco-American coin of Louis XIV., 1670, with the inscription "GLORIAM REGNI TUI DICENT". (See AMERICAN JOURNAL OF NUMISMATICS for January, 1870.) The Secretary announced a donation from Alfred Sandham, of Montreal, of his volume on the Coins, Medals, and Tokens of the Dominion of Canada, and from M. Hoffman, of Paris, of the catalogue of a large collection of coins to be sold in that city. The President announced a donation of seventy-three copper coins from H. O. Preble, of Charlestown. Mr. Crosby exhibited a set of patterns, prepared at the U. S. Mint in 1869, comprising three each of fifty cents, twenty-five cents, and ten cents, having one reverse combined with three different heads; the weight is considerably reduced from the present standard. Mr. Root exhibited an uncirculated half-dollar of 1824, stamped with the head of Washington on one side and Lafayette on the other, a proof dollar of Chili, of 1868, and a half-penny of George III. of 1772, on which the name is misspelt GEORIVS. The Secretary showed a number of gold, silver, and copper coins from Hindostan, most of which are of the Mogul Emperors of Delhi, though some are of much earlier date; also two copper medals of Admiral Vernon, bought at Frankfort, and different from any previously in his collection, which now numbers fifty-four varieties; also bills for one dollar and fifty cents, issued for the Republic of Cuba by the Central Junta.

Dr. S. A. Green read the following passage from the "Memoirs of Thomas Hollis", London, 1780, Vol. I. pp. 397-8:

The following anecdote, in a letter from Dr. Elliott to Mr. Hollis, dated in this month [May, 1768], may amuse our readers: "Sir Thomas Temple, brother to Sir William, resided several years in New England, during the interregnum. After the Restoration, he returned to England: the King sent for him, and conversed with him on the state of affairs in the Massachusetts, and discovered great warmth against that colony; among other things he said, they had invaded his prerogative by coining money. Sir Thomas, who was a real friend to the colony, told his Majesty, the colonists had but little acquaintance with law; that they had no ill design, and thought it no crime to make the money for their own use. In the course of the conversation Sir Thomas took some of the money out of his pocket, and presented it to the King. On one side of the coin was a pine-tree, of that sort which is thick and bushy towards the top. Charles inquired what tree that was? Sir Thomas informed him, it was the royal oak; adding, that the Massachusetts people, not daring to put his Majesty's name on their coin dur-

ing the late troubles, had impressed upon it the emblem of the oak which preserved his Majesty's life. This account of the matter put the King into good humour, and disposed him to hear what Sir Thomas had to say in their favour; calling them a parcel of honest dogs."

In "A collection of original papers, relative to the history of the colony of Massachusetts's Bay", published at Boston 1769 (of which we shall take occasion to speak particularly hereafter), the following description of this money, by Edward Randolph, is inserted:

"As a mark of sovereignty, they coin money, stamped with inscription 'Mattachusetts', with a tree in the centre, on the one side; and 'New England', with the year 1652, and the value of the piece on the reverse. All the money is stamped with these figures, 1652, that year being the era of the common-wealth, wherein they erected themselves into a free state, enlarged their dominions, subjected the adjacent colonies under their obedience, and summoned deputies to sit in the general court; which year is still commemorated on their coin."

This is extracted from a long invidious narrative, sent by this Randolph (who appears to have been a court spy upon the people of Massachusetts) in the year 1676, to "the right honourable Lords of his Majesty's most honourable privy council, appointed a committee for trade and plantations."

The editor of this "Collection", in a marginal note upon the latter of these paragraphs, says, "This is a misrepresentation. The first money of this impress being stamped in 1652, they never altered the date, although they stamped more annually for thirty years together".

Some of this money must be yet in being. It is not improbable but Mr. Hollis must have had some of it. A professed antiquary will, in some remote period, seek for it with avidity.

The Society adjourned shortly after 5 P. M.

W. S. APPLETON, *Secretary*.

NUMISMATIC AND ANTIQUARIAN SOCIETY OF MONTREAL.

It is a part of our duty as journalists to record, from time to time, the progress of the several societies existing in Montreal, and to encourage them in well-doing, and on the threshold of the New Year we have much pleasure in wishing increased success to the above-named association.

It is obvious that such a body cannot boast of a large number of members, as the "antiquarium trade" does not attract the multitude; we are aware that in cities such as London and Manchester, in the old country, similar associations are limited in their lists of membership, and that the real work of such societies falls on a few who are thoroughly in earnest; we were therefore not prepared to learn the progress made by the Montreal Society during the past year.

The annual subscription (two dollars) does not leave a large margin for the purchase of any specimens; the Society has therefore to rely upon the donations of its members and any friends whom they may interest in their pursuit. In addition to a small but steady increase to the Society's cabinet from private sources, it has recently been making an effort to collect a complete series of Coins and Medals illustrative of Canadian history, and with this object in view has addressed many public institutions in Quebec and Ontario, and so far has met with well-merited success. In addition to the medals issued by McGill College (which, through the kindness of the managers, have been presented to the Society some time since), the following institutions have cheerfully responded by the donations of their medals: Natural History Society of Montreal (Bronze); Bishops College, Lennoxville, (do); Laval University, Quebec, (2 Medals Silver and Bronze); and The Victoria College, Cobourg, and the University of Toronto have ordered copies of their medals in Bronze to be struck for presentation to the Society.

Further, we are glad to learn that the Secretary of State has forwarded one of the Dominion Confederation Medals to the Society. This is the more valuable as it is an acknowledgment of its existence as a body politic, and since it has obtained a charter of incorporation during the present Legislative session, it may be regarded as the legally constituted depository for all matters coming within its range, and it cannot fail to grow yearly into a wider sphere of usefulness. At the annual meeting held recently the following officers for the year 1870, were elected:

President, Mr. H. Mott; Vice-Presidents, Messrs. D. Rose and R. J. Wicksteed; Treasurer, Mr. W. Blackburn; Curator, Mr. R. W. McLachlan; and Secretary, Mr. Gerald E. Hart.

We wish the Society all sorts of prosperity in the New Year, and believe that it is deserving our good wishes. There are, of course, many who take no interest in the collection of "antiques", and who are very severe on our friends, and dispose of them with an off-hand remark about "rusty coppers", &c., nevertheless we believe that such a Society, working on without ostentation, or obtruding itself unbecomingly, is doing a great amount of good, and *accumulating information which probably could not be collected in any other shape*. The Society hopes to increase its number of members during the present year, and is content to work on noiselessly as heretofore, bearing in mind the refrain of Charles Mackay's verses:

"Grub little moles, grub under ground,
There is sunshine in the sky".

—*Montreal Daily News*, January 13, 1870.

RECENT WORKS OF J. A. BOLEN, SPRINGFIELD, MASS.

Our last notice of Dies cut by that ingenious artist, Mr. Bolen, will be found on page 32 of the current volume. Unfortunately, the two pieces there described, viz.: the "Carolina Elephant", and the Mule of the Carolina with the "London Elephant" were incorrectly numbered. They should be numbers 35 and 36, instead of 34 and 35. Number 34 will be found on page 76 of Vol. III, in the Transactions of the American Numismatic and Archæological Society. It is a Presidential Medal of General Grant. We have now to add to the list numbers 37, 38, and 39, which are just ready, and of which the following is a description:

No. 37. LIBER NATUS LIBERTATEM DEFENDO * An Indian, full-length, erect, three-quarters to the left, head-dress of feathers, over his right shoulder a quiver, in his right hand a hatchet, in his left a bow. R. NEO EBORACUS 1783 * EXCELSIOR An eagle, facing, wings expanded, head to right, on a hemisphere.

No. 38. Obverse as in No. 37. R. 1787 EXCELSIOR beneath the Arms of the State of New York: Sun rising behind mountains, at whose base appears the sea; crest, an eagle with expanded pinions on a hemisphere; supporters, Liberty and Justice, female full-length figures, with their attributes, to right and left.

No. 39. GEORGE * CLINTON* Head of Clinton to the right. Reverse, as in No. 38.

Mr. Bolen will furnish either of these pieces, in copper, at the price of Two Dollars, enclosed to his address, which is simply Springfield, Mass. They are extremely well done, and may serve as substitutes for the originals till collectors have the good fortune to obtain the former.

THE ALLEGED RE-STRIKES.

PHILADELPHIA, January 9, 1870.

PROF. ANTHON, *Editor American Journal of Numismatics*:

DEAR SIR:—In your *January* issue of the JOURNAL there appears a communication from Edward Cogan in regard to the originality of the U. S. Cents of 1817 to '20, inclusive, wherein occurs the following unjust statement: "Judge, then, of my surprise to find in Mason & Co.'s Magazine, of this month (*Jan.*), a caution against buying these pieces as being re-strikes". We did not refer to the above-named cents at all in our reply to a correspondent; but to the *re-strike* 1804 cents—as is well known by the party who made the enquiry of us; and to whom alone the reply was addressed. We trust you will admit this refutation of Mr. Cogan's assertion, in justice to Mr. J. Swan Randall and myself. We never doubted the genuineness of the bright red pennies of '17, '18, '19, and '20, to which Mr. Cogan alludes.

Yours, truly,

MASON & CO.

A M E R I C A N JOURNAL OF NUMISMATICS,

A N D

Bulletin of American Numismatic and Archæological Societies.

VOL. IV.

NEW YORK, MARCH, 1870.

No. 11.

ANCIENT PERSIAN COINS.

We have never seen a Daric. Is there such a thing to be seen in this Western hemisphere? For edification, for intellectual stimulus, we would rather own a genuine Daric than any coin on the American catalogue. In Europe they are not thought very rare, or difficult to obtain. But, we repeat, we have not one, and we know not of any man who has one; and so we must for the present be content with the following descriptive passages from a great authority:*

"Persian coins are of three principal types. The earliest have on the one side the figure of the monarch, bearing the diadem, and armed with a bow and javelin, while on the other there is an irregular indentation of the same nature with the *quadratum incusum* of the Greeks. This rude form is replaced in later times by a second design, which is sometimes a horseman, sometimes the forepart of a ship, sometimes the king drawing an arrow from his quiver. Another type exhibits on the obverse the monarch in combat with a lion, while the reverse shows a galley, or a towered and battlemented city with two lions below it, standing back to back. The third common type has on the obverse the king in his chariot, with his charioteer in front of him, and (generally) an attendant carrying a fly-chaser behind. The reverse has either the trireme or the battlemented city". * *

"The artistic merit of these medals is not great. The relief is low, and the drawing generally somewhat rude. The head of the monarch in the early coins is generally too large. The animal forms are, however, much superior to the human, and the horses which draw the royal chariot, the lions placed below the battlemented city, and the bulls which are found occasionally in the same position, must be pronounced truthful and spirited". * * * *

"The coinage of Darius Hystaspis, B. C. 521-486, consisted, it is probable, both of a gold and a silver issue. It is not perhaps altogether certain that he was the first king of Persia who coined money; but, if the term "daric" is really derived from his name, that alone would be a strong argument in favor of his claim to priority. In any case, it is indisputable that he was the first Persian king who coined on a large scale, and it is further certain that his gold coinage was regarded in later times as of peculiar value on account of its purity. His gold darics appear to have contained, on an average, not quite 124 grains of pure metal, which would make their value about twenty-two shillings of our money. They were of the type usual at the time both in Lydia and in Greece—flattened lumps of metal, very thick in comparison with the size of their surface, irregular, and rudely stamped. The only Darics that can be assigned to the reign of Darius Hystaspis are those that have the figure of a king with a bow and javelin on one side, and an irregular depression, or *quadratum incusum*, on the other".

"The silver darics were similar in general character, but exceeded the gold in size. Their weight was from 224 to 230 grains, and they would thus have been worth not quite three shillings of our money. It does not appear that any other kinds of coin besides these were ever issued from the Persian mint. They must therefore, it would seem, have satisfied the commercial needs of the people".

THE NUMISMATIST'S DREAM.

PROF. C. E. ANTHON:

PLAINWELL, MICH., February 20, 1870.

MY DEAR SIR:—I was looking over some of the old numbers of the JOURNAL, and came across your question: "Who will give us the Numismatist's Dream"? It struck me that something might be made out of it, and as nobody else had accepted the challenge, I thought I would do it myself. So I went to work and ground out—lo! these many verses:

'Twas on a winter evening, beside his cheerful grate,
A numismatist sat at ease, enthroned in blissful state.
A cabinet beside him, of antique shape, stood nigh,
Stored with those treasures of his heart, the offspring of the die.

* George Rawlinson, "The Five Great Monarchies of the Ancient Eastern World", Vol. IV., p. 323, and p. 429.

Its slides, soft lined with velvet, he drew with careful hand,
And the precious contents, one by one, with loving eye he scanned.
Here lay the coins of nations, that rose when Time was young,
The fame of whose achievements has through the ages rung—
Nations whose storied columns lie broken in the dust,
While these their humblest monuments have safe preserved their trust.
Here he sees the coins of Carthage, and the sage Athenian owl,
There Trajan's bold and warlike front, and Nero's cruel scowl.
Here the Ptolemaic eagle, and the dove of Sicyon,
And there the godlike features stamped of Philip's peerless son.
While many a strange inscription attracts his curious eye,
And many a touch of classic art would shame the modern die.
From the rude lump of Ægina to the gem of Syracuse,
Where Cimon's matchless skill gave form to fabled Arethuse.
Ah, what undying interest around each piece entwines
Where Rome's grand series lengthen out their almost endless lines !
Were History's pages blotted, yet here we still might trace
The rise, the grandeur and decline of her strong-sceptred race.
Lo ! Britain's first invader, majestic, stern and calm !
Lo ! where Judæa captive mourns beneath the orient palm !
Lo ! Cæsar's superscription ! might not the self-same die
Have stamped this and the penny shown to Him of Calvary ?
And here 'twas first, on coinage, the hallowed cross appeared—
On the standard sign which Constantine before his legions reared,
When Rome's dishonored eagles the golden pinions furled
Which they had spread a thousand years o'er conquest of a world !
Such were those antique medals, of silver, brass and gold—
Had they but tongues, how wondrous strange the tales they might have told !
For marvellous are the changes the centuries have beheld
Since some of these their form received, stamped in remotest eld.
Yea, countless generations have risen to the day,
Have held the lordship of the earth, and, mistlike, passed away ;
From the twilight realm of fable has many an empire sprung,
Whose rise and fall unnumbered bards in deathless strains have sung :
But the deeply throbbing present his spellbound thoughts ignored,
While o'er these relics of the past their loving student pored.
Long time his reveries wandered o'er their prolific themes ;
Till at length he closed his eyes in sleep, and opened them in dreams.
'The prison bounds of space and time his fancy vaulted o'er ;
And far, midst classic scenes he roved, and stately forms of yore.
He trod the plains of Ilium with footsteps light and free,
Listened to Homer's strain sublime where Chios pierced the sea—
Who sung of gods and heroes, yet seemed himself, when done,
More godlike than his fabled Jove, kinglier than Atreus' son !
Bright Athens' pristine glories burst on his ravished sight
Where fair the Acropolis upreared its marble-templed height.
Where lofty walled Piræus gleamed o'er the purple wave—
Where Delphi's Pythian prophetess her dark responses gave—
'Mid sages, kings and warriors, in story famed and song—
On many an ancient battle-plain, his footsteps lingered long.

- But lo ! the vision changes,—before his wondering eyes,
 With flowing robes and stately mien, two female forms arise.
 At once he seemed to know them, while thrilled his waiting heart—
 This, the calm Muse of History ; that, the bright Queen of Art !
 Awed by the glorious vision, he stood with downcast look,
 'Till thus the Muse of History, the Grecian Clio, spoke :
- “ Not barren are thy labors, O mortal, though unprized,—
 Though crowned but with that mystic fruit by sordid souls despised !
 Lo ! 'neath the silent ruins that strew the awful past,
 Lies yet, of man's supremest wealth, a hidden treasure vast.
 Here the noblest of thy brothers in patience long have wrought,
 Unselfish in their chosen toil—uncheered, yet fainting not.
 But amidst the earnest votaries within my ranks enrolled,
 Not unacknowledged do they rest, nor humblest station hold.
 Though some to frivolous trifling their misspent powers apply,
 And childlike ride their hobby, devoid of purpose high.
 But be *thine* the grand endeavor to emulate the fame
 Which Eckhel, Spanheim and Vaillant from grateful science claim ”.
- Thus, his loved pursuits commending, she called him to the van ;
 She ceased—and her companion thus, in accents soft, began :
- “ On these medallic treasures, rimed with the rust of years,
 What dreams of beauty still enchant, what sculptured wealth appears !
 What poet-fancied legends dwell within their impress clear,
 And speak their message to the eye, as the sea-shell to the ear !
 While Rome's imperial grandeur sunk slowly from its height,
 And the Dark Ages starless crept through their soul-slumbering night,
 Yet here the embodied visions of Grecian art sublime,
 Imaged in perfect miniature, defied the power of Time.
 Here Raphael's lofty genius sweet inspiration drew,
 And deep into his artist-soul their forms of beauty grew.
 Their rich poetic memories could Petrarch's homage gain,
 And Addison their symbols wreathed with many a classic strain ”.
- But lo ! as she was dwelling upon the grateful theme,
 He woke—and found his vision bright—the mirage of a dream !

Green Plains, Mich.

A. C. ROBERTS.

TRANSACTIONS OF SOCIETIES.

BOSTON NUMISMATIC SOCIETY.

The monthly meeting was held on Thursday, March 3. The report of the Secretary was read and accepted. Dr S. A. Green exhibited the medal lately presented to him as one of the committee of visitors to the U. S. Mint ; it is of aluminium, and the design differs from those previously used, but it was not considered a success. Mr. Crosby showed several cents and half-pennies, illustrating the connection between the coppers of Vermont and Connecticut and the regular English coinage. Mr. Root exhibited gold coronation-medals of George IV. and William IV. of England, in beautiful condition, which were much admired. The Secretary showed two silver medals having a slight connection with America. One is a Dutch medal struck on the same occasion as that shown at the November meeting of the Society, celebrating the capture of a Spanish silver-fleet near Cuba ; the other is similar to a medal sold in the Mackenzie collection, commemorating the peace of Europe in 1762, and has on one side the figure of an American Indian. He also exhibited three more pieces of the paper issued for the Republic of Cuba.

Dr. S. A. Green read the following paper: "In Samuel Davis' 'Journal of a Tour to Connecticut', in 1789, (Proceedings Mass. Hist. Soc. for April, 1869,) allusion is made to the copper coinage of the States. In speaking of New Haven, Mr. Davis says, 'We find some difficulty in making change in this place. Coppers pass at six the penny. Even those graced with the legend 'Auctori Conn.' are included. Feel chagrined that old Massachusetts, with his bow and arrow, should be under-valued. New York regulates their trade. The crown passes there, and here now, at 6s. 9d.' p. 16. While speaking of the New York fruit-market, he says that 'coppers pass at twenty-four the shilling, only the Jersey coinage are current in the market'. p. 22. Of Voluntown, Conn., he says that 'coppers pass at forty-eight the shilling, to those going east, as they pass thus at Providence'. p. 27". The Society adjourned at about 5 P. M.

WM. S. APPLETON, *Secretary*.

THE NUMISMATIC AND ANTIQUARIAN SOCIETY OF PHILADELPHIA.

OFFICERS FOR 1870.

President, Eli K. Price; *Vice-Presidents*, William P. Chandler, William S. Vaux, William Duane, John Farnum; *Honorary Vice-Presidents*, Hon. William Willis, Portland, Me.; Hon. James W. Patterson, Hanover, N. H.; Hon. Robert C. Winthrop, Boston, Mass.; Hon. William Beach Lawrence, Newport, R. I.; Hon. William A. Buckingham, Norwich, Conn.; J. Carson Brevoort, Esq., Brooklyn, N. Y.; Hon. Richard S. Field, Princeton, N. J.; Hon. Reverdy Johnson, Baltimore, Md.; Prof. Joseph Henry, Washington, D. C.; Hon. Increase A. Lapham, Milwaukee, Wis.; Rt. Rev. William Ingraham Kip, D.D., San Francisco, Cal.; *Corresponding Secretary*, Henry Phillips, Jr.; *Recording Secretary*, Samuel L. Taylor; *Treasurer*, Thomas E. McElroy; *Historiographer*, Charles H. Hart; *Curator of Numismatics*, Alfred B. Taylor; *Curator of Antiquities*, Daniel G. Brinton, M.D.; *Librarian*, William T. Taylor, M.D.

COMMITTEES.

Committee on Hall, W. Grier Hibler, Silas W. Pettit, William J. Jenks; *Committee on Library*, Bloomfield H. Moore, Samuel L. Smedley, William T. Taylor, M.D.; *Committee on Publication*, Samuel C. Perkins, Louis A. Godey, Henry Flanders; *Committee on Finance*, William Duane, Henry Ducommun, Thomas E. McElroy; *Committee on Numismatics*, Henry Phillips, Jr.; A. D. Hepburn, Alfred B. Taylor; *Committee on Antiquities*, J. Aitken Meigs, M.D., Joseph A. Clay, Daniel G. Brinton, M.D.; *Committee on Genealogy*, Samuel Agnew, Henry E. Keene, Charles H. Hart; *Committee on Autographs*, J. Grier Ralston, D.D., Alfred B. Taylor, Robert C. Davis.

Hall of the society, 524 Walnut street. Regular Meetings, first Thursday evening in the month. Annual meeting, first Thursday evening in January.

A stated meeting of this society was held on Thursday, March 3, President Hon. Eli K. Price in the chair. Owing to the absence of the Recording Secretary, the books of the society were not in the hall, and the reading of the minutes and the election of members were postponed until the 17th inst. Mr. Henry Phillips, Jr., was appointed Secretary *pro tem.*, and on motion the Recording Secretary was instructed to have the various books of the society sent to its room whenever he was unable to personally attend the meetings.

The committee to procure a hall for the society reported, through Mr. Phillips, that they had been unable as yet to procure a room suitable in location and price. On motion, the society resolved to examine a room offered to them at Ninth and Walnut streets, and to finally act upon the same on March 17; the members being requested in the meantime to call and examine the said room.

A number of donations were received, including: Life of General Kearney by General De Peyster, from the author. A large number of coins, collected in Europe and the East, presented by Pemberton Smith, Esq. From Mr. Erwin, of New York, a Roman denarius, with the following history attached to it: Mr. Vandenhoff, the eminent tragedian, was in Rome, and one evening, after a recitation for a friend in the Coliseum, he stooped down to recover a fallen glove, and in the crevice of one of the stone seats surrounding the arena found the coin. He presented it to W. E. Burton, through whom it came to the present donor. The coin is a silver denarius of the Tullia family. Charles L. Pascall, through the President, presented a visiting-card of Captain Samuel W. Dewey, with the following explanatory letter: "In the days of Andrew Jackson's administration, the removal of the deposits caused great trouble and confusion, and one of the most bitter denunciators of the course of the President was Captain Samuel W. Dewey, of New London, Vt. His bitterness to the President was so great that he conceived the idea of boating himself, during a heavy thunder-storm, under the bow of the old ship Constitution, while the marines or watchers were asleep or

derelict to duty, and actually sawed off the figure-head (Andrew Jackson) of that ship. Securing his prey, he rowed to the shore, and carried it home, boxed it up, and the next day, or soon after, lugged it down to Washington, and laid it at the feet of the Secretary of War (Mr. Mason) saying, ‘*Mr. Secretary, it was me who sawed this head off. It is a DISGRACE to the country, and as an evidence that I did not intend to steal it I bring it to you. It is not my property. It belongs to the United States. Be kind enough to give me a receipt for it, and I will go about my business.*’ The Secretary demurred to accede to this demand, but finally did as desired. Captain Dewey then remarked, ‘*Mr. Secretary Mason, I thank you for your politeness. You have given me the evidence that it was no theft on my part, and all I can add is, that if you had proposed to have caused my arrest, you could only have tried me for trespass, and in the State where the offence was committed, and you would not have found twelve men in all the State who would have convicted me, so much in contempt do the people hold the name of Andrew Jackson*’”. An autograph letter of Mr. Dewey accompanied this card. The thanks of the society were voted for the various donations.

Mr. Phillips, Chairman of the Committee on Numismatics, made the following report :
To the Numismatic and Antiquarian Society of Philadelphia :

The Committee on Numismatics would respectfully call to the attention of the society the following subjects, on which papers might with advantage be prepared and read before the society. In doing so the committee ventures to express the hope that amongst so many members so much interested in these subjects, some one or more will be found who will take hold of those herein suggested.

Respectfully submitted,
March 3, 1870. HENRY PHILLIPS, JR., *Chairman Committee on Numismatics.*

1. Antiquity of proof coinage.

2. Rebellion tokens, complete list and history.

3. Rebellion shinplasters, same.

4. History of Confederate currency.

5. Store cards and tokens, American, complete history and catalogues.

6. Dies.
7. Byzantine coinage.

8. Medicinal coinage.

9. Errors in Dr. Dickeson’s Manual.

10. Mediæval medals.

11. Masonic medals.

12. History of Assignats and Mandats.

13. Record of American proof coinage.

Mr Henry Phillips read letters, accepting membership, from Hon. W. L. Herndon, Springfield, Ill.; Professor M. L. Stæver, Gettysburg, Pa.; A. Boyd, Jr., Esq., Albany, N. Y.; and others.

Mr. Charles Henry Hart, the Historiographer, read a biographical memoir of the late Hon. William Willis, of Portland, Maine, an honorary Vice-President of the society, and presented a series of resolutions in relation to his death, which were adopted unanimously.

J. Davis Duffield, Esq., of Philadelphia, was proposed as a resident member, and the society adjourned till the 17th of March.

FRENCH NUMISMATICS, ETC.

In answer to the query relative to French journals of numismatics, &c., on page 40 of September number, 1869, we have been furnished with the following partial list :

TITLE.	CONTENTS.	SIZE.	ISSUED.	PRICE PER ANNUM BY MAIL IN CURRENCY.
Institut, 2d Section.....	History, <i>Archæology</i> , etc.....	4to.....	Monthly..	\$6.80
Revue des Sciences ecclésiastiques.....	Archæology, etc., (religious).....	8vo.....	Monthly..	6.00
Annales des voyages, etc., et de l'archæologie.	Travels, geography, history and <i>archæology</i>	8vo.....	Monthly..	16.80
Bibliothèque de l'École des Chartes.....	<i>Archæology</i> and charters.....	8vo.....	Bi-monthly	5.60
Annales Archéologiques.....	Archæology.....	4to.....	Bi-monthly	11.20
Comptes Rendus des Séances de l'Académie des Inscriptions et Belles Lettres.....	<i>Archæology</i> , Belles Lettres, etc.....	8vo.....	Monthly..	3.60
Revue Archéologique.....	Archæology.....	Large 8vo	Monthly..	12.80
Revue Numismatique.....	Numismatics.....	Large 8vo	Bi-monthly	6.40

The above list, it will be seen, gives only eight titles—less than half the number reported in the French official summary ; it is more than probable, however, that the remainder are local publications and of little general interest. It is a little singular that there appears to be only one prominent publication exclusively devoted to numismatics in a country whose coinage is famous for its artistic excellence, and whose own medallic memorials are almost as varied and numerous as its public collections are magnificent. Any further titles we may obtain shall be added for the benefit of our readers. Any one of the above may be subscribed for through Gustave Bossange, 25 Quai Voltaire, Paris ; or W. Wood & Co., 61 Walker Street, N. Y. U. S. inland postage must be added to subscription price, payable at office of delivery.

THE "FRANKLIN CENT".

SPRINGFIELD, MASS., *February 18, 1870.*

CHARLES E. ANTHON, LL.D., &c.:

MY DEAR SIR:—Please find room for the following notice of the Franklin cent—published in the Worcester, Mass., Magazine of August, 1787—in your valuable Magazine:

"The coinage of federal CENTS, coppers, at New York, we are told, is carrying on, and we may expect soon to see them in circulation among us—these will free us from the impositions to which we are now exposed from the floods of light, half-coined British half-pence, introduced among us—and as, from the excellent monitorial caution, "MIND YOUR BUSINESS", impressed on each of these, they may prove an antidote to *insurgency, they will doubtless be held in high estimation".

Respectfully, JAMES PARKER.

A NUMISMATIC "WHAT IS IT?"

The following paragraph is going the rounds of the newspapers:

"Two medals, connected by a gold chain, were picked up by a farmer while building a fence at Lawrence, Kansas, the other day. One was stamped with the British coat-of-arms and a bust of George III., while t'other has the inscription: 'Second Presidency of George Washington, MDCCXCVI'. *Five hundred dollars* has been offered for the medals". !!!!!

If there is any foundation for the above it would be interesting to have a few "further particulars". The Washington medal indicated is one well known to collectors of Washingtoniana, but the George III. is darkly indefinite. If it be one of the Indian peace medals, such as Mr. Sandham's No. 40 (Canadian Medals), or Mr. McLachlan's 40½, in the January issue of this JOURNAL, the supposition that some mighty brave or his descendants have migrated further and further toward the setting sun, bearing these heirloom trophies, and there lost them, gives plausibility to the first part of the story. The remainder would indicate a somewhat remarkable and heretofore unknown passion for our gentle science in the far West. The Kansas coin-market must be at high-tide. Perhaps Mr. Bidder would like a few more at the same price. We could recommend a few unemployed die-sinkers in this city whose talents are equal to any emergency. QUID NUNC.

A RARA-AVIS.

One of the elegant mementoes brought by Secretary Seward from Mexico recently was a present to him from the Mexican Mint. It consists of a flat casket in blue velvet, set round with exquisite filagree-work in silver. On the lid a narrow gold ribbon bears the words "La Casa de Moneda de Mexico. William H. Seward 1869". The casket lining is crimson silk velvet, and embosomed therein is a complete proof-set of all the gold, silver, and copper coins of the present Mexican Republic, twenty in number. What a treat a sight of the contents would be to some of our collectors!

CANADIAN MEDAL.

61 WALKER ST., NEW YORK, 2 Month 18, '70.

PROF. ANTHON:

DEAR SIR:—I have the honor to add a pebble to Mr. Sandham's 'cairn', in the shape of a medal catalogued in the Musée Monétaire of Paris as lot 475, series of Louis XIV., and which can doubtless be obtained on application as with others. The medal is thus described: "Obverse, Buste de Christophe de Lévi, Vice-Roi du Canada. Leg. 'Fr. Christ. de Lévi. d. Dampville, p. Franc. pro rex Americæ'. (François Christophe de Lévi duc de Dampville, pair de France, vice-roi d'Amérique. (J. Hardy, f. 1658.) Rev. Ses Armes.—Leg. 'Ex te enim. exiet. dux. qui. regat. populum. meum'. (Car de toi il sortira un chef qui gouvernera mon peuple.)—Mod. 22 lig". This medal I have never seen, but shall shortly order with others from the French Mint, and shall then take pleasure in exhibiting it to our Society. Of the Duc de Dampville I find no mention in any work of reference at my command, either historical or cyclopædic. Is there any connection between the name of the vice-roi and that of the point opposite Québec, so well known to travellers *via* the Grand Trunk R. W.?

In your review of Mr. Sandham's "Coins of Canada" you refer at the close to a peace medal of 1763 as appropriate to the Canadian series. Is it the same medal as the last described one of the Revolutionary series in Mr. Mackenzie's sale? If not, I beg leave to suggest the latter also. At

* Most likely refers to the Shay's Rebellion in Mass., 1786 and 1787.

any rate I do not find it described in the copy of the Musée Monétaire which you so kindly lent me. One word more, and I have done. Is not our valued friend, McLachlan, a little in error in the January number, when he says Mr. Sandham has altogether omitted the silver coinage of New Brunswick? On page 9 (I think) of the introduction, Mr. S. refers to the issue, and dates it 1861, adding the half-cent as its distinguishing feature from the Canadian series.

Yours, truly,

W.

THE PACIFIC RAILWAY MEDAL.

A very interesting and neatly executed medal has been struck at the U. S. Mint commemorative of an event at which "all the world wondered". No one, we think, can look without emotion upon this bronze destined to hand down at least a shadow of the joy that thrilled over land wire and through ocean cable, when the last spike was driven and the great trans-continental railway became an accomplished fact. Scarcely a decade—how Time *strides*—and we were all agog with the miracle of an Atlantic Telegraph; to-day it is an old story. Yet we cannot, to-day, handle the several Telegraph medals in our cabinet without enjoying a spark of that electric feeling which ran riot over two hemispheres in 1858.

Thus may it be with him who fifty years hence cons over the few medallic memorials of the Pacific Railway. The one referred to is thus far the most striking one we have seen.

The obverse bears in the upper three fourths of the field a naked profile bust of Gen. Grant facing to the right, with the legend "Presidency of U. S. Grant". The lower fourth of the field is separated by a line and is inscribed: "The oceans united by railway, May 10, 1869". The reverse is somewhat similarly divided, the upper portion being occupied by a scene representing a landscape with mountains in the background, and bordered at the right and left by the Atlantic and Pacific oceans respectively. On the former a steamer is seen in the distance. In the foreground a railway-train is proceeding at speed. Above, resting among clouds, is a scroll with the motto: "Every mountain shall be made low". In the fourth quarter or exergue is inscribed: "Medal Series of the U. S. Mint". "J. Pollock, Director". Mr. W. Barber's name is added as that of the artist. On the whole the medal is creditable to him. We cannot altogether commend the portrait of the President, and the size (28) makes the field too limited for a proper display of the really good design. There is, however, a finish to the whole medal which augurs well for the future issues of our Mint medal series.

It may be mentioned that Mr. Barber has also produced a reduction of the same head of President Grant which is muled with the well-known small Paquet Washington, size 12. W.

NEW MEDELET.

Mr. F. B. Smith, the die-maker, of Fulton street, has lately issued a very pretty oval medalet, about an inch and three-eighths by an inch. The obverse bears on a slightly-raised centre or cushion a bleeding heart crowned with thorns, a flame rising from the top. Out of the flame again rises a cross, from which diverge rays of light—the whole, in fact, being a group of religious emblems not uncommon to Roman Catholic medals. Legend, "Child Give Me Thy Heart". Reverse, the inscription, "Sodality of the Sacred Heart, Convent of Mercy, Brooklyn". Struck in silver and white metal, and intended to be worn by the members of the sodality.

A "NEW DOMINION" COINAGE.

In January last, Sir Francis Hincks, Finance Minister of the "New Dominion", sent out a circular to the various provincial banks, soliciting their cooperation in driving out of circulation the United States silver coinage with which, as is well known, the Canadas have been flooded ever since the outbreak of our civil war. The minister proposed to settle upon a day far enough off to enable all to prepare for it, after which United States silver coin should not be legal tender except at 20 per cent. discount. Meantime he applied to the royal mints for a new silver coinage for Canada to the amount of a million dollars, and proposed to supply the necessities for small change in the interim with a fractional paper currency. The result thus far has been an official proclamation, dated February 12, which fixes April 15th proximo as the last day of grace for the "old lady with the broomstick", and other barbarisms of the United States mint. After that date our half dollars must take forty cents for themselves or give up passports, and all the other coins, even to five cent pieces, in the same ratio.

The practical wisdom of the scheme, as a financial one for the people, may be doubted by some. Others will be ready to accuse government of a desire to profit by the large proportion of waste always attendant upon a fractional paper circulation, etc., etc. Those of us who remember the ineffectual attempt of Canada to introduce a decimal system in 1858, by issuing the twenty, ten, five, and one cent pieces to be interchangeable with moneys across the line, cannot but hope that a meritorious pride in having a national coinage of her own will not induce the Dominion to retrograde from any steps thus far taken towards that hoped-for medium of general comity, an international coinage. "In a multitude of counsellors", etc., is an elderly adage, and possibly the proposed new coinage by our own mint of discounted specie (*vide* the new patterns) may have induced friends Hincks and Boutwell to lay their heads together, and we are by some mysterious process to be suddenly financed into specie payments, international decimality, "the parliament of man, the federation of the world", and "all that sort of thing, you know".

Howsoever that may be, we congratulate the British provinces on the prospect of an uniform system among themselves, and especially our numismatic friends on both sides the line at the opportunity which may soon be afforded them of adding

new beauties to their Canadian catalogue. Certainly the past gives good promise in *that* way. And alike to those in Canada who have heretofore neglected American silver, and to those on both sides who have overlooked the attractions of Canadian copper, we say, "Now's your time; scratch 'em out"! DE WOLEGH.

HERE AND THERE.

Nevada Coinage.—It was recently decided, we believe, to discontinue several of the older branch-mints, and establish one or more new ones in the lately discovered gold regions of the West. One of these, located at Carson City, Nevada, commenced operations on the 4th of February by the coinage of silver dollars from the native metal, and the papers state that there is a heavy demand for pocket-pieces. We are not informed as to whether any alteration from the usual types of our coins is made, but hope before long to see some specimens.

Counterfeit Five-Cent.—The Sub-Treasury lately found they were redeeming counterfeit nickel "fives". A lot was assayed at the Philadelphia Mint, and proved to be deficient in nearly eleven per cent. of nickel, being about 14 instead of 25, and only 70 instead of 77 grains in weight. Zinc was added, making a "German silver", and the counterfeits very naturally turned yellow. This and a certain coarseness of finish, coupled with an undue size in the motto "In God we Trust", first led to suspicion. The specific gravity is also about 8.72 when it should be nearly 9 in the genuine. This counterfeit, like some other "good things", seems to be a New York institution. Thus far it has been found with the dates 1867, '68, and '69.

AN EVENT AT HAND!

Some time in the approaching month of May will be sold at auction by Messrs. Leavitt & Strebeigh, at their Rooms in Clinton Hall, New York, the entire COLLECTION OF SILVER COINS and MEDALS formerly owned by the late John Allan, the famous Antiquary. It consists of about *one thousand* pieces, and they are, without exception, of *silver*. Some are rare crowns, of England and the Continental States, but the majority are medals of remarkable historic and artistic interest. These latter are, in many cases, of greater size and weight than have as yet been seen in our market, and bear the names of artists equally uncommon. The American department is comparatively scanty in specimens, but yet offers some rare pieces, independently of those European ones which have a bearing, more or less direct, on the affairs of our hemisphere. The condition of the coins and medals is generally fine. The catalogue, which has been already for some time in preparation, is a work of great labor and of considerable difficulty, on account of the unfamiliar character of a large number of the foreign lots. It will be illustrated by not fewer than *eight* photographic plates, which will be of much beauty and value, and will, indeed, make of this catalogue a numismatic treasure, or "everlasting possession", to be ranked with Mackenzie's, Mickley's, and others of similar celebrity. The compilers of the descriptions are endeavoring to do their part in bringing this fine cabinet worthily before the numismatic public. Meanwhile they ask for help from *cognoscenti* in regard to the following pieces, and would be grateful for elucidations, addressed to Edward Cogan, 68 William St., who has the direction of the sale.

N. B.—Translations are not desired, but Explanations of the Meaning, Occasion and Place of Striking, Date when not specified, and the like.

1. Size 26. The globe floating in space, and deeply rent in four places. MAGS DOCH SEIN. R. To the Divine Triangle in the clouds reaches a ladder from a third of a globe; at the summit of the ladder is a man with a wallet on his back. Letters I K, one on a side of the third of the globe. UNSER HERR GOTT LEBT NOCH.

2. Dollar, 1621. The date is over the head of a ram, which is rushing out of the arched door of a building. MONETA. NOVA. CATVSENSIS. R. Crowned Eagle. DEVS. SPES. NOSTRA.

3. Size 36. Under a tree a herdsman, behind whom is a cow, and at whose feet a dog (?), listens to a man playing on a pipe, by whose side is a sword, and at whose feet are a caduceus and a wallet. FISTVLA. DVLC. CANENS. NOSTRVM. NON. DECIPIT. ARGVM. Exergue NON. TEMERE. CREDENDVM. R. A Palm tree, on which is a tablet inscribed XIV LEG; to the left of it, a man in flat cap and cassock, trampling on a spear; to the right of it a man in similar cap and gown, kicking at it; farther to the right three warriors in armor, one of whom points at it with a dagger. ADVERSVS. INNIXVM. VLTRO. SESE. ERIGIT. PONDVS. Exergue FRVSTRA. CONATVR.

4. Size 28. Knight in armor in a two-masted boat at full sail; at its bow a naked personage standing on a winged ball and waving a scarf. VIRTVTE DVCE COMITE FORTVNA. R. Long German inscription, beginning with MDCXXII. and ending with MDCCXXII.

5. Size 16½. Three cupolas with spires emerging from the sea; in the middle of them, a water-spout, on which blows a wind from the left; above, to the right, the Divine Name in Hebrew. VNO VOLENTE HUMILIS LEVABOR. R. I. HALLBER. REICHS. ORTH. 1637. Two picks crossed between letters .G K.

6. Size 32. Very Fine Medal by Holtzhey. A most elaborate trophy of Arms and Standards. AVSPICIS MAIAE LAETIS REDIERE CALENDAE. R. In six rings ornamented with scroll-work and surrounding a central space, six devices and mottoes; in the centre SVMMA SIMILES VIRTVTE FIDEQVE MDCCXXXVII.

7. Size 26. Rampant Lion. SI DEUS NOBISCUM QVIS CONTRA NOS? VETTEWATERS. R. Trophy of Arms, Standards, Bishop's Cross, Pastoral Staff, &c., &c.; exergue MDCCCLXXXIX XII. XBRIS.

[TO BE CONTINUED.]

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A N D

Bulletin of American Numismatic and Archæological Societies.

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V A L E D I C T O R Y .

With the present number, the last of the fourth year of its existence, "THE AMERICAN JOURNAL OF NUMISMATICS" passes from the control of the Society which founded it. They return their thanks to subscribers and contributors for such support as they have received, and claim their meed of praise for a good intention carried out with some success. They think that they have, by their periodical, contributed a considerable amount of accurate knowledge to the general stock, and that they have aimed with good results to raise and refine the study of Numismatics. Thus satisfied with their own labors, they have nevertheless been compelled by circumstances to cede the proprietorship of their publication. They shall continue, however, in common, they trust, with all the Numismatic Societies on this continent, to feel a lively interest in its fortunes, and to coöperate energetically in the filling of its pages.

This JOURNAL will henceforward be issued at Boston, quarterly, in parts equal in size to three of the monthly parts heretofore customary, the first quarterly part, consisting of 24 pages, to appear in July next. It will be under the direction of a committee of the Boston Numismatic Society. The annual price will be reduced to two dollars. Communications may be addressed to Jeremiah Colburn, Esq., 17 Bromfield street, Boston. All persons wishing to become subscribers, or to cease to be so, are requested to give the corresponding notice. Contributions are solicited; particularly, full reports of proceedings of Societies.

Happening to possess, among the *properties* of our editorial bureau, a wood-cut of the rare Rosa Americana of 1733, we offer an impression of it to our readers as a parting gift. It is described in the following extract from Dr. Dickeson's "Numismatic Manual": "PENNY. 1733. *Device.* A bust of George II.; head laureated, and facing, in a reverse position to the others, left; the neck uncovered. *Legend.* GEORGIUS II · D · G · REX · *Reverse :*

ROSA · AMERICANA · 1733 · *Exergue. UTILE DULCI* ·” Correctly : on a leafy stem, a full-blown rose, surmounted by a crown; on a band, divided by the stem, *UTILE DULCI*. “The penny piece of 1733, which we have described”—continues our authority—“is a rare specimen of that coin, issued in the reign of George II. Of this penny, we have never learned of the existence of but four specimens, which were, until lately, in the cabinets of England. For a fac-simile of it we are indebted to Snelling and Ruding, who derived it from the cabinet of Thomas Hollis, Esq., whose collection was sold at auction in London, on May 18th, 1817, when this piece bought the sum of £6, 6s; another specimen in the collection of Marmaduke Trattle, Esq., commanded the sum of £3, 1s in 1832; the third is in the celebrated collection of the British Museum, and the fourth was purchased in England for the sum of £7, or thirty-five dollars, for Charles I. Bushnell, Esq., of New York city, unfortunately placed on board of the steamer Arctic, to be transmitted to him, on her last and fatal voyage, and its pigmy proportions are now added to the vast accumulations that lie imbedded in the sands of the Atlantic ocean.”

The block from which our impression is taken was formerly owned by the above-mentioned collector. Whence he obtained his model we do not know. There is found in cabinets a struck copy of this piece, rather poorly executed, published originally by Alfred S. Robinson, of which ten were issued in silver, forty-five in copper, and forty-five in brass.* One of the last is described by Mr. Woodward† as “Copy of Dickeson’s *imaginary Rosa Americana* penny, 1733”—we know not on what grounds.

SILVER COIN OF AUGUSTUS.

Our friend, Dr. Edward Maris, of Philadelphia, well known as an enthusiastic and accomplished numismatist, has placed in our hands for inspection a large and finely executed silver coin of the first Roman emperor. It bears on the obverse the head of Augustus without drapery or ornament of any kind, and the legend *IMP · CAESAR*. On the reverse are six full-grown spears of wheat united by a band, the combined stems dividing in the centre the name *AVGVSTVS*. Its remarkable size and weight lend support to the Doctor’s opinion that it was intended to correspond in those respects to the Greek tetradrachm, with the view of using it in making payments to the soldiers. The heads of wheat relate to the “Annona” or distribution of grain, sometimes given to the people in a season of scarcity, sometimes to the military as pay or reward. Augustus was particularly attentive to this branch of his administration; and, when he reduced Egypt to a Roman province, made his soldiers clear of mud all the ancient and choked-up trenches into which the Nile had formerly overflowed, in order to make the country a more abundant granary for Rome.

SALE OF THE ALLAN SILVER CABINET.

This interesting event has been definitely announced for Wednesday, Thursday, and Friday evenings, May 25th, 26th, and 27th. The compilers of the Catalogue are grateful to Mr. Stickney, of Salem, for explaining piece No. 2 in our list of *incerta*, published in the last number as belonging to Schaffhausen, to which it is accordingly attributed, No. 654 of the Catalogue. No. 5 we ourselves discovered in Madai, through its corresponding Dollar which, with the smaller piece, will be found in the Catalogue, Nos. 576 and 577. The remaining ones continue uninterpreted, and are classified in the Catalogue, with a few others similarly circumstanced, under the head “Unknown Pieces”.

* Robinson’s Auction Catalogue, 1861, p. 22.

† Seventh Semi-Annual Sale, 1865, p. 98.

DESCRIPTION OF THE "HARD TIMES TOKENS" OF '37.

FURNISHED BY J. N. T. LEVICK, FROM HIS OWN COLLECTION.

1. OBV.: A full length figure of Jackson in citizen's dress, holding out a well-filled purse in left hand, and defending it with a drawn sword in the other hand; around the margin or base "A Plain System Void of Pomp." REV.: A jackass drawing or shying back, on his side the letters "LL.D", above the animal "Roman Firmness", below him the date "1834"; legend "The Constitution As I Understand It". EDGE, plain; metal, copper. Size 18.
2. OBV.: A military bust of Jackson, three quarter face, "My | Experiment | My | Currency | My | Glory" | in six lines across the field; around the base \times "My Substitute \times For The U. S. Bank". REV.: A boar running at full speed, upon his side "My Third Heat", above him "My Victory", and below him "Down with the Bank"; around the base, "Perish Credit" "Perish Commerce" "1834". The boar's nostril nearly opposite C of the word "Credit". EDGE, plain; metal, copper, also brass. Size 18.
3. OBV.: Same in character as No. 2, but of another die, well known as the "Broad-shouldered Jackson". REV.: Same as No. 2, but of another die; the boar's nostril opposite the space between P in "Perish" and C of "Credit". EDGE, plain; metal, copper, also brass. Size 18.
4. OBV.: Jackson in a General's uniform, inside of an iron safe, three-quarter view, holding up a sword with the right hand as if defending the bag of coin grasped in his left; a small letter "H." under the safe; the whole surrounded by the quotation "I Take The Responsibility". REV.: A mule facing to the left, across his side are the letters "LL.D"; above the mule "Roman Firmness"; below the mule the word "Veto"; on the border, "The Constitution As I Understand It". EDGE, plain; metals, copper, and brass. Size 18.
5. OBV.: Same die as No. 4. REV.: A wrecked ship striking against rocks; the word "Experiment" the whole length of the side of the vessel; around the border, "*Van Buren* Metallic Currency" "1837". EDGE, plain; metal, copper. Size 18.
6. OBV. and REV.: Same as No. 5 in design, though not in execution; known as the "big bellied Donkey" variety. EDGE, plain; metal, copper. Size 18 $\frac{1}{2}$.
7. OBV.: A jackass heading left, running at full speed; "I follow In the Steps of my Illustrious Predecessor". REV.: A turtle walking off with an iron chest on its back, marked "Sub Treasury"; the date "1837" and "Fiscal Agent" below the turtle; "Executive Financiering" in the exergue. EDGE, plain; metal, copper. Size 18.
8. OBV.: Same as 7 in character or design, though not the same die. REV.: Same as 7 but another die, and the words "Executive Experiment" substituted for "Executive Financiering". EDGE, plain; metal, copper. Size 18.
9. OBV. and REV.: Same as 8, with the exception of being another pair of dies.

The marked difference between 7 and 8 and 9 is in the word "Financiering" instead of "Experiment". The difference between 8 and 9 is somewhat difficult to point out, but in comparing the two together can be readily seen. In 8 the donkey's right ear points in the direction of the second L in "Illustrious"; the letter I in "I follow" comes almost under the space between L and U in "Illustrious". In 9 the donkey's ear is under the first L of "Illustrious"; "I" in "I follow", under second L in "Illustrious".

Of 8 or 9 there exists a piece struck in silver, which, it is said, was originally from the "Davenport" Collection, was sold at the "McCoy" Sale to F. I. Illsley for \$8.50, and resold in Woodward's Fifth Semi-Annual Sale for \$7 to John Bailey.

10. OBV.: A ship under full sail, on her side "Constitution"; legend, "Webster * Credit Currency*" "1841." REV.: Same die as reverse of No. 5. EDGE, plain; metal, copper. Size 18.
 11. OBV.: Same as 10 in design, but a different die, noticeable specially in the riggings of the vessel, as all the sails are not set. REV.: Same die as reverse of 5 and 10. EDGE, plain; metal, copper. Size 18.
 12. OBV.: Ship under full sail, similar to 10 and 11, but still another die; legend, "Webster Credit Current," "1841." REV.: A wrecked vessel—broken masts, parts falling, a portion of the hull on rocks, on her side "Experiment" running the extreme length, flashes of lightning—legend, "Van Buren Metallic Current," "1837." EDGE, plain; metal, copper. Size 18.
- NOTE.—This is the only variety which has the word "Current" on both sides; there exists one specimen of it in silver, sold in the McCoy sale for \$10, resold in the 5th S. A. sale for \$9.
13. OBV.: Similar to No. 12, but a different die of inferior execution. REV.: Wreck of the "Experiment" striking against rocks, flashes of lightning; legend "Van Buren Metallic Currency" "1837". EDGE, plain; metal, copper. Size 18.

14. **OBV.**: Same die as 13. **REV.**: Similar to 13, but another die and different in execution, the word "Experiment" being straight and not curved as in the preceding two. **EDGE**, plain; metal, copper. Size 18.
15. **OBV.**: Same die as 13. **REV.**: "Millions for Defence" around the border; "Not | One | Cent | For Tribute" inside of a wreath of twenty-five leaves and nine berries or buds. The reverses of the following Nos. are from the same die as this: 33, 36, 37 and 43. **EDGE**, plain; metal, copper. Size 18.
16. **OBV.**: Same die as 13. **REV.**: Millions for Defence" around the outside; "Not | One | Cent | For | Tribute" in four lines surrounded by a circle of twenty-seven stars. This die was also used on No. 27. **EDGE**, plain; metal, copper. Size 18.
17. **OBV.**: Same design as 13 but another die, with difference in execution, the distinguishing feature being the small leaf before and after the name "Webster" in the legend "Webster Credit Current", instead of the small star as in 10 to 16 inclusive. **REV.**: A laureated female head facing left; above the head a ribbon inscribed, "E Pluribus Unum"; under the head, the date "1837"; six stars on right, and seven stars on left of head. The laurel wreath consists of ten leaves. This reverse and the obverse of 34 are the same; and they are also familiar to card-collectors as the head on one of the two varieties of the George A. Jarvis card; see No. 50. **EDGE**, plain; metal, copper. Size 18.
18. **OBV.**: A Phoenix rising from the flames; "Substitute For Shin Plasters" "Novr, 1837". **REV.**: "Specie Payments Suspended" on the outside of a wreath; "May Tenth 1837" within the wreath, which is of oak leaves and acorns. This reverse is different for the reverses of Nos. 19, 22, and 23. **EDGE**, plain; metal, copper. Size 18.
19. **OBV.**: Same die as 18. **REV.**: Similar to No. 18, but not the same die; slight difference in execution, see reverses of 22 and 23 for this variety. **EDGE**, plain; metal, copper. Size 18.
20. **OBV.**: Same die as 18. **REV.**: "Millions For Defence" on the outside of wreath, within the wreath "Not One Cent" "For Tribute". This reverse is not the same die as that of 15, although but slightly differing, and they must be compared to observe it. Same die as that of 35, 39, and 44. **EDGE**, plain; metal, copper. Size 18.
21. **OBV.**: Same die as 18. **REV.**: Similar to reverse of 20, though a different die, with a slight variation in execution; same as reverse of 38; wreath composed of twenty-two or twenty-three leaves and eight berries. **EDGE**, plain; metal, copper. Size 18.
22. **OBV.**: Laureate head to left, above the head a ribbon inscribed "E Pluribus Unum", under the head, "1837"; seven stars on left side or front of face, six stars on right side or behind the head. The laurel wreath consists of twelve leaves, same as 24, 27, 37, 38, and 40. **REV.**: Same die as reverse of 19. **EDGE**, plain; metal, copper. Size 18.
23. **OBV.**: Laureate head to left, above the head a ribbon inscribed "E Pluribus Unum", below the head the date "1841", on either side of date extending up to the ribbon, are quarter wreaths or sprigs of flowers and leaves. The laurel wreath consists of twelve leaves, same as 25 and 39. **REV.**: Same die as reverses of Nos. 19 and 22. **EDGE**, plain; metal, copper. Size 18.
24. **OBV.**: Same die as that of 22, 27, 37, 38, and 40. **REV.**: "Bentonian Currency" "1837" surrounding a wreath, inside of which "Mint" | "Drop"; same as 25. **EDGE**, plain; metal, copper. Size 18.
25. **OBV.**: Same die as that of 23 and 39. **REV.**: Same die as the reverse of 24. **EDGE**, plain; metal, copper. Size 18.
26. **OBV.**: An idiotic female head to left, with a band or frontlet, inscribed "Loco Foco"; the date, "1838", below the head, thirteen stars surrounding the head. **REV.**: "Benton Experiment" around the border or margin, "Mint Drop" within a wreath. **EDGE**, plain; metal, copper. Size little over 18.
27. **OBV.**: The same die as the obverses of 22, 24, 37, 38, and 40. **REV.**: "Millions For Defence", &c.; the same die as reverse of 16. **EDGE**, plain; metal, copper. Size 18.
28. **OBV.**: Liberty head to left. A fillet around the head inscribed "United", twelve stars around the border, below the head the date, "1837", in large figures. **REV.**: "Millions For Defence" around the border; inside of a wreath, "Not One Cent for Tribute". **EDGE**, plain; metal, copper. Size 18.
29. **OBV.**: Laureate head to left surrounded by thirteen stars; date "1837" under the head; laurel wreath of seven leaves and three berries. **REV.**: "Millions For Defence" on the outside of wreath; "Not One Cent For Tribute" within the wreath, the words "Not" and "For Tribute" being smaller than all others of this series. This and the one following are a pair of themselves, being so unlike the others, and somewhat scarce. **EDGE**, plain; metal, copper. Size 18.
30. **OBV.**: Same in character with 29, but a smaller and more homely head; and, in addition to the

thirteen stars which surround the head, there are two very small stars before and after the date "1837." The laurel wreath consists of seven leaves, and no berries as in preceding. REV.: The same die as preceding. Nos. 26, 28, 29, and 30 are the only varieties which have no legend or inscription around the head, which is surrounded by stars. EDGE, plain; metal, copper. Size 18.

31. OBV.: Laureate head to left; laurel wreath of eight leaves. May be recognized by card-collectors as the J. H. Dayton's card-die (see No. 49). Above the head a ribbon inscribed "E Pluribus Unum"; below the head the date "1837"; six and seven stars. This is the only variety which has no curl in front of the ear, the head facing six stars, instead of seven as in all others. REV.: "Millions for Defence" around the margin; within a wreath of twenty-six leaves and twelve or thirteen berries, "Not One Cent" "For Tribute". EDGE, plain; metal, copper. Size 18.
 32. OBV.: Laureate female head to left, known to many collectors of cards as the head on the Crossman and Maycock cards (see Nos. 47 and 48), and next to the Loco Foco head the ugliest of this series; should be called "Thick Head". Above the head a ribbon inscribed "E Pluribus Unum", the letters of which are larger than in any others. The date, "1837", below the head; thirteen stars—seven stars facing—the stars being unusually close, almost touching each other. The laurel wreath composed of nine leaves. REV.: "Millions For Defence" around the base; "Not One Cent For Tribute" within a wreath of twenty-four leaves and eight berries, all the letters being large. EDGE, plain; metal, copper. Size 12.
 33. OBV.: Laureate head to left, the laurel wreath of twelve leaves, the head resembling that of 22, but superior in execution, the bottom curl twisting or curved to the right; in the 22 die the curl turns to the left. REV.: The same die as those of Nos. 15, 36, 37 and 43. EDGE, plain; metal, copper. Size 18.
 34. OBV.: The same die as 17 and 50. REV.: "Millions For Defence" around the base; "Not One Cent For Tribute" within a wreath of twenty-nine leaves and nine berries. The dash below the word "Cent" is omitted. A scarce variety. EDGE, plain; metal, copper. Size 18.
 35. OBV.: Laureate head to left, laurel wreath of nine leaves. Same die as 36 and 41. Card collectors can readily trace this variety to the second variety of George A. Jarvis' card (No. 51). REV.: Same die as 20. EDGE, plain; metal, copper. Size 18.
 36. OBV.: Same die as 35 and 41; but examine the latter for guiding you as to the variety. EDGE, plain; metal, copper. Size 18.
 37. OBV.: Same die as Nos. 22, 24, 27, 38, and 40. REV.: Same die as 15, 33, 36, 37, and 43. EDGE, plain; metal, copper. Size 18.
 38. OBV.: Same die as Nos. 22, 24, 27, 37, and 40. REV.: Same die as No. 21. EDGE, plain; metal, copper. Size 18.
 39. Same die as 23 and 25. REV.: Same die as 20. EDGE, plain; metal, copper. Size 18.
 40. OBV.: Same die as 22. REV.: A market house; below it, "14th Ward N. York"; around the base, "Centre Market Accommodation". EDGE, plain; metal, copper. Size 18.
 41. OBV.: Same die as 35. REV.: Same die as 40. EDGE, plain; metal, copper. Size 18.
 42. OBV.: View of Merchants' Exchange; "Merchants' Exchange Wall St. N. York Built 1827 Burnt 1835". REV.: "Millions for Defence"; around the base, "Not One Cent For Tribute" within a wreath of twenty-four leaves and eight berries; like 34 it has no dash after the word cent, though not the same die as 34. EDGE, plain; metal, copper. Size 18.
 43. OBV.: Same die as No. 42. REV.: Same die as 15. EDGE, plain; metal, copper. Size 18.
 44. OBV.: Same die as No. 42. REV.: Same die as No. 20. EDGE, plain; metal, copper. Size 18.
- The following described pieces are by some collectors classed with this series; while others disregard them: the same remarks may be applied to 40, 41, 42, 43, and 44.
45. OBV.: View of the Exchange; "Merchants' Exchange". REV.: "New York Joint Stock Exchange Company No. 6 Tontine Building Wall St." EDGE, plain; metal, copper. Size 18.
 46. OBV.: A cow facing to right; "A Friend to the Constitution". REV.: A ship under full sail; "Agriculture and Commerce". EDGE, plain; metal, copper. Size 18.
 47. OBV.: Same die as 32. REV.: "H. Crossman, Manufacturer No. 92½ Chatham St. N. Y". EDGE, plain; metal, copper. Size 18.
 48. OBV.: Same die as 32. REV.: "S. Maycock & Co., No. 35 City Hall Place, N. Y". etc., etc. EDGE, plain; metal, copper. Size 18.
 49. OBV.: Same head, though not the same die as 31. REV.: "J. H. Dayton Union Steam Washing Est." etc. EDGE, plain; metal, copper. Size 18.
 50. OBV.: Same die as 17 and 34. REV.: "George A. Jarvis Wine and Tea Dealer" "142 Grand

corner of Elm street New York", a small leaf before and after the name "George A. Jarvis". EDGE, plain; metal, copper. Size 18.

51. OBV.: Same as 35, 36, and 42. REV.: Same as 50 but a different die. Instead of a leaf there is a small star before and after the "George A. Jarvis". EDGE, plain; metal, copper. Size 18.
52. OBV.: Same die as reverse of No. 21. REV.: Abraham Riker's card. EDGE, plain; metal, copper. Size 18.
53. OBV.: Same die as reverse of 42. REV.: Same die as 52. EDGE, plain; metal, copper. Size 18.
54. OBV.: Same die as 46. REV.: T. D. Seaman's card. EDGE, plain; metal, copper. Size 18.
55. OBV.: Same die as 46 and 54. REV.: W. Gibbs's card. EDGE, plain; metal, copper. Size 18.
56. OBV.: A spread Eagle, "U. S. Standard Weight and Value 1837" around the eagle. REV.: "Half Cent Worth of Pure Copper", thirteen stars. EDGE, plain; metal, copper. Size 18.

Many collectors regard this piece as a pattern; why so I can not explain; I should more readily assume it to be a satirical piece. Other collectors place it among their Half Cents of that year, there being no Half Cents issued in 1837, '8 and '9.

J. N. T. LEVICK.

DIMES AND DOLLARS.

BY HENRY MILLS.

WESTERLY, RHODE ISLAND, May 4, 1870.

Professor CHARLES E. ANTHON:

DEAR SIR: Who Henry Mills is I do not know. His "Dimes and Dollars" I found in an English reading book. As there is a sort of national ring about the verses, which I thought would be appreciated by readers of the JOURNAL, I have had them copied for you. * * *

Very respectfully yours,

GEORGE D. HERSEY.

"Dimes and dollars! dollars and dimes!"
Thus an old miser rang the chimes,
As he sat by the side of an open box
With ironed angles and massive locks;
And he heaped the glittering coin on high
And cried in delirious ecstasy—
"Dimes and dollars! dollars and dimes!"
Ye are the ladders by which man climbs
Over his fellows. Musical chimes!
Dimes and dollars! dollars and dimes!"

A sound on the gong, and the miser rose
And his laden coffers did quickly close
And locked secure. "These are the times
For a man to look after his dollars and dimes.
A letter—ha! from my prodigal son.
The old tale—poverty—pshaw, begone!
Why did he marry when I forbade?
As he has sown so he must reap;
But I my dollars secure will keep.
A sickly wife and starving times?
He should have wed with dollars and dimes."

Thickly the hour of midnight fell,
Doors and windows were bolted well.
"Ha!" cried the miser, "not so bad—
A thousand guineas to-day I've made.
Money makes money; these are the times
To double and treble the dollars and dimes.

Now to sleep and to-morrow to plan,
Rest is sweet to a wearied man."
And he fell to sleep with the midnight chimes,
Dreaming of glittering dollars and dimes.

The sun rose high and its beaming ray
Into the miser's room found way.
It moved from the foot till it lit the head.
Of the miser's low uncurtained bed;
And it seemed to say to him, "Sluggard, awake!
Thou hast a thousand dollars to make;
Up, man, up!" How still was the place
As the bright ray fell on the miser's face.
Ha! the old miser at last is dead!
Dreaming of gold his spirit fled,
And he left behind but an earthly clod,
Akin to the dross that he made his god.

What now avail the chinking chimes
Of dimes and dollars, dollars and dimes?
Men of the times! men of the times!
Content may not rest with dollars and dimes.
Use them well, and their use sublimed.
The mineral dross of the dollars and dimes.
Use them ill and a thousand crimes
Spring from a coffer of dollars and dimes.
Men of the times! men of the times!
Let charity dwell with your dollars and dimes.

COLLECTORS SEVENTY-FIVE YEARS AGO.

While poring over the dingy pages of vol. XCVI. of the *Universal Magazine of Knowledge and Pleasure* (published in London), 1795, which we accidentally took from a shelf in our library, we were somewhat surprised to discover the following article in the June number. The discovery so delighted us that we resolved that your readers should enjoy perusing it also. It will be perceived that the mania for collecting in those days ran to a more ridiculous extent than now. Just to think of a collection of perriwigs (thus spelt) and tobacco pipes!!! Such an array would vie in appearance with the *collection of warming pans* lately gotten up by an enterprising son of Gaul. And then we are puzzled to find out what connection there could possibly be between thirtieth of January sermons and tobacco stoppers, unless the said prolix discourses were to be read through *smoked glass*. We have collectors

of the other articles even in this late day. The numismatic collector is barely mentioned (*'A rusty coin', &c.*), but it is comforting to us to conclude that the beautiful study of coins and medals was not carried to such an extent in those times as to merit such sarcastic allusions.

EDMUND J. CLEVELAND.

"COLLECTORS.—The first of these is the antiquary, who is ignorant of everything that passes under his own eye, pays no attention to any improvement made in his own time, and looks with cold disregard upon all objects, let their local and temporary importance be ever so great, if they have not passed through the funnel of antiquity:

‘A rusty coin, an old worm-eaten post,
A mouldy fragment of an author lost.’

is with these gentlemen of more value than the most elegant piece of modern art, or the most sublime effort of modern genius. One of them, at a most enormous expense, collects all the ancient maps of all parts of the world, and makes it his boast, that among several thousands which are in his study, there is not one in which any one place is put *near*, either the proper latitude or longitude. Similar to this are your collectors of *scarce* prints, who will give forty or fifty guineas for an unfinished impression upon no other grounds than the engraving being taken off for an experiment before the principal figure was introduced, or pay thirty pounds for a print not worth thirty farthings, because the artist engraved it while he was an apprentice. This has properly enough been said to be burying a man of talents in the ruins of his baby house, for surely such things are little deserving to be consigned to the portfolio. There is another collector of a very singular taste. He confines his collection to two objects: thirtieth of January sermons and tobacco stoppers. Of the first he has all preached by Sacheverell and the rest of the loyal supporters of the church and state; and of the last, above thirty cut out of the royal oak. One of the collectors of black letter books, a few months ago purchased Hebrew manuscript for a Caxton, and as he never reads, it answered his purpose quite as well. The same gentleman has a great collection of Nanking, and other old china, much of which was imported into this country *before* we had any commerce with the East Indies.

We have collectors of perriwigs and tobacco pipes, one of these gentlemen lately gave a considerable sum for the black wig, which was worn by Charles II; and the other paid a high price for the tube out of which the auctioneer *positively* asserted Sir Walter Raleigh smoked his first pipe of *best Virginia*. We have also collectors of tobacco papers and message cards; and at an auction not long ago, upwards of two and twenty thousand, which at great cost a collector had got together and with great pains had pasted in a portfolio, were upon his demise brought under the hammer, and, strange to tell, sold for seven shillings and sixpence, not one third of the expense of pasting them into the book. The message cards and shop bills are got together merely to show where the traders and men of rank lived, from the earliest appearance of civilization in this country.

There is another set of learned critics who collect all the cancelled leaves; these will show the first thoughts of our first writers and prove by their alterations that second thoughts are best. As to collectors of pictures Brainston has described those who lived in his time, and it exactly agrees with those who live in this,

‘In curious paintings I’m exceeding nice,
And know their several beauties by their price,
Auctions and sales I constantly attend
But choose my pictures by a skilfull friend;
Originals and copies much the same,
The picture’s value is the painter’s name.’”

PATTERN HALF DOLLARS OF 1838.

PHILADELPHIA, April 5th, 1870.

DR. CHAS. E. ANTHON :

MY DEAR SIR:—At the request of several of my friends, I have inclosed for publication in the “American Journal of Numismatics, &c.,” a complete list with descriptions of all of the “Pattern Half Dollars of 1838,” as far as known, which I hope may be acceptable to the many readers of that valuable journal.

Very respectfully, yours, &c.,

ROBERT C. DAVIS.

DESCRIPTION OF THE “1838 PATTERN HALF DOLLARS.”

1. OBV.: Head of the “Goddess of Liberty,” 1838. REV.: “Flying Eagle,”—“Half Dollar.”
2. OBV.: Head of the “Goddess of Liberty,” 1838. REV.: “Standing Eagle” with expanded wings—four arrows in the left talons.—“Half Dollar.”

3. OBV.: "Goddess of Liberty," seated, 1838. REV.: Same as that of No. 1.
 4. OBV.: "Goddess of Liberty," seated, 1838. REV.: Same as that of No. 2.
 5. OBV.: "Goddess of Liberty," seated, 1838. REV.: "Standing Eagle" with shield upon its breast—three arrows in the left talons, "50 cents."
 (This is the same reverse as upon the half dollar of 1837.)
 6. OBV.: "Goddess of Liberty," seated, 1838. REV.: "Defiant Eagle" standing "sideways"—six arrows in the left talons.—"Half Dollar."
 This piece is now the property of Col. M. J. Cohen of Baltimore, purchased from the "Hodge Collection," and is probably unique.
 7. OBV.: Head of the "Goddess of Liberty," 1838. REV.: Same as that upon the half dollar adopted in 1838.

Of this latter specimen I have seen but the one which is in the cabinet of the U. S. Mint.

CENTS OF 1793.

BOSTON, Feb. 28, 1870.

PROF. ANTHON—DEAR SIR:—After a long delay occasioned by the hope that I might be able to obtain the weights of all the varieties of the cents of 1793, I send you the description of that belonging to Mr. Wm. Fewsmith of Camden, New Jersey, together with the weights of those which I have been able to ascertain.

The cent above mentioned is of the Liberty Cap type, and a coupling of dies I have not elsewhere met with, being obv. 10, with rev. K., and a beautiful specimen. Its obv. having previously been described it will be necessary for me to describe only the reverse, K. This is of the same general design with that of J. differing principally in the wreath, most of the leaves and berries of which are heavier than in that.

The left hand branch has fourteen ovate leaves, (eight in pairs and six singly,) the two lower, which in that form a pair are in this single, the lowest one proceeding from the knot of the bow which secures the stems; there are five berries upon this branch and near the letter c of CENT is a short stem with no berry.

The right hand branch has sixteen ovate leaves, (fourteen in pairs and but two singly,) with seven berries; one leaf nearly touches the M of AMERICA, and all are rather more widely spread than in J.

The upper leaf of the left hand branch points between the two upper ones of the right, while in J. the upper leaf at the left and the second at the right, nearly meet at their points.

The line dividing the numerator of the fraction $\frac{10}{100}$ from its denominator is very light, resting upon the 1 of 100 but not joining the ribbon at either end.

The left hand stem points to the right of U of UNITED. The one at the right which runs nearly parallel with the upper end of the ribbon, forming a loop (?) where in J. it forms a triangle, points directly at the last limb of the last A of AMERICA; both ends of the ribbon pass through the knot, the left end reaching no lower than the line in the fraction and broad at its end, the other falling to the middle of the ciphers and more pointed at the end.

The weight of the several varieties varies considerably; and although the Act of April 2d, 1792, regulating the weights of the coins of the United States, fixes that of the Cents as "to contain eleven pennyweights of copper," equalling 264 grains Troy, which was reduced January 14th, 1793, to 208 grains, I find none, however perfect its condition, to contain more than 220 grains, rendering it probable that none were coined previously to the reduction of their weight. The variety numbered 9. H. (in the Journal for April, 1869,) furnishes one of the above weight as well as a greater number of heavy specimens than any of the others.

In the list below may be found the weight of the heaviest specimen of each variety of which I have a record, with the name of its owner.

I will add that the 1 B, belonging to myself, which is heavier than any other I have found of its variety, is quite a poor specimen, being so much worn as to render the date illegible, showing a great irregularity to have existed in the original weights of different specimens of the same varieties.

No. 1. A. 209 grains, G. F. Seavey.	No. 7. F. 215 grains, D. R. Child.
" 1. B. 204 " S. S. Crosby.	" 8. G. 210 " Wm. S. Appleton.
" 2. B. 217 " G. F. Pratt.	" 9. H. 220 " G. F. Seavey.
" 3. B. 204 " Wm. S. Appleton.	" 10. J. 216 " A. W. Robinson.
" 4. C. 215 " G. F. Seavey.	" 10. K. 202 " Wm. Fewsmith.
" 5. C. 209 " " "	" 11. J. 200 " G. F. Seavey.
" 6. D. unknown R. B. Winsor.	" 12. J. unknown Unknown.
" 7. E. 214 grains, A. Shurtleff.	" 12. K. S. S. Crosby.

It would seem from this record that these coins were fully up to the legal standard of weight. Having been unable yet to learn of another specimen of 6. D. the descriptions are still incomplete; should any of your readers know of one in fair or fine condition I hope they will not fail to communicate the fact to me, or favor me with the loan of the coin that I may complete the list.

Respectfully yours,

S. S. CROSBY,

240 Washington St., Boston.

CENTS OF 1794.



REVIEW.

Varieties of the Copper Issues of the United States Mint in the year 1794. Second edition. By Edward Maris, M. D. Philadelphia: printed by William K. Bellows, corner Fourth street and Apple Tree alley. 1870. 12mo, pp. 16.

We welcome with unusual pleasure the second edition of this elegant and useful little treatise. In its present improved form it may take rank as a numismatic classic. The initial lines of the author's preface may best explain the design and scope of the work. "The object of the following pages"—he remarks—"as stated in the former edition, is to describe the different varieties of the United States Coppers of 1794, so as to enable the collector to recognize any given specimen in fair condition. The whole subject has been carefully gone over, some points noticed that were observed since the first publication was issued, a number of errors corrected, and descriptions added of four varieties of the Cent and one of the Half Cent, that have recently come into my possession. For purposes of improvement, criticism has been invited, the suggestions of numismatic acquaintances duly weighed, and a great number of pieces examined". A cursory inspection of a production involving so much industry and care does not authorize us to say more than that very manifest additions have been made, and that a nearer approach to perfect accuracy has been achieved. We are informed that only one hundred copies of this second issue have been printed, and that the publication of a third edition is extremely improbable. Of the hundred printed not more than half will be offered for sale, at the price of twenty-five cents each. They can be obtained from Mr. Cogan of New York, or Mr. Kline or Mr. Mason of Philadelphia.

By the kindness of Dr. Maris we are enabled to place at the head of our article a copy of the illustration which adorns his title-page.

TRANSACTIONS OF SOCIETIES.

AMERICAN NUMISMATIC AND ARCHÆOLOGICAL SOCIETY.

THURSDAY, March 24, 1870.

The Society held its meeting as usual. The reading of the minutes of the last meeting was dispensed with. Members present: the President in the chair, Messrs. Anthon, Nexsen, Parish, E. Groh, Redlich, Hanna, Bailey, Levick, Hewitt, I. F. Wood. Mr. Anthon, from the Editorial Committee, reported that Mr. Appleton of Boston, in conjunction with a Boston Committee, will undertake the editorship of the *JOURNAL* for the next year. Our Society will guarantee Mr. Appleton one hundred dollars, and will take the *JOURNAL* to this amount for distribution among the friends of the Society. Mr. Wood, from the Library Committee, said that the late offer of a complete set of the *New York Times* during the war was from Mr. Betts, who will donate them to the

Society if they will incur the expense of having them bound. Mr. Nexsen moved that the thanks of the Society be tendered to Mr. Betts for his offer, but that they decline taking them for the want of proper accommodation for depositing them. A donation was received from Mr. J. L. Chapin of "One Scudo Bill (paper) of the Papal States", "Pagabile a Vista" (payable at sight). Written communications were read from Thomas Cleneay, Esq., of Cincinnati, Ohio, asking information in regard to a Florida piece in his possession which he does not find mentioned in any of the catalogues. Obv.: a cross, legend "Duce Mac Gregorio Libertas Floridarum"; rev.: Laurel wreath, inside of it "29th Junii 1817", legend "Amalia Veni Vidi Vici".

The Librarian (Mr. Wood) made a report of the number of books, 959 in all. This is only a rough calculation; he will report more fully at a future meeting. Application has been made to the Society of Natural Sciences of Philadelphia to send us their duplicate volumes. Mr. Wood said for a library so small as ours we have but a small proportion of trash. It was moved that this incomplete report be adopted. In regard to the establishment of a fund to start a Numismatic Library, spoken of some time ago, nothing has been done.

The Treasurer (Mr. Levick) made his report for the year ending March, 1870. It was accepted and passed to the Finance Committee for examination, to report at the first meeting in April.

The Curator of the Coin Cabinet (Mr. Groh) made a verbal report for the first nine months of 1869; Mr. Watson has since had charge. Ninety-two pieces from various persons have been received. The Cabinet contains 2,294 pieces in all, viz.: American 1,509, foreign 785, total 2,294. There are Bills 168, Stamps 400. Six broken Dies, consular Seals, Curiosities, Spear heads, Arrow heads, &c., &c. This verbal report was accepted.

The annual election for officers of the Society was then held, with the following result: *President*, Benjamin Betts; *1st Vice-President*, Daniel Parish, Jr.; *2d Vice-President*, Jas. M. Bailey; *Corresponding Secretary*, Loring Watson; *Recording Secretary*, Abraham Redlich; *Curator*, Edward Groh; *Librarian*, Isaac F. Wood; *Treasurer*, J. N. T. Levick.

Mr. Wood exhibited some copper coins of Morocco, and Mr. Nexsen a silver crown of James I. On motion the meeting adjourned.

JAMES M. BAILEY, *Recording Secretary*.

NEW ENGLAND NUMISMATIC AND ARCHÆOLOGICAL SOCIETY.

The annual meeting was held on Thursday evening, March 17, Vice-President Crosby in the chair. The record of the last meeting was read by the Secretary and accepted, after which the report of the Committee on the Revision of the Constitution and By-Laws was read and laid on the table. The Committee on Nominations reported the old list of officers as the nomination, but the report not being accepted it was laid on the table.

The annual reports of the Secretary and Treasurer were read and accepted, after which the Committee on Nominations for officers for the ensuing year reported the names of the following gentlemen, who were all elected: *President*, Dr. N. B. Shurtleff; *Vice-Presidents*, Messrs. S. S. Crosby for Massachusetts, T. L. Stanton for Maine, C. H. Bell for New Hampshire, S. Williams for Vermont, and H. Smith for Rhode Island; *Corresponding Secretary*, S. H. Chadbourne; *Recording Secretary*, James E. Root; *Treasurer*, H. Cook; *Curator and Librarian*, Charles Chaplin.

The report of the Committee on the Revision of the Constitution and By-Laws was taken from the table and adopted.

It was voted that Mr. C. S. Fellows of Chicago be constituted a corresponding member of this Society, instead of a resident member.

It was voted that a committee of three be appointed to ascertain the names, as far as possible, of the collectors in Boston and the vicinity, and report a list of the same at the next meeting. Messrs. Bond, Chaplin, and Cook were appointed as that committee.

An interesting series of pine tree shillings, numbering twenty or more, many of them in very fine condition, were exhibited by Mr. Crosby. Mr. Chaplin showed an American half-dollar of 1827, which was obtained by a ship captain from "King Jimmy", as he was called, a native chief on the coast of Africa. This dusky monarch had received the coin in the way of his regular business, which was negotiating live stock—in other words, disposing of his fellow-citizens for a consideration—and this particular piece was the liberal proceeds of his sale of a likely boy belonging to one of his neighbors. A suitable inscription was engraved on the reverse of the coin, in commemoration of the event. The meeting then adjourned.

JAMES E. ROOT, *Recording Secretary*.

ROLL OF MEMBERS

OF THE

AMERICAN NUMISMATIC AND ARCHÆOLOGICAL SOCIETY,

APRIL, 1870.

Groh, Edward,	April 6, 1858	Hosmer, Geo. W., M. D. (Resigned),	Jan. 11, 1865
Oliver, James,	" "	Parish, Daniel, Jr.,	April 15, "
Whitmore, Henry (Deceased),	" "	Mackenzie, Mortimer L.,	April 27, "
Sage, A. B. (Resigned),	" "	McCoy, John F.,	Nov. 9, "
Hill, Ezra (Deceased),	" "	Strobridge, Wm. H. (Removed),	" "
Foskett, James D. (Resigned),	" "	Levick, Joseph N. T.,	Dec. 14, "
Atkinson, Dr., "	" "	Hewitt, Robert, Jr.,	Feb. 22, 1866
Gibbs, Dr. Isaac H., "	" "	Smith, Lewis Bayard,	" "
English, Dr. Thomas Dunn (Resigned),	" "	Gay, Joseph E.,	April 12, "
Vail, John Cooper (Resigned),	" "	McCoy, A. Ramsey,	April 26, "
Boughton, Alfred, "	" "	Burns, Charles De Forest,	" "
Miller, J. J. (Deceased),	" "	Earle, James,	" "
Norton, Frank H.,	May 11, "	Idell, C. W. (Resigned),	" "
Hatch, A. L. (Resigned),	" "	Lilliendahl, Wm. A.,	" "
Cory, Edwin F., Jr. "	" "	Roberts, A. C. (Removed),	Oct. 25, "
Dodge, Robert J. (Removed),	" "	Prime, Wm. C.,	Nov. 22, "
Squire, A. L. (Resigned),	" "	Anthon, Chas. Edw., LL. D.,	Dec. 13, "
Mayers, W. S. F. (Removed—Hon'ry Roll), July 13, "		Homer, Charles H.,	" "
Bogert, Henry (Resigned),	Sept. 14, "	Ten Eyck, E. Y.,	Dec. 27, "
Bramhall, Wm. Legget (Removed),	Nov. 3, "	Defendorf, Capt. Wilson,	April 11, 1867
Chesley, W. H. (Resigned),	Nov. 19, "	De Peyster, Gen. John Watts (Life Member), April 25, "	
Brown, Mortimer S. (Resigned),	Jan. 6, 1859	Gardiner, A. J. (Dropped),	May 23, "
Moses, S. Girard, "	" "	Amelung, A. J., Jr.,	June 13, "
Greenwood, Isaac J.,	Jan. 12, "	Lightbody, Colin,	June 20, "
Weed, Walter S. (Resigned),	" "	Sanford, E. H.,	" "
Jaudon, Frank, "	Jan. 20, "	Hodgson, Geo.,	July 16, "
Smith, W. H., "	" "	Wood, Wm. Stanard (Life Member),	" "
Brady, O. G., "	" "	Nexsen, John A.,	Oct. 24, "
Clegg, Jas. H., "	" "	Curtis, John K. (Resigned),	" "
Satterlee, Alfred H. (Deceased),	March 12, "	Lovett, George H.,	Dec. 23, "
Stevenson, Wm. G. (Resigned),	March 17, "	Brevoort, J. Carson,	Feb. 27, 1868
Graham, Jr., Jas. Lorimer (Life Member), March 31, "		Betts, Benjamin,	" "
Cummings, Edw. S. (Resigned),	" "	Emmet, Thos. Addis, M. D.,	May 28, "
Carnes, Lewis N., "	" "	Hoffman, Francis S.,	" "
Stuart, Oliver G., "	April 28, "	Myers, Theodore Bailey,	" "
Wilcox, J. K. H., "	June 9, "	Bailey, James Muhlenberg,	Dec. 10, "
Wood, Isaac Francis (Life Member),	Feb. 5, 1865	Dick, Wm. B.,	Feb. 25, 1869
Perine, George H.,	" 1864	Stuart, Robert L. (Life Member),	March 25, "
Groh, Henry,	" "	De Peyster, Frederic J. (Life Member),	April 22, "
Norton, H. Dawson (Resigned),	" "	Poillon, William,	Nov. 11, "
Hanna, John,	Feb. 18, "	Redlich, Abraham,	" "
Leath, F. (Stricken from the Roll),	June 9, "	Watson, Loring,	Nov. 25, "
Seymour, Rev. Wm. Wood,	Dec. 22, "	Bruno, Julius,	Dec. 23, "

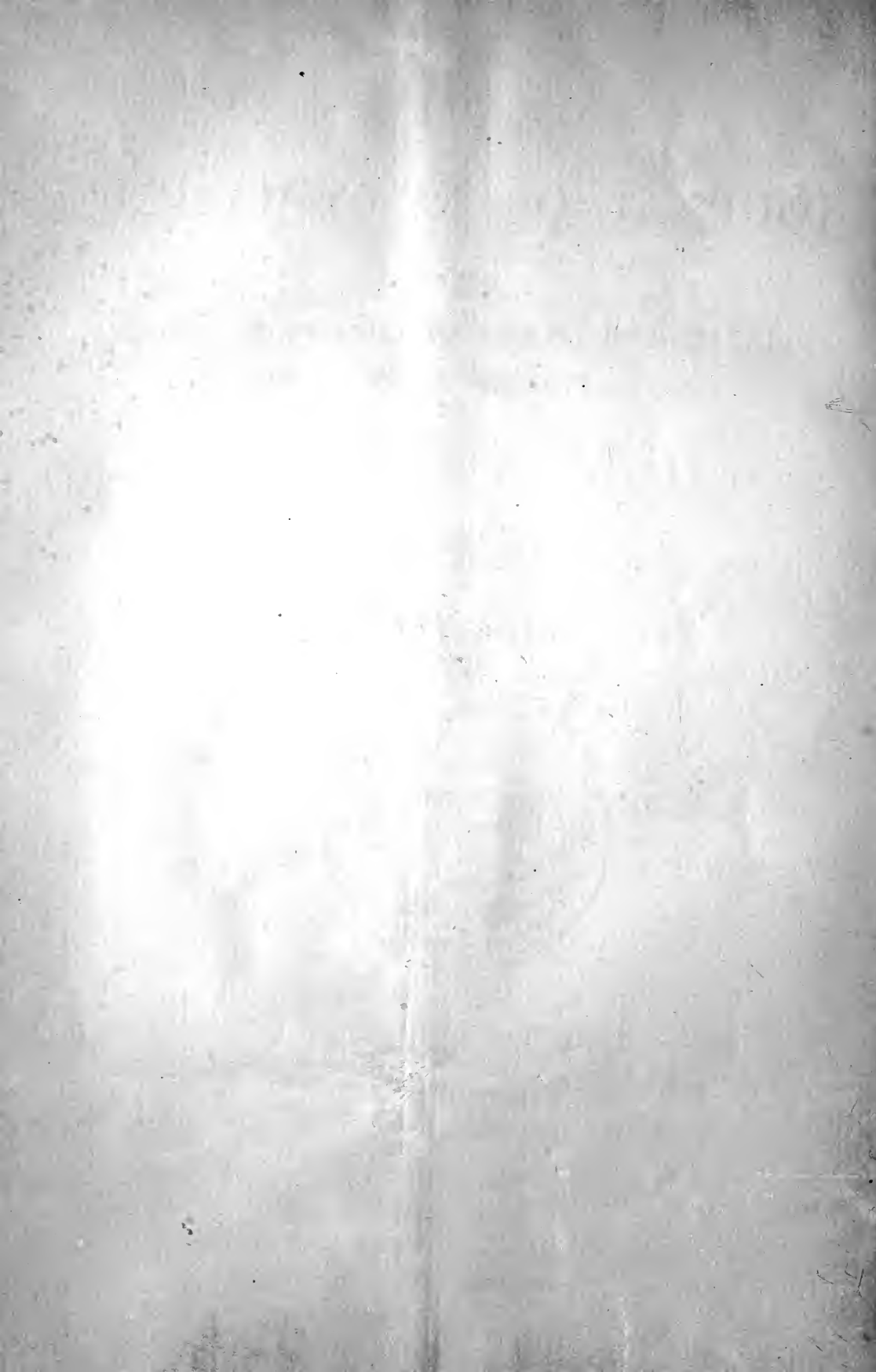
HONORARY MEMBERS.

Lossing, Benson J., Poughkeepsie, N. Y.,	June 17, 1858	Squier, Hon. E. Geo. New York,	March 9, 1865
Hickcox, John H. Albany, N. Y.,	Jan. 6, 1859	Clay, Dr. Charles, Manchester, England,	March 28, 1867
Mayers, W. S. Fred., China,	Feb. 17, "	Mickley, Joseph J. Philadelphia,	Dec. 23, "
Felt, Rev. Joseph B., Boston, Mass. (Dec'd),	Feb. 24, "	Colburn, Jeremiah, Boston,	" "
Dickeson, M. W., M. D., Phila., Penn.	March 24, "	Bushnell, Charles I. New York (Declined),	Feb. 13, 1868
Stevens, Henry, Vermont,	March 31, "	Du Bois, Wm. Ewing, Phila., U. S. Mint,	March 26, "
Valentine, David T. New York (Deceased),	July 28, 1864	Cogan, Edward, New York,	Feb. 25, 1869

CORRESPONDING MEMBERS.

Endicott, Charles, Boston, Mass.,	Aug. 24, 1858	Taylor, Alfred B., Philadelphia, Pa.,	Feb. 13, 1868
Gale, Gabriel N. B., Albany, N. Y.,	Dec. 2, "	Barnard, Charles E., Utica, N. Y.,	" "
Collet, Mark W., M. D., Philadelphia, Pa.,		Downing, Robert, Cincinnati, O.,	" "
(Killed in battle),	March 10, 1859	Cleneay, Thos.,	" "
Morse, Charles H., Boston, Mass.,	" "	Day, Timothy C.	(Deceased), " "
Trumbull, Walter, U. S. Navy,	April 24, 1864	Davis, R. C., M. D., Philadelphia, Pa.,	" "
Coates, Edw. H., Philadelphia, Pa.,	April 28, "	Cohen, Col. M. I., Baltimore, Md.,	Feb. 27, "
Dodge, Robert J., New Jersey,	June 9, "	Engstrom, A. B., Burlington, N. J.,	" "
James, Dr. F. H., Lancaster, N. Y.,	Sept. 14, 1866	Richards, E., Jr., St. Louis, Mo.,	" "
Applegate, J. Henry, Jr., San Francisco, Cal.,	June 14, "	Paine, George T., Providence, R. I.,	March 12, "
Bowne, J. T., Glen Cove, L. I.,	Nov. 22, "	Phillips, George L., Dayton, O.,	March 26, "
Vail, J. Henry, Tarrytown, N. Y.,	May 9, 1867	Leonhardt, George, Augusta, Ga.,	April 20, "
Brock, R. Alonzo, Richmond, Va.,	June 13, "	Bolen, I. A., Springfield, Mass.,	May 28, "
Nichols, Major C. P., Springfield, Mass.,	" "	Bates, T. T., Grand Traverse, Mich.,	June 25, "
Heaton, Samuel, Platt Kills, N. Y.,	July 16, "	Gschwend, Charles, Etna, Pa.,	" "
Woodward, W. Elliot, Roxbury, Mass.,	Oct. 10, "	Da Silva, B., New Orleans, La.,	" "
Bramhall, W. Leggett, Washington, D. C.,	" "	Ralston, Rev. J. Grier, Norristown, Pa.,	Oct. 7, "
Stickney, Matthew Adams, Salem, Mass.,	Nov. 14, "	Gschwend, Peter, Jr., Pittsburgh, Pa.,	Oct. 22, "
Taylor, James H., Charleston, S. C.,	" "	Nelson, James, Cold Spring, N. Y.,	Nov. 12, "
Wiggin, John K., Boston, Mass.,	" "	Ezekiel, H. C., Cincinnati, O.,	" "
Finotti, Rev. Joseph M., Brookline, Mass.,	Nov. 14, "	Upton, George P., Chicago, Ill.,	Dec. 10, "
Perkins, F. S., Burlington, Wis.,	" "	Ogden, R. W., New Orleans, La.,	Jan. 28, 1869
Parker, James, Springfield, Mass.,	" "	Busam Wm., Bellevue, O.,	Feb. 25, "
Ely, Heman, Elyria, O.,	" "	Crosby, Sylvester Sage, Boston, Mass.,	April 22, "
Moore, Michael, Trenton Falls, N. Y.,	" "	Field, Dr. Edw. M., Bangor, Me.,	May 27, "
Cantoni, Leon Vita, Venice, Italy,	" "	Fewsmith, Wm., Camden, N. J.,	Dec. 9, "
Sandham, Alfred, Montreal, Canada,	" "		

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AMERICAN
JOURNAL OF NUMISMATICS,

AND

BULLETIN OF AMERICAN NUMISMATIC AND
ARCHÆOLOGICAL SOCIETIES.

QUARTERLY.

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VOL. V.

JULY, 1870—JULY, 1871.



*COMMITTEE OF PUBLICATION.*

WILLIAM SUMNER APPLETON.

SAMUEL ABBOTT GREEN.

JEREMIAH COLBURN.

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BOSTON:

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M DCCC LXXI.



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A M E R I C A N JOURNAL OF NUMISMATICS,

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VOL. V.

BOSTON, JULY, 1870.

No. 1.

INTRODUCTION.

It seems proper that the new Editorial Committee should make some address to the patrons and readers of the Journal. This Committee feels inclined, however, simply to express its regret at being called to undertake the duty, and to repeat again and again the wish that the former Editors might have continued in charge of the work. All the members are so impressed with the weight of the labors they have accepted, that beyond this there really seems little to be said. The Journal has occupied a high position during the four years of its existence, and has contributed much to the numismatic literature and history of this country. The Committee must look to the various students, who have written for the Journal, for further communications on special branches of American numismatics, such as shall relieve the labors of the future author of the great, and greatly to be desired work on this subject. It is to be hoped that we shall at some time see such a work, exhausting the whole field as thoroughly as certain parts have already been in past volumes of the Journal. This Committee also desires to make the Journal, in the fullest possible sense, the organ of the various Numismatic Societies of America, and would impress on the Secretaries the advantage and duty of sending full reports of their proceedings. Only in this way can those in one part of the country know the progress which is making in other parts.

Great as are the pleasures of the study of numismatics, even when conducted in solitude, they are many times increased when we have opportunities of discussion, such as are gained at the meetings of Societies, and of communicating by letter or print, such as are afforded by the Journal. With these feelings the Committee calls on all persons in this country who claim to be interested in Numismatics, for support and assistance, promising by means of the assistance to make the Journal as far as possible, worthy of the support.

INDIAN COINAGE. 1620.

THE following account is taken from a work by Roger Williams on the Indian tribes of New-England, entitled:—

A KEY into the
LANGUAGE
 OF
A M E R I C A :

OR,

An help to the *Language* of the *Natives* in that
 part of **A M E R I C A**, called
NEW-ENGLAND.

Together, with briefe *Observations* of the Customes, Manners and Worships, &c. of the aforesaid *Natives*, in Peace and Warre, in Life and Death.

On all which are added Spirituall *Observations*, Generall and Particular by the *Authour*, of chiefe and speciall use (upon all occasions,) to all the *English* Inhabiting those parts; yet pleasant and profitable to the view of all men:

By ROGER WILLIAMS

of Providence in New-England.

L O N D O N,

Printed by Gregory Dexter, 1643.

CHAP. XXVI. pp. 144-150. *Concerning their Coyne.*

The *Indians* are ignorant of *Europes* Coyne; yet they have given a name to ours, and call it *Monéash* from the *English* Money. Their owne is of two sorts; one white, which they make of the stem or stocke of the

Periwinkle, which they call *Meteaûhock*, when all the shell is broken off: and of this sort six of their small Beads (which they make with holes to string the bracelets) are currant with the *English* for a peny. The second is black, incling to blew, which is made of the shell of a fish which some *English* call *Hens*, *Poquaûhock*, and of this sort three make an *English* peny. They that live upon the Sea side, generally make of it, and as many make as will. The *Indians* bring downe all their sorts of Furs, which they take in the Countrey, both to the *Indians* and to the *English* for this *Indian* Money: this Money the *English*, *French* and *Dutch*, trade to the *Indians*, six hundred miles in severall parts (North and South from *New-England*) for their Fures, and whatsoever they stand in need of from them: as Corne, Venison, &c. [Then follows the Indian names of pence from 1 to 12 pence. Then from 18d to 10 sixpences.] This *Piûckquat* [10 sixpences] being sixtie pence, they call *Nquittômpeg*, or *nquitnishcâusu*, that is, one fathom, 5 shillings. This one fathom of this their stringed money, now worth of the English but five shillings (sometimes more) some few yeeres since was worth nine, and sometimes ten shillings *per* Fathome: the fall is occasioned by the fall of Beaver in *England*: the Natives are very impatient, when for English commodities they pay so much more of their money, and not understanding the cause of it; and many say the English cheat and deceive them, though I have laboured to make them understand the reason of it. [Then follows the Indian terms for 10 shillings—2 Fathoms, up to 40 Fathoms or 10 pounds.] Their white they call *Wompam* (which signifies white): their black *Suckâuhock* (*Súcki* signifying blacke). Both amongst themselves; as also the English and Dutch, the blacke peny is two pence white; the blacke fathom double, or, two fathom white. * * * * *

Before ever they had *Awle blades* from *Europe*, they made shift to bore this their shell money with stone, and so fell their trees with stone set in a wooden staff, and used woden *howes*: which some old & poore women (fearfull to leave the old tradition) use to this day. * * * * *

They hang these strings of money about their necks and wrists; as also upon the necks and wrists of their wives and children.

Mâchequoce—*A Girdle*: Which they make curiously of one two, three, foure, and five inches thicknesse and more, of this money which (sometimes to the value of ten pounds and more) they weare about their middle and as a scarfe about their shoulders and breasts. Yea the Princes make rich Caps and Aprons (or small breeches) of these Beads thus curiously strung into many formes and figures: their blacke and white finely mixt together.

Observations generall of their Coyne.

The Sonnes of men having lost their Maker, the true and onely Treasure, dig downe to the bowels of the earth for gold and silver; yea, to the botome of the Sea, for shells of fishes, to make up a Treasure, which can never truly inrich nor satisfie.

More particular:

1 *The Indians prize not English gold,
Nor English Indians shell:
Each in his place will passe for ought,
What ere men buy or sell.*

English and Indians all passe hence,
 To an eternell place,
 VWhere shels nor finest gold's worth ought,
 VWhere nought's worth ought but Grace.

This Coyne the Indians know not of,
 VWho knowes how soone they may?
 The English knowing prize it not,
 But fling't like drosse away.

The above is transcribed from the reprint of the work published by the "Narragansett Club," in the first volume of their series, Providence, R. I. 1866, and edited by the Hon. J. Hammond Trumbull, of Hartford, Conn.

Boston, July, 1870.

J. C.

COINS AND MEDALS IN LOSSING'S FIELD BOOK OF THE REVOLUTION.

ENGRAVINGS of the following coins and medals are to be found in Lossing's *Pictorial Field-Book of the Revolution*, New York. 1851. As they are accompanied with a description of the different pieces, and sometimes with valuable notes, a list of them may be of service to coin-collectors.

Medal in honor of General Horatio Gates, vol. i. p. 83.

"Cob money." p. 103.

Fac-simile of the Continental bills. p. 317.

"The paper on which these bills were printed was quite thick, and the enemy called it 'the *pasteboard* money of the rebels.' The vignettes were generally, both in device and motto, significant. The one most prominent in the engraving represents a beaver in the slow but sure process of cutting down a tree with its teeth. The motto, '*Perseverando—by Perseverance*,' said to the colonists, 'Persist, and you will be successful.'"

"The plates were engraved on copper by Paul Revere, of Boston. Himself, Nathaniel Hurd, of the same city, Amos Doolittle, of New Haven, and an Englishman named Smithers, in Philadelphia, were the only engravers in America at that time. Hurd engraved as early as 1760. Revere began a little later." *Note*. p. 317.

"As the signing of so many bills would require more time than the members could spare from public duties, Congress appointed twenty-eight gentlemen to perform the duty, allowing each one dollar and thirty-three cents for every thousand bills signed and numbered by him. It was necessary for each bill to have the signature of two of them." *Note*. p. 318.

Fac-simile of the first money coined by the United States. p. 318.

The Pine-tree shilling. p. 449.

A medal in honor of John Wilkes. p. 520.

Washington's Boston medal. vol. ii. p. 16.

Medal in honor of Lord North. p. 18.

Medal awarded by Congress to General Wayne. p. 180.

Medal awarded to Lieutenant-colonel De Fleury. p. 181.

"This identical silver medal was found by a boy while digging in a garden at Princeton, New Jersey, toward the close of April, 1850, and was deposited in the bank at that place for the inspection of the curious. How the medal came there is uncertain. De Fleury returned to France before the medal was struck, and it probably never was in his possession. Congress was afterwards in session at Princeton, and the medal may have been lost by the secretary, in whose custody it properly belonged until delivered to the recipient of the honor." *Note.*

Medal awarded to Major John Stewart. p. 182.

The captors' medal, (André.) 205.

Gold medal awarded to General Daniel Morgan. p. 638.

Silver medal awarded to Col. John E. Howard. p. 639.

Silver medal awarded to Col. William Washington. p. 641.

Gold medal awarded to General Nath. Greene. p. 704.

Gold medal awarded to Col. Henry Lee. p. 829.

Gold medal awarded to John Paul Jones. p. 849.

The following list comprises the engravings given in the *Pictorial Field-Book of the War of 1812*, (New York, 1868,) by the same author.

Liberty cent. p. 65.

"Mr. Jefferson, as chairman of a committee on the subject of coins, reported a table in 1784, in which he adopted Morris's decimal system, but entirely changed its details. He proposed to strike four coins, namely, a golden piece of the value of ten dollars, a dollar in silver, a tenth of a dollar in silver, and a hundredth of a dollar in copper. The report was adopted by Congress the following year, and this was the origin of our *cent, dime, dollar*, and *eagle*. The establishment of a mint for coinage was delayed, and no legislative action on the subject was taken until early in April, 1792, when laws were enacted for the preparation of one. For three years afterward the operations of the mint were chiefly experimental, while in Congress long debates were had concerning the devices for the new coins. The Senate proposed the head of the President of the United States who should occupy the chair of state at the time of the coinage. In the House, the head of Liberty was suggested, as being less aristocratic than the effigy of the President—less the stamp of royalty. The head of Liberty was finally adopted. During that interval of three years, several of the coins called 'specimens,' now so rare in cabinets, and so much sought after by connoisseurs, were struck. Of these the rarest is a small copper coin, known as the 'Liberty-cap cent.'" *Note.* p. 65.

Medal in memory of Louis XVI. p. 76.

Medal in honor of Commodore Truxton. p. 105.

Washington medal with the memorial urn.

"This medal was designed by Dudley A. Tyng, the collector of customs at Newburyport at that time, and engraved and published, immediately after the death of Washington, by Jacob Perkins, the well-known ingenious mechanic and engraver. He cut dies for the design of two sizes." *Note.* p. 111.

Medal to Commodore Preble. p. 123.

Indian medal. p. 306.

In memory of General Brock. p. 406.

To Captain Isaac Hull, p. 446. Captain Jacob Jones, 452. Captain Stephen Decatur, 458. Commodore William Bainbridge, 463. General George Croghan, 505. Commodore Perry, 535. Capt. Elliott, 535. General Wm. H. Harrison, 558. Governor Shelby, 558. Captain James Lawrence, 700. Burrows, 719. M'Coll, 720. Red Jacket, 802. Colonel James Miller, 821. General Scott, 826. General Gaines, 836. General Brown, 841. General Porter, 842. General Ripley, 843. Captain Henley, 868. Captain Cassin, 868. General Macomb, 878. MacDonough, 878. Blakeley, 980. Warrington, 982. Stewart, 986. Biddle, 991. Jackson, 1052. Also a "medal of gratitude" and a "medal commemorative of the treaty of peace," 1065.

The following engravings are to be found in Lossing's *Pictorial History of the Civil War*. Philadelphia, 1866.

South Carolina medal. vol. i., p. 111.

Dix medal. p. 186.

Fort Sumter medal. p. 334.

Pickens medal. p. 370.

Naval medal of honor. vol. ii., p. 175.

Jeff. Davis medal. vol. iii., p. 222.

Butler medal. p. 359.

Grant medal. p. 561.

S. A. G.

ESTABLISHMENT OF THE UNITED STATES MINT.

We purpose to put upon record the facts in relation to the establishment of the Mint of the United States, taken from the "American State Papers."

J. C.

"The establishment of the militia, of a mint, of standards of weights and measures, of the post office and post roads, are subjects which I presume you will resume, of course, and which are abundantly urged by their own importance."—*Speech of President Washington*, Dec. 8, 1790:

"The disorders in the existing currency, and especially the scarcity of small change—a scarcity so peculiarly distressing to the poorer classes, strongly recommend the carrying into immediate effect, the resolution already entered into concerning the establishment of a mint. Measures have been taken, pursuant to that resolution, for procuring some of the necessary artists, together with the requisite apparatus."—*Speech of same*, Oct. 25, 1791.

"In execution of the authority given by the Legislature, measures have been taken for engaging some artists from abroad, to aid in the establishment of our mint; others have been employed at home. Provision has been made for the requisite buildings, and these are now putting into proper condition for the purposes of the establishment. There has also been a small beginning in the coinage of half-dimes, the want of small coins in circulation

calling the first attention to them. The regulation of foreign coins, in correspondence with the principles of our national coinage, as being essential to the due operation, and to order in our money concerns, will, I doubt not, be resumed and completed."—*Speech of same*, Nov. 6, 1792.

"The mint of the United States has entered upon the coinage of the precious metals, and considerable sums of defective coins and bullion have been lodged with the director by individuals. There is a pleasing prospect that the institution will, at no remote day, realize the expectation which was originally formed of its utility."—*Speech of same*, Nov. 19, 1794.

"The statements which will be laid before you, relative to the mint, will show the situation of that institution, and the necessity of some further legislative provisions for carrying the business of it more completely into effect, *and for checking abuses which appear to be arising in particular quarters.*"—*Speech of same*, Dec. 8, 1795.

American State Papers, Vol. I.,
Washington, D. C., 1833.

MEDAL OF THE SOCIAL CLUB, CHARLESTON.

In the collection of Coins and Medals, belonging to Thomas Brand Hollis, which included those formerly owned by Thomas Hollis, (the benefactor of Harvard College,) which was sold on the 14th of May, 1817, was a medal struck "on the Social Club being instituted in Charles Town, South Carolina, 1763."

Some years since we wrote to the venerable Dr. Smyth, of Charleston, S. C., and the late W. Gilmore Simms, and received the following replies, which we print at this time, hoping to hear from some of our readers in relation to the Medal.

CHARLESTON, March 28, 1856.

DEAR SIR:—Not being able to supply any information, though long a member of the Society referred to, I send you the note of the Hon. M. King, its oldest living member, and indeed its reviver after a considerable period of torpidity.

By addressing Mr. Simms you may be more successful, and I hope will.

Very sincerely yours,

THOMAS SMYTH.

MR. COLBURN.

MY DEAR DR. SMYTH:

Your note with its enclosure from Mr. Colburn to you, was handed to me yesterday—and in the midst of other things now pressing upon me—interested me so much that, in the hope of being able to give you some information on the subject to which they refer, I devoted more than two hours to the investigation, and examined, I believe, every book in my Library likely to throw light upon them, and I regret to say without success. I have vague recollections of having heard of them—but when or where I cannot recall. Should anything about them occur to me, I shall not fail to submit it to you. In the meantime I return Mr. Colburn's note, of which I have taken the liberty of keeping a copy.

In turning over in my mind the inquiry, who among us is most likely to possess the informa-

tion asked, I am disposed to think that Dr. William Gilmore Simms, who has been a very careful collector of the antiquities and traditions of our good State, is more likely to furnish it than any other person that now occurs to me.

Wishing you success in your search, I am,
With sincere regard and esteem,
My dear Dr. Smyth,
Very truly yours,

M. KING.

George St., 20 March, 1856.

WOODLANDS, S. C., April 17, 1856.

DEAR SIR :—Your letter of the 7th has only just reached me in consequence of my absence from home. I am afraid that I can give you no information in respect to the objects of your inquiry. There may be something in my library or papers, in regard to the subject, if I knew where to look for it; but I do not. It is just possible that I may happen on something hereafter, and in that event I shall be happy to advise you. Meanwhile, had you not better address a letter to "James Patterson, Esq., Secretary of State of S. C." at Columbia. He may be able to inform you. The great mace of State, a silver-gilt mace, is at Columbia, and the insignia upon it may embody portions of the emblematic matter of the medal. I have an engraved copy of the seal of date 1709—a circle with the words, "*Magnum Sigillum Carolinae Dominorum*," within the circle are an Indian chief and Princess supporters—the Princess having a child in her arms. At her side stands a boy bearing an arrow. A shield between them bears two cornucopias intertwined. Above a helmet with heavy foliage, and over all a stag. Below the motto runs "*Domitus Cultoribus orbis*." This is all that I can lay hands upon at present.

Very much regretting that I cannot give you more decided assistance in your inquiries,

I am, sir,
Your obt. servt.,

W. GILMORE SIMMS.

THE CHARLES CARROLL MEDAL.

A friend to whom we sent a query in relation to the above medal, sends us the following reply :—

"In answer to your inquiry about the Carroll Medal, I learn that it was struck by Mr. Eckfeldt, then Chief Coiner, at the instance and cost of the Carroll family. The dies were executed by Mr. Gobrecht, then a private engraver. They were returned to the family. I am surprised to find that there is not a copy of this medal in the Mint Cabinet.

"Your printed notice says, 'bust facing the left.' The left of the medal, or the observer? This distinction, well settled in heraldry, seems not to be agreed upon in numismatics. The coat of arms being displayed upon the knight's person, say upon his breastplate or helmet, the left side was his left; of course it was right to the *looker*. But in an armorial description, the left means the left of the *wearer*. I think the general understanding in describing a coin is, as it is held in the hand of the observer; just the opposite of the heraldic rule."

D.

CLEANING SILVER COINS.

Silver Coins are often coated with a dense green oxide. To remove this they should be steeped for ten minutes in a solution of ammonia, then immersed in water and wiped with a soft towel; if necessary, a fresh quantity of the solution may be applied.

DISCOVERIES ON PADRE ISLAND.

CORPUS CHRISTI, Texas, April 11, 1870.

To the Editor of the Picayune:

Sir,—Please find inclosed an old Spanish coin, one of many picked up lately on the edges and among the sand hills which line the Gulf shore of Padre Island. Human bones have been found on the north end of the island; and near its centre and among the sand hills there are, in two or three localities, heaps of bones of human beings; skulls, small and large, with no appearance of ever having been interred, but seem the debris of a grand cannibalistic repast or massacre. The coin inclosed may have some important historic interest, and I would be glad to know its date.

Can you not give some information connecting itself with the loss of these coins and the mounds of human bones?

Respectfully yours,

WM. HEADEN.

At present we have not at command any historic clue by which the presence of these human remains may be accounted for. There is more than one conjectural solution, but conjecture settles nothing. Respecting the coin, we append the following communication from a learned member of the Academy of Sciences, who has devoted years to the study of numismatics, and who justly ranks among the highest authorities in this science:

Editor of the Picayune:

Dear Sir,—The coin which you handed me yesterday for examination, is a coin of Charles I. of Spain, who reigned from A. D. 1516 to 1556. The legend on the obverse, surrounding the arms of Spain, reads, "Carolus et Johana Reges." On the reverse: "Hispaniarum et Indiarum." Charles and Juana, rulers of the Spains and the Indies. The small letters on the right of the arms, M with a small "o" on it, represent the mint mark of Mexico, where the piece was struck. The letter I, on the left, is also a mint mark, either representing Indies or the initial of the engraver.

The reverse presents two columns, crowned, resting upon the sea, with the inscription "Plus ultra," more beyond, and beneath it the figure 4, representing the value—4 reals or half a dollar.

The pillars represent the pillars of Hercules or Straits of Gibraltar, and "Plus ultra" Spain possessing territory beyond.

Historic.—Charles I. of Spain (and subsequently elected Emperor of Germany in 1519) was the eldest son of Philip and Juana, consequently heir to the monarchy of Spain. Upon assuming the title of king he met with much opposition and dissatisfaction from some members of the Council. They contended that during the life of his mother Juana, the crown was strictly hers, and the only thing he could expect, even on reaching his twentieth year, was to rule as her Lieutenant.

The majority, with the Cardinal Ximenes at their head, considering the utter incompetency of that Princess to govern, decided differently, and orders

were dispatched to proclaim the King without delay. To save the rights of the mother, however, she was proclaimed at the same time, and the crown was settled upon Donna Juana and Don Carlos, Queen and King of Castile, 1516.

Juana died in 1555, and shortly after Charles First of Spain and Fifth Emperor of Germany, abdicated in favor of his son, Philip Second, and retired to the convent of St. Justus, where he died in 1558.

Your most obedient servant,

R. W. OGDEN.

P. S. It is my opinion, that in the early age of the settlement of the country, there had been a massacre of the Spaniards by the Indians, which will account for the finding of human bones in such a disturbed condition, and old Spanish coins scattered amongst them.

R. W. O.

ORIGIN OF THE "GUINEA."

THE guinea obtained its name from the gold from which it was made having been brought from the Guinea coast by the African company of traders. The first notice of this gold was in 1649, during the Commonwealth of England, when on the 14th of April of that year the Parliament referred to the Council of State a paper presented to the House concerning the coinage of gold brought in a ship lately from *Guiny*, for the better advancing of trade. But it was in the reign of Charles II. that the name was first given to this coin.

It is among things not generally known, that when the guinea was originally coined, the intention was to make it current as a twenty-shilling piece; but from an error, or rather a series of errors, in calculating the exact proportions of the value of gold and silver, it never circulated for that value. Sir Isaac Newton, in his time, fixed the true value of the guinea, in relation to silver, at 20s 8d, and by his advice, the Crown proclaimed that for the future it should be current at 21s. A curious question arises out of the fact alluded to: how many millions of money has the English public lost by the payment of a guinea, when a twenty-shilling piece would have sufficed, had the costly error never have been fallen into.

HERALDRY ILLUSTRATED BY COINS.

"As regards the information to be gained from Coins, and Gems, and Vases, that would illustrate Heraldry, it is almost boundless. Make no pretension to acquaintance with either of those three kinds of memorials of antiquity; each forms a study of itself, and an inexhaustible study, and gives ample employment to special Students. Should any of them, from looking over these pages, be more forcibly impressed with the Heraldic character of the objects of their knowledge, such conviction would give them a new significance, and in their hands they would receive a fuller interpretation, and their new relation be more clearly traced."

"A recent review, in a weekly journal of great repute, of a small work on Heraldry, sets a much higher value on Numismatics than on Heraldry; but what are coins, gems, and vases, but vehicles for the exhibition of heraldic devices? Numismatics is, in fact, a branch of the wider Science of Heraldry." *Antiquities of Heraldry*, pp. xiii-xiv. London, 1869.

MEDALS TO BE OBTAINED AT THE PARIS MINT, IN GOLD, SILVER OR BRONZE.

The references are to the "Catalogue des Poingons, Coins et Médailles du Musée Monétaire." pp. 522. Paris, 1833.

- Page 96. No. 193. Défaite des Hollandais en Amérique. *Mêmes tête et légende qu'au No. 184.* Rev. La Renommée embouchant sa trompette, plane au-dessus d'un trophée naval dans lequel figure un Hollandais enchaîné. A droite, la colonie représentée par un Américain dans l'attitude de l'admiration. Lég. *Colonia Francorum americana victrix.* Exer. *Batavis ad Martinicam cæsis ac fugatis.* M.DC.LXXIII.
- Page 136. No. 298. La Flotte Anglaise Chassée du Canada. *Mêmes tête et légende qu'au No. 244.* Rev. La ville de Québec assise sur un rocher, appuyée sur l'écusson de France, foule aux pieds des étendards et des boucliers aux armes d'Angleterre. Au pied du rocher, le fleuve Saint-Laurent. Lég. *Francia in novo orbe victrix.* Exer. *Kebeca Liberata.* M.DC.XC.
- Page 149. No. 334. Prise de Carthagène (en Amérique.) *Mêmes tête et légende qu'au No. 300.* Rev. La ville de Carthagène assise au pied d'un cocotier, déplore la perte de ses trésors étalés à ses pieds. Lég. *Hispanorum thesauri direpti.* Exer. *Carthago americana vi capta.* M.DC.XCVII.
- Page 197. No. 475. Buste de Christophe de Lévi, Vice-Roi du Canada. Lég. *Fr. Christ. de Levi. d. Dampville. p. Franc. pro rex Americæ.* Rev. Ses armes. Lég. *Ex te enim. exiet. dux. qui. regat. populum. meum.*
- Page 215. No. 24. Louisbourg Bati et Fortifié. *Mêmes buste et légende qu'au No. 3.* Rev. Vue du fort de Louisbourg entouré de vaisseaux. Lég. *Ludovicoburgum fundatum et munitum.* Exer. M.DCC.XX.
- Page 281. No. 10. PRISE DE BOSTON. Tête de Georges Washington. Lég. *Georgio Washington supremo duci exercituum adsertori libertatis.* Exer. *Comitia americana.* Rev. Washington à cheval, &c. Lég. *Hostibus primo fugatis.* Exer. *Bostonium recuperatum.* xvii Martii MDCCLXXVI.
- Page 284. No. 18. PRISE DE SERAPIS. Buste de Paul Jones en uniforme d'amiral. Lég. *Joanni Paulo Jones classis præfecto.* Exer. *Comitia americana.* Rev. Un combat naval. Lég. *Hostium navibus captis. aut. fugatis.* Exer. *Ad oram Scotiæ, xxiii. sept.* M.DCCLXXVIII.
- Page 285. No. 20. COMBAT DE COWPENS. [WM] Washington à Cheval, &c. Lég. *Gulielmo Washington legionis equit. præfecto.* Exer. *Comitia americana.* Rev. Une couronne de chêne : dans le champ : *Quod parva militum* &c.
- Page 285. No. 21. MEME SUJET. Howard à Cheval, &c. Lég. *Joh. Eggar. Howard &c.* Exer. *Comitia americana.* Rev. Une couronne de chêne : dans le champs : *Quod in nutantem* &c.
- Page 299. No. 61. A FRANKLIN. Buste de Franklin. Lég. *Benj. Franklin natus Boston. xvii. Jan. M.DCC.VI.* Rev. Une couronne de chêne ; dans le champs : *Eripuit cælo, &c.* Exer. *Sculpsit, &c.* MDCCLXXXVI.

Page 316. No. 30. LAFAYETTE. Buste de Lafayette en uniforme, &c.

Page 415. No. 67. TRAITE DE COMMERCE AVEC L'AMERIQUE. *Mêmes tête et légende qu'au No. 2. Rev. La France et l'Amérique debout, &c. Lég. Gallia. et. America. fœderata. Exer. Novis. commerciorum. &c.*

Besides the Medals in the preceding list, several others can be obtained from private dies, which relate to America, such as the "Franco Americana," "Franklin et Montyon," &c. J. C.

TRANSACTIONS OF SOCIETIES.

BOSTON NUMISMATIC SOCIETY.

April 14.—A monthly meeting was held this day, at 4 P. M., at the Library of the Massachusetts Horticultural Society. The Secretary read the report of the last meeting, which was accepted. Mr. Crosby exhibited a beautiful collection of Pine-tree money, comprising many varieties, to which were added facsimiles of one or two not in the collection in the original. The President showed a parcel of miscellaneous coins, which were for sale. The Secretary exhibited a bronze medal of the Duc de Dampville, Viceroy of America, for which inquiry was made in the *Journal* for March, 1870. This impression is not of the date of the die, 1658, but was struck some years after. Dr. S. A. Green communicated a list of the coins and medals, (see p. 4,) which are engraved in Lossing's "Pictorial Field-Book of the Revolution," "Pictorial Field-Book of the War of 1812," and "Pictorial History of the Civil War." On motion of Mr. Slafter, the President was directed to obtain a certified copy of the Act of Incorporation of the Boston Numismatic Society, granted by the General Court of Massachusetts. The Society adjourned at 5 P. M.

W. S. APPLETON, *Sec.*

May 5.—A monthly meeting was held this day at 4 P. M. The Secretary read the report of the last meeting, which was accepted. The President announced the death of John Harvard Ellis, a Resident Member of the Society, and the Secretary read from the Transcript of this day, a short memoir of him, which will be found in another part of this number, under the head of Obituaries; he was elected a member of the Society in April, 1860, the first meeting after organization. The President announced a donation of copper coins from the Rev. Samuel Cutler, of Hanover, Mass., for which a vote of thanks was passed. The President read a certified copy of the Act of Incorporation, and it was agreed that the next meeting should be called for the purpose of organization under it.

A large number of interesting pieces were exhibited to the meeting. The President showed a bronze medal with the head of St. Paul, and the inscription, PAULUS APOSTOLUS VAS ELECTIONIS, which was lately presented to the N. E. Historic-Genealogical Society, by Dr. William Prescott, of Concord, N. H. It is said to be a copy of a medal found at Herculaneum in 1840, but the opinion of various members was decidedly in favor of its being of mediæval origin, and not more than 400 years old. Mr. Pratt exhibited a

case containing eleven silver medals, which formerly belonged to Washington, afterwards to Webster, and have lately been bought for the Webster Club, of Boston; the medals are of the time of the Revolution, mostly those voted by Congress, including that to Washington for the evacuation of Boston, those to Paul Jones, Wm. Washington, Greene, Gates, Howard, &c., and one of Franklin and the "Libertas Americana." Dr. Lewis showed a collection of Chinese coins, arranged on sheets of card, and claiming to go back to a very early date. Dr. S. A. Green exhibited twelve varieties of the little coppers with the name Columbia, and some discussion took place as to the purpose for which they were struck. Mr. Root showed a beautiful proof pattern for a half-crown of George III. of England, of 1817. Mr. Seavey exhibited several of the rare United States patterns of 1866-7-8. The meeting passed some time in an examination of the many pieces brought before it, and in a partial discussion of the difference of meaning between the words *type* and *variety*. The Society adjourned at 5 1-4, P. M.

W. S. APPLETON, *Sec.*

June 2.—The members of the Boston Numismatic Society met this day at 4 P. M., in compliance with a notice issued by the persons named in the Act of Incorporation granted by the General Court of Massachusetts. The Secretary read the Report of the last meeting, which was accepted. The meeting then proceeded to a formal organization. The former officers were all elected to the positions held by them, as follows: President, Jeremiah Colburn; Vice-President and Curator, John Phelps Putnam; Treasurer, John K. Wiggin; Secretary, William S. Appleton. The Secretary exhibited a design for a seal, which was adopted. Dr. S. A. Green and the Secretary were appointed a committee to examine the Constitution and By-Laws, and report if any change in them be desirable. The President announced a donation from Mr. Charles Sprague, of Boston, of a large silver coin of the Bishopric of Hildesheim, 1761, formerly exhibited at the meeting of December, 1862; also from the Rev. B. F. De Costa, of New York, of a brass medal of the domestic missionary army; for both of these a vote of thanks was passed.

Mr. Fowle exhibited a copper coin lately dug up at Portsmouth, N. H., which has on one side a pine-tree and the date 1776, and on the other the words AMERICAN LIBERTY, and in the centre the initials W. M. There is no evidence of fraud or deception in the appearance of the piece, or in the circumstances of its finding, and it was examined with great interest and curiosity.

This meeting was principally devoted to an exhibition of United States coins and pattern-pieces of 1792 and 1793, to which several members contributed, including Dr. Green, Mr. Pratt, Mr. Seavey, Mr. Crosby, and the Secretary. Mr. Seavey exhibited ten varieties of the cent of 1793, and of 1792 the Washington half-dollar, so called, in silver and copper, the Washington copper with a curved row of twelve stars above the eagle, the largest "Liberty-head" cent with lettered edge, the smaller cent in copper and also with a centre of silver, the dime in silver and copper, the half-dime, &c. Mr. Crosby exhibited fifteen varieties of the cent of 1793, being these numbers on the list printed in the *Journal* for April, 1869:—1 A, 1 B, 2 B, 3 B, 4 C, 5 C, 7 E, 7 F, 7 F (plain edge), 8 G, 9 H (large-lettered edge), 9 H (small-

lettered edge), 10 J (large-lettered edge), 10 J (small-lettered edge), 12 K; also several other pieces, including the very rare Washington "Liverpool Halfpenny," 1791, and that of 1792 with a curved row of twelve stars above the eagle. The Secretary exhibited nine varieties of the cent of 1793, and of 1792 the Washington half-dollar, so called, in silver, (large and small planchet) and copper, the Washington with a curved row of twelve stars above the eagle in silver and copper, (plain edge and lettered edge,) the Roman-head or naked-bust Washington, the largest "Liberty-head" cent with plain edge and lettered edge, &c. Many of these pieces exhibited were in very beautiful condition, and the opportunity of comparison made it an interesting occasion.

The Society adjourned at half-past five o'clock, P. M.

W. S. APPLETON, *Sec.*

The custom has been recently adopted by the Boston Numismatic Society, of giving the members notice of the coins and medals that will be made the subject of special attention at the ensuing meeting. In this way a large collection of similar pieces is brought before the Society, and the interest in the meetings is thereby increased. Its success, thus far, has been decided, and we would recommend its trial by other societies.

THE NUMISMATIC AND ANTIQUARIAN SOCIETY OF PHILADELPHIA.

THE regular stated meeting of this Society was held on Thursday evening at its hall. President Price occupied the chair. A number of interesting letters were received by the Corresponding Secretary, Mr. Henry Phillips, Jr., among which was one from Colonel Walker McBean, Georgia, inclosing for the inspection of the society a heavy Spanish gold coin, dated 1742, worth intrinsically about \$15 or \$16, and offering to sell it to the society. The society, however, thanking Colonel Walker, declined to purchase, its finances not warranting the outlay. Also, one from the Smithsonian Institution, Washington, D. C., inclosing the drawing of a rare coin or medal, and asking the opinion of the society thereon. Many interesting communications were made to the society upon kindred matters.

The report of the Committee on Rooms, made at a special meeting on the 17th of March last, was called up, and the action of the Special Committee revoked. This was done because the report was adopted by but a small number of the members, the meeting being simply an informal one. Under this action the rooms at Ninth and Walnut streets were rejected.

Mr. Hibler, from the Committee on Antiquities, reported a visit to the house of Patrick Coad, No. 1333 Race street, where were inspected some manuscripts of the late Professor Matthew O'Conway. The manuscript consisted of materials for a general scientific dictionary, and for a dictionary and grammar of eighty different languages, thirty of which appeared to be complete and the balance fragmentary.

A number of medals, coins, books, manuscripts, &c., were received, among others, the original manuscript of General Washington's resignation, dated 1797.

A letter was read from Isaac C. Price, inclosing a copper coin of the time of Constantine the Great.

Resolutions of respect to the memory of Gulian C. Verplanck, of New York, and Richard Stockton Fields, of New Jersey, were then passed, after which the meeting adjourned.

NEW ENGLAND NUMISMATIC AND ARCHÆOLOGICAL SOCIETY.

Boston.—The regular meeting was held on Thursday, April 21, 1870, at 7 1-2 o'clock, P. M. Vice-president CROSBY in the chair.

The record of the last meeting was read and accepted.

It was moved and seconded, that action be taken on the first proposition made at the last meeting in relation to amending the constitution, to wit: "That the admission fee for resident members shall hereafter be three dollars instead of two dollars, and the quarterly assessment shall be fifty cents instead of one dollar, as heretofore," which amendment was unanimously agreed to and accepted, as was also the amendment changing the time of annual meeting to the third Thursday in January instead of April in each year.

The amendment to change the order of exercises was also adopted.

Mr. Crosby exhibited an interesting series of WASHINGTON cents, consisting of nineteen varieties, some of them quite rare, and in extremely fine condition.

Mr. Crosby then read some extracts from his forthcoming work on The Early Colonial Coinage of New England, in relation to the priority of the issue of the different types of the oak-tree and the pine-tree shillings.

Some discussion ensued respecting the publication by the Society, of the aforesaid work, after which the meeting adjourned.

JAMES E. ROOT, *Secretary*.

The May meeting was called as usual, but owing to the lack of attendance, it did not take place.

The regular meeting was held Thursday evening, June 16th, 1870, at 8 o'clock. Present—Bond, Chadbourne, Chaplin, Crosby, Child, Root. Vice-President Crosby in the chair.

The records of the last meeting were read and accepted. Mr. Crosby read a letter from Dr. Clay of Manchester, England, relating to various American coins in his collection. He also exhibited a bronze medal of the French Exposition, and a set of the silver pattern pieces for 1870.

Mr. Chaplin reported a donation of a proof set of United States small coins of 1870 from Mr. Child. A donation was reported by Mr. Crosby of a Memorial medal in bronze, and a Haverford College medal in white metal, from J. F. Woods, Esq., of Norwalk, Conn., for which a vote of thanks was passed by the Society.

On motion of Mr. Child it was voted, that the next regular meeting be held on the third Thursday evening of October next. The meeting then adjourned.

JAMES E. ROOT, *Secretary*.

CORRESPONDENCE.

BOSTON, July, 1870.

To the Editors of the Journal:

I notice in the last number of the *Journal*, in the table of the weights of the cents of 1793, that I, by a strange oversight, neglected to give that of one of my own. I now, to supply the deficiency, send you the weight of that specimen, 12 K, which is 204 grains.

I have recently obtained a cent of the variety 1 B, (according to the plate in the *Journal* for April, 1869,) weighing 221 grains; which is not only much heavier than any of that variety previously found, but exceeds the weight of any other given in the table referred to.

I will add a copy of an item found in Winthrop's "History of New England," Boston, 1853, (vol. i, p. 71,) which is probably the first recorded instance of the exhumation of coins in America, and is thus related:—1631, July 30. "Mr. Ludlow, in digging the foundation of his house at Dorchester, found two pieces of French money: one was coined in 1596. They were in several places, and a foot within the firm ground." In a note upon this, Savage says, "Perhaps no reader will expect, that the occasion of these coins being lodged here should be satisfactorily ascertained; yet I may be pardoned for offering a conjecture, that they came from a French ship, wrecked at Cape Cod about fourteen years before, whose crew were soon murdered by the savages, except three or four, that were 'kept' and sent from one sachem to another to make sport with them.' Two were redeemed by Dormer, about three years after their calamity, and one died among the Indians, having lived with them long enough to give them some instruction. See Morton's Memorial, sub an. 1620: and Prince i, 45, relying for his narrative on Bradford and Purchase. Hubbard, 134, plants some scattering inhabitants, a few years before, at Dorchester; but I know not any proof of such settlement, except these pieces of money. As he, again, p. 186, positively asserts it, we may consider it probable."

Hoping that the future of the *Journal* may become as successful in a financial, as I am confident it will remain in a literary, point of view,

I am very respectfully,

S. S. CROSBY.

THE ROSA AMERICANA.

WE take the following from a number of the Numismatic Chronicle for 1868. It is found in the "Miscellanea," where several coin-sales are noticed. "Hawkins Cabinet, July 31 and Aug. 1. Lot 268. George II. Pattern Rosa Americana Twopence; rev., ROSA AMERICANA, 1733. Full-blown rose and bud on stem under a crown; below, on a scroll, UTILE DULCI.—£79."

This is probably a specimen of the piece engraved in the last number of the *Journal*, and there described as a penny. In this country the various sizes of the Rosa Americana are considered to represent the penny, half-penny and farthing; but reference to Snelling will show that he understood the same pieces to be the two-pence, penny and half-penny, and Ruding seems to follow him.

MASSACHUSETTS MINT.

EBENEZER HANCOCK, Esq., *Inspector*.JOSHUA WITHEREL, Esq., *Master of the Coinage*.

A Mint is erected on Boston Neck, for coining of gold, silver and copper, of the same weight, alloy and value as is fixed by the Resolve of Congress of the 8th of August, 1786: Copper only has as yet been coined, viz.: *Cents* and *Half-Cents*; they are neatly executed, stamped on one side, with the Arms of the Commonwealth of Massachusetts, being an Indian in his shirt and mogginsins; in his right hand a bow, in his left an arrow; on the right side of the Indian's head a Star, and round the border the word Commonwealth: on the other side the American Eagle displayed, holding in his right talon an olive branch, in his left a bundle of 13 arrows; on his breast the word denominating the value of the coin, either Cent or Half-Cent, and round the edge, Massachusetts, 1787. They are to be received in all payments whatsoever.

The Inspectors of the Mint are to give bond with sureties, for the faithful discharge of the duties of their appointment; and from time to time, to lay before the Governor and Council an account of their doings, and State of the Mint, that the same may be laid before the General Court.

The quantity of copper coin to be struck to be equal to the amount of 70,000 dollars, of the above-mentioned two different denominations, in convenient proportions.

Fleet's Pocket Almanack, 1789.

No Gold or Silver Coins were struck, but the coinage of Cents and Half-Cents was continued in 1788.

ROMAN REMAINS AT BATH, ENGLAND.

THE excavations now making at Bath, England, for the construction of the new Pump Room Hotel, have brought to light some very interesting Roman remains. The most valuable results are the determination of the south and west limits of the great temple, and the discovery of some ornamental stone-work so similar in details to that which appears upon the temple of Jupiter Stator at Rome as to suggest the probable date of the Bath Temple. The plan of the forum and the course of its surrounding ways may now be traced with sufficient accuracy to enable the antiquary to construct a tolerably perfect plan of *Aquæ Solis*, at the time when it was the grand watering-place of Roman Britain. A great many fragments of flat sheets of Roman glass have been found, which bear all the appearance of having been rolled or cast. It seems impossible to doubt, with this evidence before us, that the Romans employed glass for the purpose of lighting their houses as well as in the construction of drinking vessels. The Roman glass has a peculiar blue tint and is semi-opaque.

WE would call the attention of our readers to the "Special Announcement" of Mason & Co., which is to be found on the third page of the cover. The collection of Mr. Fewsmith is known to some of the members of the Boston Numismatic Society, who represent it as a fine one.

A SELECTION OF COINS FROM THE CABINET OF W. S. APPLETON.

THE following series of coins was exhibited to a club of gentlemen, not especially interested in Numismatics, with a few introductory remarks, somewhat to the following effect. The pieces are chosen partly to illustrate the great range of the science of Numismatics in years and in art, but more particularly to show the importance of coins in connection with the study of history and biography. In this short selection are coins bearing the names of very many of the famous rulers of nations, a large part of whom are represented by portraits, which, of course, are contemporary. Other pieces commemorate remarkable events in history, particularly unsuccessful revolutions, and unacknowledged or defeated claims to sovereign power.

I. *Island of Ægina*. Obv. A tortoise, with a row of knobs along the back. Rev. Impression of the punch used to drive the metal into the die or mould containing the engraved design. Silver; size 13. Ante-Christian records say that silver was first coined in the island of Ægina, and this is supposed to have been before 700 B. C. This piece is not a specimen of the earliest type, but undoubtedly dates as far back as 500 B. C.

II. *Athens*. Obv. A very rude head of Minerva crowned with olive, facing the right. Rev. A deep square punch-mark, in which are an owl, and behind it an olive-sprig and crescent, and the letters *ΑΘΕ* before. Silver, size 15. This is a tetradrachm, the standard of value in Athens, and so highly esteemed for circulation in other countries, that the same type was preserved long after Athens had reached the highest perfection in art. We shall find the same to have been the case with Venice; and in our own day, we all know how Spanish dollars of Charles III. and IV. have been valued in other countries, particularly in China, and how the Austrian Government long continued to strike crowns of Maria Theresa.

III. *Persia*. Obv. An archer with bow and arrow kneeling. Rev. The mark of the punch. Silver, size 8½. This is a small coin of the same design as the daric, of which in gold I have no specimen.

IV. *Metapontum*. Obv. *META*; an ear of wheat. Rev. A sunken representation of the same. Silver, size 15. This is a specimen of the incused coinage, which prevailed for some time in the Grecian cities of Italy, and may date from 500 B. C.

V. *Syracuse*. Obv. A beautiful female head, Proserpine or Arethusa, facing the left, the hair elaborately dressed, wearing an earring; around are dolphins, and below *ΩΙ*. Rev. *ΣΥΡΑΚΟΣΙΩΝ*; a quadriga to the left; above the sign of the Trinacria. Silver, size 15. The coins of Syracuse are famous for the beauty of design and execution, and this is a very good specimen of its type. Humphreys says of a similar, but larger piece,—“The reverse of this coin presents what may be considered one of the masterpieces of the art of die engraving; it is a quadriga, or four-horse chariot, which, though on so small a scale, is yet treated with all the breadth and grandeur that Phidias might have imparted to it as a metope of the Parthenon.” It dates from about 400 B. C.

VI. *Sicily*. Obv. A female head facing the left, wearing a veil. Rev. *ΒΑΣΙΛΙΣΣΑΣ ΦΙΛΙΣΤΙΑΟΣ*; a quadriga to the right, driven by Victory; above Φ . Silver, size 17. This is a tetradrachm of Queen Philistis, who is thought to have been wife of Hiero II., who reigned 270—216 B. C. She is utterly unknown to history, but the coins with her name are beautiful enough to deserve praise almost as high as given to the last piece.

VII. *Macedon, Philip II*. Obv. Bearded and laureate head of Jupiter facing the right. Rev. *ΦΛΙΠΠΟΥ*; a man on a horse to the right, carrying a palm, the horse stepping proudly; below a thunderbolt, and in exergue N. Silver, size 15. James De Wilde, in his "SELECTA NUMISMATA ANTIQUA," supposes the horse and rider to be the youthful Alexander on Bucephalus, a very pleasing idea, if one can accept it; but I see nothing whatever to induce one to agree with De Wilde.

VIII. *Macedon, Alexander III., the Great*. Obv. Helmed head of Minerva, facing the right. Rev. *ΑΛΕΞΑΝΔΡΟΥ*; a winged figure of Victory to the left; in her right hand a laurel-wreath, and in her left a cross; in the field a palm branch, Σ , and another character. Gold, size 12. This is a beautiful specimen of the gold stater of Alexander the Great; it was coined at Sidon in Syria, and came from the great hoard found at that place about 1854, as described in this Journal, iv. 76. It is interesting to me, as having been bought in the immediate neighborhood, at Sur, the modern Tyre, in 1865. In beauty of execution it is a worthy rival of the coins of Syracuse, and of course dates between numbers V. and VI.

IX. Obv. *ΒΑΣΙΛ. ΘΕΑ. ΝΕ.* Rev. *ΑΝΤΩ. ΥΠΑ. Γ.* Copper, size 16. This coin was the subject of a paper printed in the first volume of the Numismatic Chronicle, and, though bearing no portrait, or other head, is introduced here as an instance of the remarkable manner in which coins illustrate history. The inscriptions may be translated "The Queen, the new Goddess," "Antony, Consul the third time." This fixes the date of the coin as B. C. 31, just before the battle of Actium, and the inscription commemorates the assumption by Cleopatra, of the title of the new, or young, Isis, which fact is mentioned by Plutarch in his life of Mark Antony.

X. Obv. A thunderbolt and * * * * Rev. A dolphin and * * * * Copper, size 31.

XI. Obv. A helmed head of Minerva to the left, and * * * *
Rev. A prow of a vessel and * * * * Copper, size 29.

XII. Obv. A boar and * * * Rev. A boar and * * * Copper, size 25.

These three pieces are specimens of the early currency of the Roman Republic, and perhaps date from about 350 B. C. X. and XI. are pieces of four unciae or ounces, and are known as the "Triens," or third of an "As," the standard Roman weight, originally one pound; XII. is a "Quadrans," or piece of three unciae. They are all very rude, and fairly represent the coinage of the future mistress of the world in her earlier days.

XIII. Obv. SABIN, and a monogram of TA; bearded head to the right. Rev. L. TITURI; two Romans, each carrying a Sabine woman. Silver, size 12.

XIV. Obv. SABIN; bearded head, and before, a palm branch. Rev. L. TITURI; Tarpeia, kneeling on the ground between two soldiers; in the field above the moon and a star. Silver, size 11.

I have chosen these two denarii out of the long series of Roman family coins, because they celebrate two events in the early history of Rome. The family Tituria, claiming to be of Sabine descent, placed on their coins the head of Tatius, King of the Sabines, and commemorated the rape of the Sabine women, and the perfidy of Tarpeia by so many pieces, that they are not at all rare, though undeniably interesting historically. It cannot be necessary to recall here the events, familiar to every boy, through the necessities of his studies.

XV. Obv. Head of Venus to the right. Rev. CAESAR; Æneas carrying Anchises and a statue of Minerva. Silver, size 11. This coin, struck by Julius Cæsar, illustrates the tradition of the family concerning the flight from Troy.

XVI. Obv. DIVI IULI; laureate head of Julius Cæsar to the right; behind the augur's rod. Rev. Q. VOCONIUS VITULUS; a bull walking to the left. Gold, size 11. This is a coin with the head of the deified Cæsar, struck in his honor after death.

XVII. Obv. AUGUSTUS DIVI F; head of Augustus to the right. Rev. IMP. X. ACT.; Apollo in female dress, holding a lyre and plectrum. Silver, size 11. This coin of Augustus, though not rare, is certainly one of the most interesting struck by him. Bearing the figure of the Actian Apollo, it may be presumed to have been struck on the occasion of the tenth anniversary of the battle of Actium, which made Augustus Emperor of Rome.

XVIII. Obv. PIETAS; diademed and veiled head of Livia to the right. Rev. DRUSUS. CAESAR. TI. AUGUSTI. F. TR. POT. ITER; in the field s. c. Copper, size 18. This coin was struck by Tiberius in honor of his mother and son. The head is that of his mother, the infamous Livia or Julia, wife of Augustus, who is represented on coins in the exceedingly inappropriate characters of Piety and Justice; the inscription on the reverse fixes the date of the coin as that in which Drusus, son of Tiberius, was Tribune for the second time viz., A. D. 23, in which year Drusus died also.

XIX. Obv. TI. CAESAR DIVI AUG. F. AUGUSTUS; head of Tiberius to the right. Rev. PONTIF MAXIM; a female figure seated, facing the right, holding a sceptre and a flower. Silver, size 12. This piece is always chosen as the specimen of the scriptural tribute-money, and is by no means rare. M. Cohen supposes the seated figure to be Livia, but I can see no reason for this identification, and would call it the personification of Rome.

XX. Obv. NERO CAESAR AUGUSTUS; head of Nero to the right. Rev. IUPPITER CUSTOS; figure of Jupiter seated facing the left, holding a thunder-bolt and sceptre. Gold, size 11. This coin shows us the handsome, but sensual and brutish features of the Emperor Nero; the reverse represents Jupiter Capitolinus.

XXI. Obv. NERO CLAUD CAESAR AUG GER P M TR P IMP P P; laureate head of Nero to the right. Rev. AUGUSTI POR. OST. S. C.; the walls of the harbor of Ostia, within which are seven vessels; above a statue of Neptune on a high pedestal; below the river-god Tiber reclining, holding a rudder and a dolphin. Copper, size 21 1-2. I have placed this coin in the series as illustrating the Roman custom of making coins of medals; it celebrates the completion of the works at Ostia, and the idea is certainly a beautiful one.

XXII. Obv. IMP T CAES VESP AUG P M TR P P P COS VIII.; laureate head of Titus to the right. Rev. IUDAEA CAPTA S. C.; a palm tree, at the left of which stands a Jew with hands bound behind his back, and at the right sits a Jewess weeping; at each side are shields. Copper, size 21. This is one of the famous historic coins, celebrating the capture of Jerusalem by the Roman forces under Titus, though not struck till several years after, when he had become Emperor.

XXIII. Obv. IMP TRAIANO AUG GER DAC P M TR P COS VI. P P; laureate head of Trajan to the right. Rev. S P Q R OPTIMO PRINCIPI; in exergue VIA TRAIANA; a seated female facing the left, holding with her right hand a wheel, which rests on her knee. Silver, size 12. This is another of the interesting historic memorials, and celebrates the munificence and care of the Emperor Trajan, in restoring the roads in Italy, which had become dangerous or difficult by age and neglect. The head shows his fine features.

XXIV. Obv. HADRIANUS AUG COS III P P; laureate head of Hadrian to the right. Rev. AEGYPTOS; a female personifying Egypt seated facing the left, leaning on a basket, holding in her right hand a systrum; before her an ibis. Silver, size 11. We have on this coin the handsome, manly head of the Emperor Hadrian, one of the finest of all the Roman rulers; the reverse is one of those symbolic personifications, so popular and common in the series of Roman coins through many ages.

XXV. Obv. IMP C C VAL DIOCLETIANUS P F AUG; laureate head of Diocletian to the right. Rev. GENIO POPULI ROMANI; in exergue S M N; the Genius of Rome crowned with a tower, standing facing the left, holding a patera and a horn of plenty. Copper, size 17. This coin, with the head of one of the more famous among the Roman Emperors, shows the rapid degeneration of Arts; the workmanship is wholly unworthy of the country and of the man, and little can be said in its favor, beyond that it probably bears a very correct likeness of Diocletian; it was probably struck at Nicomedia.

XXVI. Obv. IMP CONSTANTINUS P F AUG; laureate head of Constantine to the right. Rev. MARTI PATRI PROPUGNATORI; in exergue P TR; in field S A; Mars in armor, with spear and shield, moving to the right in attitude of attack. Copper, size 15. This coin shows us the features of the first Christian Emperor, before any thoughts of Christianity had entered his head; artistically it is rather an improvement on the last, and was struck at Treves.

XXVII. Obv. LEO. DECIMUS. PONTI. MAX. ROMA; the façade of St. Peter's Church, Rome. Rev. TEMPLUM. TUUM. PETRE: at the right St. Peter seated,

at the left the Pope kneeling. Silver, size 17. The first Christian Emperor is very properly followed by one of the most famous of the Popes, whose coin bears a representation of the most glorious of Christian temples. The view of the church, however, shows it as projected according to the plan of the time, and not at all as it now stands; possibly it is the design of Raffaello, but this I am not able to assert positively. Leo X. was Pope 1513-21.

XXVIII. Obv. DIO E POPOLO; in exergue R. and N. C.; the Roman eagle in a wreath of oak-leaves, standing on fasces. Rev. REPUBBLICA ROMANA, 1849; 40 BAIocchi. Silver, size 22. The series of Roman coins is made to end with the money issued by the short-lived Republic of 1849, which may be looked on either as a restoration and reminiscence of her earliest history and first glories, or as a presage of future change and the new order, which many of us may live to see.

XXIX. Obv. FRIDERICUS; in the centre the letters I. P. R. T. arranged as a cross. Rev. MEDIOLANUM. Silver, size 11. I will place next to the coins of Rome a few pieces of Italian princes and cities. This one is a coin of Milan, struck by the Emperor of Germany, Frederic Barbarossa, about 1185.

XXX. Obv. KAROL DEI GRA. IERLM. SICILIE. REX; a shield with the impaled arms of Jerusalem and France, surrounded by stars and a crescent. Rev. AVE. GRACIA. PLENA. DOMINUS. TECUM; the Virgin Mary and the Angel of the Annunciation, between them a lily growing in a vase. Gold, size 15. This is a coin of Charles of Anjou, as King of Sicily, and titular King of Jerusalem, struck about 1300. The design is beautiful, and the coin is a particularly creditable one for the time.

XXXI. Obv. GIOACCHINO NAPOLEONE, 1813; head of Murat to the right. Rev. REGNO DELLE DUE SICILIE; 5. LIRE; a shield of several quarterings, with the imperial eagle of France on an escutcheon of pretense; the mantling is very elaborate, with a female figure at each side, one holding an oar, the other a horn of plenty. Silver, size 23. We have here the features of the soldier of fortune and romance, Murat, with his handsome face and curly flowing locks.

XXXII. Obv. ALFONSUS DUX FERRARI, III; a shield with the arms of the family of Este, above a star. Rev. IN HOC SIGNO VINCES; a mountain, on which stands a cross, surrounded by the implements of the crucifixion. Gold, size, 16 1-2. This is the golden scudo of Alfonso, Duke of Ferrara, 1559-97, best known to history as the husband of the infamous Lucrezia Borgia. There are coins with his head, but of these I have only a small copper one of little value.

XXXIII. Obv. ALEX. F. PAR. PLA. DUX. III.; head of the Duke to the right. Rev. INTER LILIA PAR, L S; a bull walking to the left, among flowers. Silver, size 14. On this we have the portrait of the famous general, Alexander Farnese, Duke of Parma, 1586-92.

OBITUARY.

DIED in Boston, 3 May, 1870, JOHN HARVARD ELLIS, A. M., LL. B. Æt. 28. The following notice is taken from the Boston Daily Evening Transcript of May 5:

In the death of JOHN HARVARD ELLIS a circle of friends and relatives are sadly bereaved, and the community loses one of its promising young men. Carefully nurtured from his boyhood up, his character and life were singularly blameless. He was industrious as a student, gentlemanly and genial, modest, self-respecting and respectful to others in social intercourse. But recently beginning the practice of his chosen profession, as a member of the Suffolk Bar, and forming the closest of domestic ties; returning only a few months since from a tour abroad; in his early manhood he has been suddenly removed by that insidious and baffling disease of which so many in New England are the victims. Such a departure must seem an irreparable loss to those whom it most nearly affects; and only the strongest faith can teach the needed lesson of submission; although, as in this case, they have all the human sympathy possible from those who knew him they so miss and mourn.

The deceased was the only child of the Rev. George E. Ellis, D. D., who held him in his heart with constantly yearning affection and justifiable pride, from his very childhood; and found in him, from early youth, a companion as well as a son. He bore the honored name of the founder of the college from which he graduated in 1862. He was interested in legal and historical studies and general literature; writing, on subjects for which he had a partiality, with facility, care and unexaggerated good sense. The Transcript, with other journals, was often favored with his communications; and our readers will recall his pleasant letters from Europe published in our columns last year, over the signature of E.

Of his worth in strong principles, conscientious regard for duty and kindly disposition, we had such constant observation that he leaves a marked vacancy among the young men we have looked upon as fit to faithfully take the responsibilities and fill the places of the generation passing away.

Such a death can hardly be otherwise regarded than as premature; and, though well for him, much is lost to us when the presence of one so fit, apparently, to live wisely and well for years to come, is suddenly missed. But before the ordination of higher than man's wisdom, the head must bow and heart be still; whilst the mournful consolation is vouchsafed of a bright memory of maturing manliness, that can be cherished with honoring esteem as well as with warmest affection.

COINS OF LORD BALTIMORE.

1659, Oct. 4.

A warrant to apprehend Cecil Lord Baltimore, and such others as are suspected to be engaged with him in making and exporting great sums of money, and to seize all money, stamps, tools and instruments for coining.

Lord Baltimore to be summoned to attend the Committee for plantations, concerning an information that a great quantity of silver is coined and sent to Maryland by his orders, who are directed to report thereon.

p. 477. *Calendar of State Papers, 1574-1660.*

London, 1860.

[From the "London Athenæum" of 4 June.]

"The Sanborn Collection of Coins and Medals has been sold during the past week, by Messrs. Sotherly, Wilkinson & Hodge, at extraordinary prices. The following are from among the more important specimens. As, with helmeted head of Pallas, 30*£*. (Bunbury),—Agrigentum, with two eagles holding a hare, 30*£*. (Hoffman),—Catanea, with laureate head of Apollo, 25*£*. (Bunbury),—Eryx, the Erycinian Venus seated to the left, 48*£*. (Hoffman),—Segesta, head to the right, 58*£*. (Addington),—Syracusan Medallion, 40*£*. (Lake Price),—another specimen, 47*£*. (Addington),—Full-faced head of Arethusa between two fishes, 38*£*. (Feuardent),—Numitoria, with head of Rome, 25*£*. (Addington),—Servilia, with head of Liberty, 15*£*. 15*s*. (Addington),—Brutus, with cap between daggers, 27*£*. (same),—Sextus Pompey, 32*£*. (Feuardent),—Vitellius, large brass, 48*£*. 10*s*. (Addington),—Hadrian, brass medallion, 82*£*. (same),—another of different type, 51*£*. (same),—Antoninus Pius, brass medallion, 105*£*. (same),—another of different type, 61*£*. (same),—Commodus, a fine bronze medallion, 155*£*. (same),—Tranquillina, 30*£*. (Curt),—Saloninus, bronze medallion, 80*£*. (Count Tyskiewicz),—Julian, 32*£*. (Feuardent),—Constans the First, large silver medallion, 50*£*. (Hoffman),—Petronius, 18*£*. 18*s*. (Feuardent),—Geta, an unpublished large medallion in bronze, in very good preservation, 505*£*. (Addington),—this is reported to be the highest price any medal has ever brought at an auction. Total, 3,148*£*. 10*s*. 6*d*."

EDITORIAL.

WE have made arrangements with the Messrs. Marvin, to put to press an edition of the *Journal* large enough to supply all our subscribers. Hereafter we can furnish an unlimited number of copies, if the orders are received in season. We make this announcement lest there may be some persons who might feel embarrassed in subscribing for several numbers, for fear the edition would run out. Dealers will be supplied in the order of their application. Our terms are \$2.00 for one copy, or \$4.00 for two copies, *per annum*; and going on at that rate. Subscribers will have the benefit of the discount, if they can find it. Greenbacks will be taken at par, in payment, without regard to the price of gold on 'Change.

WE should like to publish in the next number of the *Journal*, a complete list of all the Numismatic Societies in the United States and Canada, with the names of their officers. It would be of great service to all persons interested in numismatic science. We should be under deep obligations to the respective secretaries, if they would furnish us with such a list.

WE are sorry for the sake of our readers, that the Proceedings of the American Numismatic and Archæological Society have not been received in season for this number. Our desire is to be the medium between the various Numismatic Societies and the public. We trust that our friends will see that we are duly supplied with the reports of their meetings, and we solicit, from all sources, notes and queries relating to our specialty. It will be impossible to give to the *Journal* a national character, unless we have correspondents in the different sections of the country. We are already under great obligations to certain persons in other cities, whom we now thank publicly without calling their names.

An Enquiry into the Early History of Money, by R. W. Ogden. Read before the New Orleans Academy of Sciences, April 11, and again, by special request, April 18, 1870. New Orleans, 1870, pp. 7.

This is a neatly printed pamphlet that deserves a wider circulation than will probably fall to its lot. The author modestly speaks of it as a compilation, though it everywhere shows an extensive knowledge of the coinage of the world, which can be acquired only by a long range of reading. Mr. Ogden is a Corresponding member of the American Numismatic and Archæological Society of New York, and has devoted many years to the study of the science. He truly says: "The study of numismatics has proved of the greatest usefulness to the historian and philosopher—it has fixed dates and records of history—rescued from oblivion many events, the knowledge of which would otherwise have been lost."

WE desire to return our thanks to the editor of *Mason's Monthly Coin and Stamp Collectors' Magazine*, for his kind expressions towards our success, and for the efforts he has made to increase our subscription list; and at the same time, we would recommend his publication to the attention of the numismatic fraternity. His address is No. 139 North Ninth Street, Philadelphia.

 LOOSE CHANGE.

IN the *Collections of the New York Historical Society* for the year 1821, (Vol. iii., p. 387,) is "a description of some of the medals, struck in relation to important events in North America, before and since the Declaration of Independence by the United States. By James Mease, M. D., Honorary Member of the New York Historical Society. Read 9th June, 1818." Some interesting notes are given with the description.

O. A. JENISON, of Lansing, Michigan, has the largest collection of coins and medals in the State, according to the *Lansing State Republican*.

A PARIS correspondent writes: The Prince Imperial is beginning to be a personage; the new coins are to bear his head with that of his father, after the manner of some of the money made during the First Empire.

Washington Irving first made use of the expression *Almighty Dollar*, and it occurs in *The Creole Village*.

A RESIDENT of Prospect, Conn., claims to have the oldest set of American manufactured buttons in the country. They are vest buttons of silver, made in 1767.

No Sovereigns were coined in England in 1867; no half-crowns have been coined since 1851.

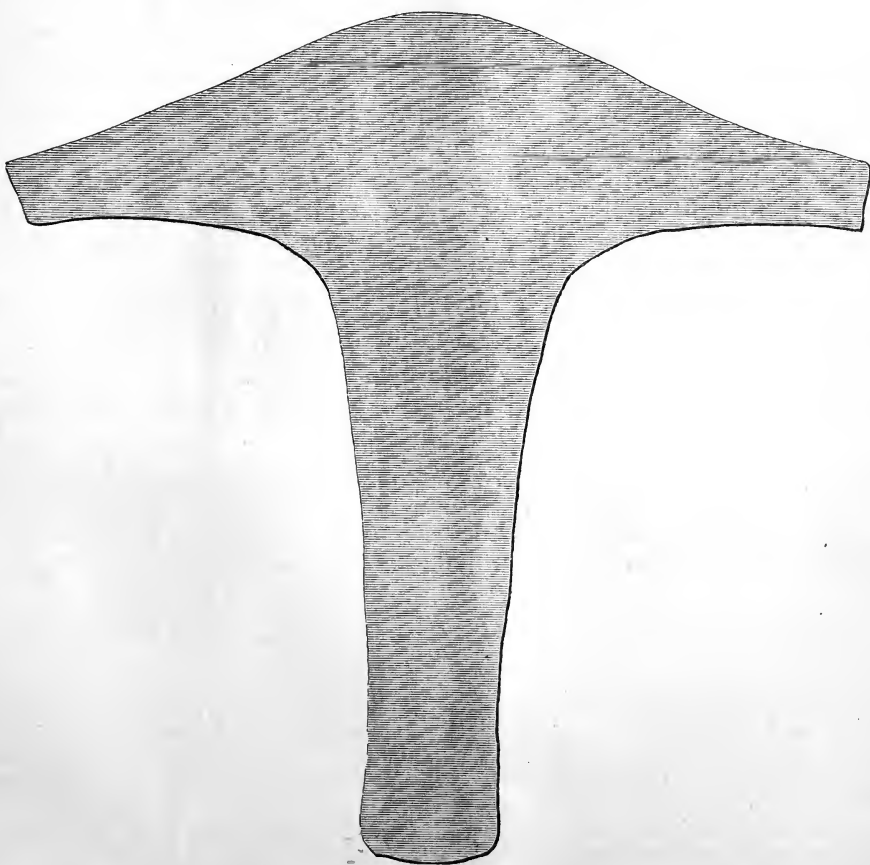
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No. 2.



THE EARLIEST AMERICAN COIN.

A PIECE of metal, of the exact shape and size of this wood-cut, was shown by Mr. Henry Davenport to the Boston Numismatic Society at the meeting held 5th May, 1860, and a letter was read describing it as a coin of the Aztecs of Mexico. It was referred for consideration to the Secretary,

who read the following paper concerning it at the meeting held two months later, 6th July.

"In accordance with the wish of the Society, I have endeavored to find some account of the strange piece of workmanship referred to my notice. But I regret to say that I have met with almost nothing relating to it. I have brought together some of the passages which I have found, where anything like it is mentioned, and will take a few minutes to read them.

"Prescott says, in his 'History of the Conquest of Mexico,' 'The traffic was carried on partly by barter, and partly by means of a regulated currency, of different values. This consisted of transparent quills of gold dust; of bits of tin, cut in the form of a T; and of bags of cacao, containing a specified number of grains.' The 'History of Mexico,' by Charles Cullen, is slightly more elaborate and particular. He enumerates five different kinds of money, or rather articles used as currency. After describing three, he says, 'The fourth kind of money, which most resembled coined money, was made of pieces of copper in the form of a T, and was employed in purchases of little value. The fifth, of which mention is made by Cortes in his last letter to the Emperor Charles V., consisted of thin pieces of tin.' There are other passages like these, but containing nothing more.

"In connection with these, it is interesting to read the words of Akerman in his 'Introduction to the Study of Ancient and Modern Coins.' 'One of the most remarkable facts in the history of the New World is that, notwithstanding the proverbial abundance of the precious metals in Mexico and Peru, the natives did not make use of them for currency. In the former country, from the time of the Aztec nation down to the race which succeeded, the circulating medium consisted of the cocoa seed only.' This latter statement would certainly be 'remarkable,' if a 'fact.'

"Farther on, speaking of Africa, he says, 'A very singular form of money is current in Kordofan and Dar Four. It consists of pieces of iron, called Hashshash, somewhat resembling the semi-circular knife used by leather-cutters, or, as the edges are irregular, the cross section of a mushroom. The prototype in earlier times was probably an iron arrow-head, however much the present form may differ from such an object.' Kordofan and Dar Four are countries in the Eastern part of Africa, lying to the South-west of Egypt, with which country they are closely connected in race and religion, as well as by trade.

"I have no intention of entering here upon the question of the origin and connection of the Mexican race, though the quotations I have made readily suggest one theory. * * * * It is certainly strange that places so distant as Eastern Africa and Mexico should have forms of money so much alike and so peculiar. But the similarity of form of coinage is no very strong proof of connection, especially when the similarity is as doubtful as this, and the coins are of different metals. * * * *

"Akerman's statements about the currency of non-European nations must often be taken 'cum grano salis,' and a pretty large grain too. We have already caught him tripping with respect to the money of the Mexicans, and his account of the African money is entirely at variance with that of another authority. Lippincott's 'Gazetteer of the World' says that 'the

commerce' of Dar Four 'is wholly conducted by barter.' Who shall decide, when doctors disagree?

"I offer this to the Society with reluctance, and assure you that no one can be more conscious than I am, of the imperfections of the first essay read before it."

A similar piece, and the only other I ever heard of, is in the collection of coins attached to the Bibliothèque Impériale at Paris, where I saw it in 1866. There may be more, but I do not know their whereabouts, or even their existence.

W. S. APPLETON.

ORIGIN OF E PLURIBUS UNUM.

BY SAMUEL A. GREEN, M. D., BOSTON.

MANY attempts have been made at different times to trace the origin of our national motto. The only instance perhaps to be found in the classics, where the idea is similar to that expressed in the motto, is in Virgil's *Moretum*, line 103,

"*Color est e pluribus unus.*"

The motto of *The Spectator*, for August 20th, 1711, (No. 148) is

"*Exempta juvat spinis e pluribus una*, Hor. 2, Ep. ii, 212,"

though I am unable to find this version. In every edition of Horace, to which I have access, it is *de pluribus una*; but whichever it is, it means one selected from many, and not one made up of many. One of the mottoes, which were kept on the title-page of *The Gentleman's Magazine* for more than a hundred years, was *E Pluribus Unum*; and this motto was probably familiar to those who adopted it for the national seal. According to a paper in the *Proceedings of the Massachusetts Historical Society*, 1866-1867, page 351, it was first suggested by Mr. W. Barton, of Philadelphia, in 1782.

The legend of the New York "doubloon," as well as of one of the New York coppers, struck in 1787, is *unum e pluribus*, and of the "Immunis Columbia" copper, struck the same year, it is *e pluribus unum*. On the New Jersey copper of 1786, and the Kentucky copper of 1791, the legend is *e pluribus unum*, and on one of the varieties of the Washington cent of 1791, *unum e pluribus* is seen in the scroll on the reverse.

The motto appears for the first time on the national coinage in 1796, on the quarter-eagle, and in the following year on the eagle and the dime. In 1798, it is on the silver dollar.

From the *Historical Magazine*, for December, 1868, though not published until August, 1870.

The statement is made in the Boston Transcript of October 26, 1867, that *E Pluribus Unum* was used as a motto by an English magazine, in 1690.

ROMAN COINS.

AN old Roman had his purse full of the same pieces that we now preserve in Cabinets. As soon as an Emperor had done anything remarkable, it was immediately stamped on a Coin, and became current through his whole Dominions. It was a pretty contrivance, says *Cynthio*, to spread abroad the virtues of an Emperor, and make his actions circulate. A fresh coin was a kind of a *Gazette*, that published the latest news of the Empire.—ADDISON, in his *Dialogues upon the Usefulness of Ancient Medals*.

A SELECTION OF COINS FROM THE CABINET OF W. S. APPLETON.

(Continued from page 22.)

XXXIV. Obv. DUX ALBERTUS; the lily of Florence. Rev. s. IOHANNES. B; St. John the Baptist standing full-faced, with a cross in his left hand; near his head is a small shield. Gold, size 12. This is the regular type of the gold coinage of Florence, which was known and accepted in all countries by the name *florin*; many of the coins have the name of the city in place of that of the ruler; this one is perhaps of about the year 1400.

XXXV. Obv. GOVERNO DELLA TOSCANA; in exergue, L. GORI; a lion walking to the left, bearing the tricolor of Italy; below a small shield. Rev. QUATTRINI CENTO. 1859. FIORINO. The lily of Florence. Silver, size 15. This coin ends the numismatic history of Florence, being one of those struck by the provisional government, after the flight of the Grand-duke of Tuscany, and before the annexation of his dominions to the kingdom of Italy.

XXXVI. Obv. S M VENETI. PE. GRADONICO DUX; at the left St. Mark standing, and at the right the Doge kneeling before him; between them, supported by both, is a staff with a small pennon. Rev. SIT. T. XRE. DAT. Q. TU. REGIS. ISTE. DUCAT; the figure of Christ in glory, with a nimbus round the head, holding a book in his left hand; round him nine stars. Gold, size 12½.

XXXVII. Obv. S. M. VENET. LUDOV. MANIN DUX; St. Mark and the kneeling Doge, supporting between them a cross. Rev. SIT. T. XRE. DAT. Q. TU REGIS. ISTE DUCA; Christ in glory, surrounded by sixteen stars. Gold, size 13. This and the preceding are gold ducats or sequins of Venice. They illustrate the fact stated, under number II, a coin of Athens. The former, of Pietro Gradonigo, Doge of Venice, was struck about 1300, and the latter, similar in design, and quite as rude in execution, was struck under Ludovico Manin, the last Doge, just before 1797. The Venetian sequin was so universally recognized and received as a standard of value, that the archaic type was always retained, and similar pieces were even coined by Francis II, Emperor of Germany, when Venice finally came under his rule. I have one of these also.

XXXVIII. Obv. L'ITALIE DELIVREE A MARENGO; a helmed and laureate female head, facing the left; below the bust A. L. Rev. LIBERTE, EGALITE. ERIDANIA; an olive-wreath, within which 20 FRANCS, L'AN 10. Gold, size 14. This beautiful coin is one of the few modern ones, which have also been made to serve as historical medals by design or inscription. It is in every respect worthy of admiration.

XXXIX. Obv. ITALIA LIBERA DIO LO VUOLE; in exergue, M; a female figure in classic dress, crowned with a tower, standing holding a spear in her right hand, and with her left pointing to the word DIO; above her head is a star. Rev. GOVERNO PROVVISORIO DI LOMBARDIA 1848; a wreath of olive and oak, within which 40 LIRE ITALIANE. Gold, size 16½. This is one of the series of coins issued in 1848 by the provisional republican government of

Lombardy. It represents an unsuccessful revolution, but if beauty of coinage be any claim to success, no rebels ever better deserved victory. The piece is a worthy successor of the ancient coins of Syracuse.

XL. Obv. BOAMUNDUS; helmed head of the Prince to the left; before a crescent, behind a star. Rev. ANTIOCHIA; a cross, and in one quarter a crescent. Silver, size 11. I have placed here, as showing the range of numismatics, a coin of one of the Crusaders, Boemund, Prince of Antioch.

XLI. Obv. AELFRED REX; a cross within a circle. Rev. ADELVLF. MO; four small crosses. Silver, size 13. This is a coin of Alfred the Great of England, 871-900; it is very plain and simple, but by no means of bad execution; the second letter on the reverse is the Anglo-Saxon TH.

XLII. Obv. CNUT RECX; bust of the King to the left, before him a sceptre. Rev. BRIHTMAER O L; a short cross in a circle. Silver, size 11. This is a coin of Canute of Denmark and England 1016-34. The reverse is considered to mean that the piece was struck by Brihtmaer at Lewes. It can hardly be said to present a valuable portrait of the King.

XLIII. Obv. EADPEARD REX ANGL; the King on his throne, holding a sceptre in his right hand, and an orb in his left. Rev. HÆRRED ON WILTUNE; a short cross, with a bird in each angle. Silver, size 12½. We have here a coin of Edward the Confessor, King of England 1042-65. It is quite elaborate in design, and by no means discreditable.

XLIV. Obv. PILLELM REX; bust of the King full-faced, holding in his right hand a sceptre. Rev. IEGLPINE ON GIP; a cross, and in the angles four rings, containing the letters P A X S. Silver, size 12. This is a coin of William the Conqueror, King of England 1066-87, with an attempt at a portrait, which represents him wearing a fierce moustache. It was struck at Ipswich.

XLV. Obv. HENRIC. 8 D. G. AGL. FRA. Z. HIB. REX; crowned head of the King, nearly full-face. Rev. POSUI DEUM ADIUTOREM MEUM; a shield with the arms of England and France quarterly, a cross running through it to the edge. Base silver, size 16. This groat of Henry VIII bears one of the most remarkable of numismatic portraits, closely agreeing with the paintings of the King, and representing his coarse, round face, with full beard, and a large wen near the nose.

XLVI. Obv. EDWARD: VI: D: G: AGL: FRA: Z: HIB: REX. Y.; the King at half-length, in armor, facing the right, holding in his right hand a sword, and in his left an orb. Rev. IHS: AUTE: TRINCI: PER: MEDIU: ILLOR: IBAT. Y.; a crowned shield with the arms of England and France quarterly, supported by a lion and a dragon; below, on a scroll, E. R. Gold, size 23. This is a sovereign of Edward VI, and is really a beautiful coin. The King, of course, is a mere boy; the inscription on the reverse was very common on English coins, for many years and reigns.

XLVII. Obv. PHILIP. ET. MARIA. D. G. R. ANG. FR. NEAP. PR. HISP; the busts of the King and Queen facing each other, above them a crown and 1554. Rev. POSUIMUS. DEUM. ADIUTOREM. NOSTRUM.; a crowned shield with

the arms of Philip of Spain impaling those of Mary of England; above XII. Silver, size 20. This coin, with the portraits of Philip II of Spain and "Bloody" Mary of England, has become famous as the suggestion of Sam. Butler's well-known couplet,

"Still amorous, and fond, and billing,
Like Philip and Mary on a shilling."

XLVIII. Obv. ELIZABETH. D: G: ANG: FRA: ET. HIB: REGINA; the Queen seated on her throne, full-faced, in royal robes, crowned, holding in her right hand a sceptre, in her left an orb; the throne is elaborately ornamented; below is a portcullis, and at the end of the inscription a shell. Rev. A. DNO: FACTU: EST. ISTUD. ET. EST. MIRAB: IN. OCULIS. NRS; a large double rose, on which is a shield with the arms of England and France; above a shell. Gold, size 27 1-2. This type of sovereign, which continued in use in England during several reigns, from its large size and elegant workmanship is one of the grandest coins ever issued. In consequence of the small scale of the figure, it can not be considered of much value as a portrait.

XLIX. Obv. CAROLUS: D: G: MAGN: BRIT: FR: ET: HI: REX; the King at half-length, facing the left, crowned, in armor, holding in his right hand a sword, and in his left an olive-branch; behind his head a fleur-de-lis, as also at the end of the inscription. Rev. EXURGAT: DEUS: ET: DISSIPENTUR INIMICI; on a scroll in the field, RELIG: PROT: LEG: ANGL: LIBER: PAR; above III and three fleurs-de-lis, below 1643. Gold, size 28. This three-pound piece is a specimen of the money coined by King Charles I, out of the proceeds of the plate furnished by the Colleges of Oxford, after the breaking out of hostilities, known as the Great Rebellion. His head closely resembles the portraits by Vandyke. The inscription on the reverse is his last appeal to his people.

L. Obv. THE COMMONWEALTH OF ENGLAND; a shield with the cross of St. George, between two branches of laurel and palm. Rev. GOD. WITH. VS. 1653; two shields, one with the cross of St. George, the other with a harp; above XX. Gold, size 21 1-2. This is a sovereign of the Commonwealth, of which the inscription caused Royalists to say that God was on one side, and the Commonwealth on the other.

LI. Obv. OLIVAR. D. G. RP. ANG. SCO. ET. HIB. &C. PRO.; laureate head of the Protector facing the left. Rev. PAX. QUÆRITUR. BELLO. 1656; a crowned shield with the crosses of England and Scotland and the harp of Ireland quarterly, and over all an escutcheon of pretense with the family arms of Cromwell. Gold, size 19. This is a beautiful specimen of coinage, besides bearing a remarkable portrait; probably no truer was ever taken. These sovereigns are quite rare, and seem hardly to have been in use as money of England.

LII. Obv. MARIA. &. HENRO^s DEI. GRA. R. &. R. SCOTORU; a crowned shield with the lion of Scotland; at each side a thistle. Rev. EXURGAT. DEUS. &. DISSIPENT^r. INIMICI. EI^s; a crowned palm-tree; on a label before it DAT GLORIA VIRE; in field, 1566; above a thistle. Silver, size 26. This coin with the names, but not the portraits, of Mary Stuart of Scotland and Henry Darnley, was officially called the *Mary Ryall*, but is commonly known

as the Cruickstown dollar, from bearing a representation of a famous yew-tree in the grounds of Cruickstown Castle.

LIII. Obv. IACOBUS. VIII. DEI. GRATIA.; head of the King, facing the right. Rev. SCO. AN. FRA. ET HIB. REX. 1716; four shields with the arms of Scotland, England, France and Ireland, arranged as a cross; in the centre is a thistle, and between the shields are four sceptres. Silver, size 16½. This is a shilling of the Old Pretender, from a die prepared for an issue of money for Scotland; this piece was struck many years afterwards.

LIV. Obv. CARLUS REX FR; a cross in the centre, and at the end of the inscription. Rev. METULLO: in the centre a monogram of K R L S, in a cross; a cross at the end of the inscription. Silver, size 13. This is probably, but not certainly, a coin of Charlemagne, who issued many varieties of money closely resembling it. Reigned 768-814.

LV. Obv. IOHANNES: DEI: GRACIA: FRANCORU: REX; the King in armor on horseback, galloping to the left, holding a sword in his right hand; his armor and the horse are ornamented with fleurs-de-lis. Rev. XPC. REGNAT. XPC. IMPERAT. XPC. VINCIT.; a cross flory, elaborately designed, in an ornamented border in the shape of a quatre-foil. Gold, size 19. This is a *franc d'or*, or *franc à cheval* of John the Good, King of France 1350-64, struck, says Le Blanc, in 1360, on the return of the King from prison in England. The design is beautiful.

(To be continued.)

ANCIENT ITALIAN RELICS.

THE interesting correspondent of the *Boston Daily Advertiser*, in a late letter, gives an account of a visit to the Etruscan Museum at Rome, in company with Lanciani, the Archæologist and Architect. We extract the following:—

Among the very curious things collected in this little museum, are some bronze hatchets which were found at Terni two years ago, and which belong to the age of bronze, or before Etruscan times. It has been supposed the people had no money in those days, and yet these hatchets are cut and broken into pieces which seem to have been meant for such a purpose. They are of one weight, or exact multiplied weight, not a fraction's difference between them. They are not stamped or worked in any way, are simply broken or cut off, rather rudely, but in exact proportions. It seemed strange to me, when I held these bits of bronze in my hands, to think of them as having been the representatives of wealth, for we are accustomed to regarding gold and silver as the only legitimate form of money. In those far off days, *three thousand years ago*, the peoples who used these clumsy, inconvenient bits of bronze, as a trading medium, could not have possessed that which we consider wealth—the value which skill and labor adds to the raw material,—therefore money was of no possible use to them; they had no riches to measure and circulate. It is all a mystery, and yet here lie these bits of bronze before us, in exact weight, which, when placed together, form little hatchets, and must have been severed for some trading use.

VALUE OF NUMISMATICS.

WE copy the following extract from the preface to a work recently published in London. It is entitled "A Guide to the Study and Arrangement of English Coins; giving a description of every denomination of every issue in Gold, Silver, and Copper, from the Conquest to the present time, with all the latest discoveries." By Henry William Henfrey, member of the Numismatic Society of London.

"In conclusion, it is hoped that the present volume may aid in spreading the taste for, and the study of, those national monuments, our English Coins, which are, in the words of Swift, 'of undoubted authority, of necessary use and observation, not perishable by time, nor confined to any certain place; properties not to be found in books, statues, pictures, buildings, or any other monuments of illustrious actions.' Pope has the same idea:—

'Ambition sighed; she found it vain to trust
The faithless column, and the crumbling bust,
Huge moles, whose shadow stretched from shore to shore,
Their ruins perished, and their place no more!
Convinced, she now contracts her vast design,
And all her triumphs shrink into a coin.'

"Besides their great and acknowledged value to the student of history, their great beauty of design and workmanship claims our attention. The Rev. Charles Boutell says: 'Not only are many of the coins of past centuries executed with a genuine feeling for art, and more particularly for that expression of art which is appropriate to the works of the numismatist, but in their types and legends they also exhibit truly felicitous conceptions, expressed after the most effective forms.'"

QUERY.

WHAT Society ever made use of this medal, by Furst? Obv. ANDREW JACKSON, PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES A. D. 1829; bust of Jackson in citizen's dress, facing the right; below FUR. Rev. REWARD OF SKILL AND INGENUITY; two long branches of palm and oak tied with a ribbon, and nearly meeting at the top; below the ribbon G. Silver, size 32. I have a beautiful impression bought in Europe, and do not remember to have seen the medal, or any description of it, in New York auction catalogues. I shall be glad to receive any information about it.

W. S. APPLETON.

LOSS OF VALUE IN GOLD COIN.

Some correspondence has recently been had by the Treasury Department, with parties in New York and Boston, as to the loss of value in gold coins by handling in the course of business. The test in New York, on coin taken at random from that received at the Sub-Treasury, showed twenty-five penny-weights' deficiency on five thousand dollars of half-eagles, quarter-eagles, and gold dollars, and a deficiency something less on larger pieces—but the office says it never rejects any coin however light, if its short weight is evidently due to the natural wear from use in ordinary business. At the Custom House in Boston, the correspondence says, coin is required to come up to a certain standard. There is no law of Congress, nor any regulation of the Treasury Department, with reference to this matter.—*Boston Daily Advertiser, Aug. 4.*

COINS FOUND ON RICHMOND ISLAND, MAINE.

THE following letter is found in the "Proceedings" of the Massachusetts Historical Society, for 1855-58, pages 183-8, and will explain itself:—

PORTLAND, May 2, 1857.

Hon. ROBERT C. WINTHROP,

President of the Massachusetts Historical Society.

DEAR SIR:—I send you with this a *silver* coin of the reign of Queen Elizabeth, and a *gold* coin of the reign of Charles I., a donation to the Massachusetts Historical Society from Dr. John M. Cummings, of this city.

These coins, with others of the reigns of Elizabeth, James I., and Charles I., were found on Richmond Island, May 11, 1855. Richmond Island, now owned by Dr. Cummings, lies off the southern shore of Cape Elizabeth, half a mile distant from the main-land, and nine miles distant from Portland. It contains about two hundred acres, and has been occupied by but a single family for many years.

The first settlement upon it, of which we have any account, was by Walter Bagnall in 1628, who carried on a profitable trade with the Indians, and was killed by them for his extortion, October 3, 1631. Winthrop, in his "Journal," says he accumulated a large property by his traffic.

December 1, 1631, the island, with the southern part of Cape Elizabeth, was granted by the Council of Plymouth, to Robert Trelawny and Moses Goodyear, merchants in Plymouth, England. They appointed John Winter, who then resided on the territory, and was interested in the patent, as their agent. Winter soon after built a ship there, which was probably the first regular trader between the two worlds; established a Colony; and carried on at that place a larger commercial business than was then done upon the New England coast. Lumber, fish, furs, oil, &c., were sent to Europe; and there were received, in return, wines, liquors, guns, ammunition, and such merchandise as was suited to the Indian trade and to sustain the Colony. Several ships were employed in this business. In 1635, a ship of eighty tons, and a pinnace of ten tons, arrived at the island. In 1638, Winter had sixty men employed there in the fisheries; and, the same year, Trelawny sent a ship of three hundred tons, laden with wine and spirits, to the island. Jocelyn, the voyager, speaking of the trade there at that time, says, "The merchant comes in with a walking tavern,—a bark laden with the legitimate blood of the rich grape, which they bring from Phial, Madera, and Canaries."

In 1639, Winter sent home, in the bark "Richmond," six thousand pipe-staves, valued at £8. 6s. a thousand. An Episcopal church was established there, in which Robert Gibson, whom Winthrop calls a *scholar*, officiated from 1637 to 1640, and was the first Episcopal church established in New England. Gibson was succeeded by Rev. Robert Jordan, who married Winter's only daughter, and inherited his estate. He fought long and bravely for Episcopacy; and, at much peril and personal inconvenience, sternly resisted the persevering assaults upon it by the magistracy of Massachusetts.

Trelawny died in 1644, and Winter in 1645. From that period, the Colony, its quickening spirits being gone, declined; and commercial operations on the island were soon after abandoned.

The coins referred to were found in a stone pot of common ware, but of a beautiful shape, resembling a globe lantern. It would probably hold a quart, and was found about a foot below the surface of the earth, on a slope of land descending north-westerly to the shore, and about four rods from it. There were traces of the foundation of buildings near the spot, the remains of a chimney, and a cavity used as a cellar. The particular place had not been ploughed nor cultivated within the memory of the present generation, until the year previous to the discovery. The next year the ploughing was deeper; and as the ploughman was holding his plough, and his son driving, the pot was turned up from its hiding-place. When the boy picked it up, and showed it to his father, he exclaimed, "It is a rum-jug of the old settlers: throw it over the bank." On second thought, he told him to lay it one side on a pile of stones. The pot was apparently filled with caked earth: nothing more could be seen. A younger son of the ploughman, sitting upon the rocks, began to pick the earth from the pot, and soon came to the coin. Their surprise may well be conceived. On examination, the coin appeared to be regularly arranged in the bottom of the pot,—the silver on one side, the gold on the other,—and a fine gold signet-ring in the centre.

On the next day, being notified by Dr. Cummings of the discovery, I went with him, accompanied by the Hon. Mr. Davies, and his son Dr. Davies, to the island, and carefully examined the coin, and explored the locality. We found the silver considerably discolored; the gold very little. There were thirty-one pieces of silver, of which twenty-three were shillings, sixpences, and groats, of the reign of Elizabeth; four shilling-pieces and one sixpence of the reign of James I.; and one shilling and one sixpence of the reign of Charles I. The gold consisted of ten sovereigns of the reign of James I., which were generally called *units*, from their being the first issued under the united crowns, and three half-sovereigns of the same reign; seven sovereigns of Charles I.; and one curious and beautiful Scottish coin, half-sovereign size, bearing date 1602,—the last year of James as King of Scotland. All the coins are hammered, and are thinner and broader than modern coins of the same value. Milling was not generally used until the time of Charles II.; although some experiments of it were tried in Elizabeth's reign, but proved too expensive and imperfect for general use. The impressions on the gold coins are clear and distinct; they are less worn than the silver, and nearly as bright as when issued.

Part of the fracture of the pot was fresh, as if occasioned by the recent ploughing; the other was of an earlier date, and made, as is conjectured, by the ploughing of the previous year. It is probable, from appearances and from the absence of pieces, that it was a broken vessel when the coin was put in it. We found, in the vicinity of the place, broken pottery, pipes, an iron spoon of ancient form, part of a large glass bottle, charcoal, nails, spikes, &c., turned up and scattered about by the plough. No further coin, after a careful search, was found.

The question now arises, How came this treasure there? No certain answer can be given. I have no doubt that the deposit is a solitary one, and

can afford no encouragement to the idle rumors which have long prevailed, that large sums of money were, many years ago, concealed by pirates on this and other islands in our bay. The probability is that the deposit was made by some inhabitant of the island, or transient person, for security; and that he suddenly died, or was driven away or killed by the Indians, without disclosing the fact.

My conjecture is that the deposit was made as early as the death of Winter; in 1645; and I go farther, and express the belief that the money is connected with the fate of Walter Bagnall, who was killed by Sagamore Squidraket and his party, October 3, 1631; that it was, in fact, a part of his unjustly earned estate. Bagnall had one companion with him, whom Winthrop calls John P——. Bagnall had acquired a large property,—£400, it is said. Winthrop says he was a wicked fellow, and exasperated the Indians by his hard usage. The latest of the coinage was of the time of the first Charles; and, of the fifty-two pieces, nine only were of his reign, and these must have been coined before the breaking out of the civil war in 1642; for the king's coinage after that event was of different, and, generally, of much coarser execution than that issued before. That the deposit must have had an early date—before the commencement of the civil war—is evident from the fact that there is no piece of a later period than 1642; and there is nothing to show that any of it is of a later date than 1631.

In 1632, the expedition fitted out in Boston and "Piscataqua," to pursue Dixey Bull, a buccaneer,—who had ravaged Pemaquid and plundered vessels,—stopped, on their return, at Richmond Island, and hung Black Will, an Indian, who had been concerned in the murder of Bagnall. My solution is that this coin was concealed by Bagnall's servant, or by some of the Indians, perhaps Black Will, and that it had lain in its concealment until its recent discovery. That the treasure can have no connection with the Indian war of 1675 seems clear from the fact, that the collection contains no coin of a date within *thirty* years of that event.

The silver coin I now transmit to you, is a hammered shilling, without date, and bears the same effigy, title and motto, that were placed on all the silver coin of that reign. They are as follows: On the face is the profile head of the queen, crowned; the rose, an old emblem introduced by the early sovereigns, behind it; around it her title, ELIZABETH. D. G. ANG: FR: ET: HI: REGINA. On some of the coins the title is more abridged. On the reverse are the arms of England, which embrace the emblems of France and Ireland, traversed by the cross, with the motto, POSVI. DEV. ADJVTOREM. MEV.; that is, *Posvi Deum Adjvtozem Mevm*, "I have made God my helper." This motto was first adopted by Edward III., and continued to the time of Charles I. The sixpences, and some of the smaller pieces, were dated for the first time in this reign, but not the shillings nor the gold coin.

The accompanying gold coin is a hammered sovereign, or unit, of the early part of the reign of Charles I. It represents the head of the king, crowned and youthful, with a double ruff around his neck, and a robe over his shoulders. The figures XX. behind his head, denote the value of the coin, which is twenty shillings. His title on the margin is "Carolus D. G. Mag. Brit. Fra. et. Hi. Rex.;" on the reverse, a new motto is introduced, not used by any former sovereign, *Florent Concordiâ Regna*, "Nations flourish by

peace;" in the centre are the national arms, quartered, as usual, on a shield, which, in the present case, is garnished; it is sometimes plain.

I hope these interesting relics of the past, so happily brought forth to instruct and gratify the curiosity of the present age, will be acceptable to your venerable Society; and that the historical sketch I have added of a noted spot in our early annals, of which your renowned ancestor has given us the first notice, will not be tedious or unwelcome to yourself.

I am the Society's ever faithful friend,

And your obedient servant,

WM. WILLIS.

DESCRIPTION OF COINS.

A STRICT uniformity in the use of a few technical words has not always prevailed among numismatic writers. In order to convey a precise description of a coin, or of a medal, it is necessary that such a uniformity should exist. This statement seems so evident that it should require no effort to prove it. We refer now, however, to one or two expressions which mean different things with different persons. For instance, in the last number of this *Journal*, (p. 8,) the question was raised as to what was meant by the head on a coin turning to the *right* or the *left*; whether it had reference to the right of the beholder or the right of the person whose head was so represented. Our opinion is that this description has reference to the person looking at the piece, though instances may be quoted where the other opinion prevails. This view seems the simplest, and it is confirmed by the article on Numismatics in the *New American Cyclopædia*. Let us give another instance. At a recent meeting of the Boston Numismatic Society, the distinction between *type* and *variety* was discussed, and it was found that the members did not by any means agree on the difference between these two words. As the article in the *Cyclopædia* touches upon these very points and gives the distinction between other terms, we copy the following extract:—

S. A. G.

"A coin is a piece of metal bearing an impressed device, and designed for circulation as money. A medal is a large piece of metal struck with one or more dies, intended to commemorate some event, and not designed for circulation. A medallion is now generally understood to be synonymous with a medal. A medallet is a small medal, usually but not necessarily of inferior workmanship. A token is a small medal, usually but not always of the same size with the current coin of the country in which it is struck, and issued for purposes of private individuals. The obverse of a coin or other piece is that side which bears the portrait or principal design indicating the country, nation, or object for which it was struck. The other side is the reverse. The head or portrait on a piece is said to face to the right or left with reference to the beholder's right or left hand. When the design on a specimen varies in any decided characteristic from one already known, while the general object and purpose is [are?] manifestly the same, this is said to constitute a new type. When the variation is very slight, as in the size of the lettering or the distance between letters, it is classed as a variety. Proofs are coins or medals struck from the original die as it leaves the hands of the die-cutter, and are thus distinguished from specimens struck with dies which have been reproduced by pressure from the original dies. Pattern or mint pieces are coins struck in any mint and proposed for adoption in the coinage of a country, but not adopted in the year of their first manufacture."

ENGLISH SALES OF AMERICAN COINS, 1817-1844.

FROM a volume of priced catalogues in our collection we extract the following, showing the frequency of rare American coins in English Collections; many of the specimens were unknown to American Collectors at the date of the various sales.

		J. C.
Caxon's.		
1844.	New England Shilling, Sixpence, and Threepence, .	£ 1 1 0
Blick's.		
1843.	Kentucky Token, struck in silver with five other pieces,	0 15 0
"	General Washington. Medal, <i>large size</i> , with seven <i>various</i> ,	0 4 0
Milles.		
1843.	George I. Rosa Americana, three. Gun money, James II. eleven,	0 3 0
"	LIBERTAS AMERICANA, head of Liberty. <i>Rev.</i> France protecting the Infant Hercules from the attack of a lion, <i>fine</i> ; and another, inscribed PRIMA EPOCHA, wreath. <i>Rev.</i> two Globes.	0 13 0
"	New England Shillings, 1652, six; Sixpence, and Threepence, eight pieces,	0 10 0
"	Rosa Americana, George I., 4; and twenty other pieces,	0 16 0
1840.	Rosa Americana Halfpenny, two different, and four other pieces,	0 11 0
"	Virginia Halfpenny, <i>proof</i> , and ten other pieces, .	0 10 0
"	"Massachusetts and Newark Ninepence," and six other pieces,	0 17 0
"	Medallion of Gen. Washington, and four others, .	0 3 0
Robson.		
1840.	George I., Pence, Halfpence and Farthing of America, Rosa Americana, seven, and ten other pieces, .	1 15 0
"	George III., Virginia, one, and thirty-three other pieces,	0 13 0
"	George Washington, Medal, fine and large size, and two others,	0 10 0
"	Virginia Halfpence, and twelve various,	1 16 0
"	George I., Penny and Halfpenny. Rosa Americana; another Penny, the head being much larger, <i>in poor condition, but an extremely rare variety</i> , with four other pieces,	1 13 0
Wellington's.		
1839.	George I., Rosa Americana; Virginia Halfpenny, and thirty-nine others various,	0 7 0
"	God preserve Carolina, and the Lord's Proprietors, 1694, <i>not fine</i> ; and twenty-two various,	0 11 0
Leybourn's.		
1838.	New England, five pieces, and six others various, .	0 13 0
"	North American Coins, from the Dollar to the smallest Currency, sixteen pieces,	1 2 0

Leybourn's.

1838.	Eagle of North America,	2 2 0
"	Half Eagle, Quarter, and Eighth,	2 12 0
"	"One North American <i>Two-Dollar</i> Piece," and three South American,	1 10 0

Bentham.

1838.	New England Shillings, four; Sixpence; Threepence; and Twopence, 1652. Seven pieces,	0 16 0
"	Cæcilius, Lord Baltimore's Shilling and Sixpence,	1 7 0

Shepherd.

1837.	Virginia Halfpenny, 1773, <i>proof</i> ; Kentucky Halfpenny; and seven various,	1 1 0
"	North American Double Eagle and Quarter Eagle,	2 12 0
"	North American Eagle, 1823, <i>fine</i> ,	1 9 0
"	North American Eagle, 1831; Quarter do. 1834, <i>fine</i> ,	1 11 0

Phares.

1834.	New England Shilling and Sixpence, with N E and value stamped at the edge of the Coins; <i>the last is of extreme rarity</i> ,	0 18 0
"	Massachusetts Shilling, Sixpence, Threepence, and Twopence,	0 9 0
"	Lord Baltimore's Shilling, Sixpence and Groat, well preserved, <i>the Shilling and Groat very rare</i> ,	2 4 0

Edmonds.

1830.	Lord Baltimore's Sixpence, rare,	0 16 0
"	Virginia Halfpenny, proof; 1773, by PINGO, and five various,	1 5 0

Higgs.

1830.	George III., Virginia Halfpenny; a Pattern, by <i>Droz</i> , 1788; and nineteen other pieces, various,	1 12 0
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Rich.

1828.	Shilling, stamped on the edge with NE, and XII. <i>said to be the first coin minted in New England; it has much more the appearance of a siege coin of Charles I.</i> ,	0 10 0
"	Sixpence, type of the last, NE, and VI, <i>extremely rare</i> ,	1 10 0
"	New England Shilling, Sixpence, and Threepence,	0 8 6
"	Baltimore Shilling, Sixpence, and Groat,	2 14 0

Hollis.

1817.	Silver Medals of the American Republic, on establishing their Independence, &c., four,	3 4 0
"	Five others relating to the same occasion,	4 6 0
"	New England Shilling and Sixpence, <i>on one side</i> , N. E. <i>on the other</i> , XII, and VI, <i>very rare</i> . Massachusetts Shillings, four; Sixpence, one; Threepences, two; Twopences, three,	3 4 0
"	Lord Baltimore's Shilling, Sixpence, and Groat,	2 4 0
"	Sommer Island, <i>obverse</i> , a Hog, over it the figure XII; <i>reverse</i> , a Ship. <i>Engraved by Snelling from this piece, considered as unique</i> ,	2 10 0

Hollis.

1817.

George II., his Head and Titles, reverse, a Leafed Rose, Crowned, *inscribed*, Rosa Americana, 1733, "Utile Dulci," see Snelling's View of Coins struck in our Colonies abroad, &c., Plate 4, No. 28; *another of these pieces is in the Collection of Marquise duke Trattle, Esq., which belonged to Mr. Edward Bootle, very fine,*

Social Club Medal.

General Washington, Franklin, Linnæus; one on the Liberty of America, 4th July, 1776; and one on the Social Club being instituted in Charles Town, South Carolina, 1763, 8,

6 6 0

Jarvis.

2 14 0

THE OLDEN TIME OF LEWIS COUNTY, [NEW YORK.]

BY CALEB LYON, OF LYONSDALE.

IN the land of vines and olives, over three score years ago,
Where the Bourbon Rulers perished in unutterable wo,
Plans matured for emigration sanctioned were with revel gay,
In saloons of *la belle Paris*, by the friends of Chassenaïs.

On a hundred thousand acres, never trod by feet of men,
He had mapped out farms and vineyards, roads o'er precipice and glen,
And, like scenes of an enchanter, rose a city wondrous fair,
With its colleges and churches, and its castles in the air.

Then was struck a classic medal by this visionary band:
Cybele was on the silver, and beneath was "Castorland,"
The reverse a tree of maple, yielding forth its precious store,
Salve magna parens frugum was the legend that it bore.

O'er the Atlantic, up the Hudson, up the Mohawk's dreary wild,
With his flock came Bishop Julien, ever gentle as a child;
His kind words dispelled their sorrows and their trials by the way,
As the darkness of the morning fades before the god of day.

By *la Riviere de la Famine*, ocean-tired and travel-sore—
They up-reared a rustic altar, tapestried with mosses o'er;
Crucifix they set upon it where the oak tree's shadow fell
Lightly o'er the lighted tapers, 'mid the sweet *Te Deum's* swell.

Never *Dominus Vobiscum*, falling upon human ears,
Made so many heart-strings quiver, fill'd so many eyes with tears.
The Good Shepherd gave his blessing—even red men gathered there,
Felt the sacrifice of Jesus in his first thanksgiving prayer.

After toils and many troubles, self-exile for many years,
Long delays and sad misfortunes, men's regrets and women's tears,
Unfulfilled the brilliant outset, broken as a chain of sand,
Were the golden expectations by *Grande Rapides* promised land.

Few among this generation little cared how lived or died
Those who fled from Revolution, spirits true and spirits tried;
Or of loves and lives all ended, orbs of hope forever set—
These the poet and the painter cannot let the world forget.

PINE TREE MONEY.

THE following extracts are found in the Massachusetts Historical Collections, (vol. ii, p. 276, second series,) and show that American coinage began to attract attention more than a hundred years ago.

"Extracts from a letter of Thomas Hollis, Esquire, to Rev. Andrew Eliot, D. D., and from the answer.

Explanation of plate xxx. New England * SIXPENCE, No. 5, N. E., stamped on a piece of plate. *Reverse*, vi.

Shilling, No. 10, MASATHVSETS in Pourtraiture of the good Samaritan. Over it FAC SIMILE. No *Reverse*.

Peny, No. 14, . . SATHVS . . . A pine. *Reverse*, . . . GLA . . In the area, 1652. Below the date, 1.

If the sixpence, No. 5, and shilling, No. 10, and peny, No. 14, [and the half-peny, if stricken,] can be procured for T. H. in fair, unrubbed, uncleaned condition, he will be glad of them at any price.

Pray forgive the liberty and trouble of this commission.

Palmal, 18 Dec. 1767.

Boston, 18 April, 1767.

Sir,

* * * * *

I am extremely sorry that I am not able at present to gratify you with respect to the New England coin. * *

The portraiture of the good Samaritan no one among us ever heard of. I am persuaded it was not a current coin; but a medal struck on some particular occasion.

I have all the other New England coins. The small ones are scarce, but I have several very well preserved; and they are entirely at your service."

The design of the so-called "Good Samaritan" piece was undoubtedly the work of some English Apothecary, who without any special object in view, stamped the piece with his trade-mark. It is figured in Felt's Account of Massachusetts Currency, (plate p. 38,) as well as the fabulous Pine-tree penny, which is alluded to by Mr. Hollis.

S. A. G.

 THE COFFIN MEDAL.

SOME few years since, Sir Isaac Coffin, Bart., had a medal struck in commemoration of his ancestor, Trist[r]am Coffin; which with his accustomed liberality he presented to all the male descendants of the name. It bore on one side a full length figure of their ancestor in the Spanish costume, with this inscription, "Trist[r]am Coffin, the first of the race that settled in America, 1642"; and on the reverse were four hands joined—"Do honor to his name."—"Be united." Thacher's *American Medical Biography*, Boston, 1828, vol. i., p. 229. *Note*.

* "See 'Tables of English silver and gold coins. First published by Martin Folkes, Esq., and now reprinted with plates and explanations by the Society of Antiquaries.' Printed, London, 1763, in 2 vol. quarto, p. 91. T. H. had the honor to present a copy of the above work to the Public Library of Harvard College."

THE COINAGE OF VERMONT.

HAVING been favored with a perusal of the carefully prepared paper of the Rev. Edmund F. Slafter upon the above mentioned subject, which is soon to appear in the volume of Collections of the Vermont Historical Society now in press, we think a brief notice of one portion of it will be found of interest to our readers. The article treats of the regular issues of the Vermont mint with much fullness, setting out *in extenso* the legislation and contracts in relation thereto, with such additional information as is attainable from all sources of authority.

The portion of the paper which will have most interest for numismatic inquirers, however, relates to certain coins not authorized by law, but commonly ascribed to Vermont, by collectors and compilers of catalogues, and remarkable for bearing some of the devices of the copper currency of Great Britain. They may be divided, by their legends, into three classes, viz. 1. VERMON. AUCTORI, reverse, BRITANNIA: 2. GEORGIUS III REX, rev. INDE. ET LIB. or IMMUNE COLUMBIA, or BRITANNIA: 3. GLORIOUS (?) III VTS. (?), rev. BRITT. (?)

With regard to them all, it may be stated that they were sanctioned by no law; that Harmon, the contractor with Vermont for the production of her coinage, would have rendered himself liable to the forfeiture of heavy bonds if he had manufactured these illegitimate pieces in the State; and that there is apparently no tradition or suspicion that any of them emanated from the regular mint at Rupert.

It is charged, however, that some of these coins were emitted during certain negotiations between agents of Great Britain and leading citizens of Vermont, with reference to the annexation of that province to the British dominions. But (to say nothing of the absurdity of the idea that a pending treaty would be signalized by the issue of a copper currency!) the negotiations alluded to, arose out of, and terminated with the existence of the revolutionary war; while there is no pretence that any part of the hybrid coinage came into being before 1785, two years after the declaration of peace.

Moreover there is no evidence to connect the 2d class of these coins, (GEORGIUS III REX, with various reverses,) with Vermont, except a supposed resemblance in point of style and execution, to the legalized coinage; and as coarse workmanship and want of originality of design were by no means peculiar to the Green Mountain State, this can hardly be deemed conclusive.

The 3d class of these coins is included, by Sandham, in his treatise on the Coins of Canada, among those whose origin is "Doubtful." He reads the legend "GEORICUS III Vis.," and is probably correct in so doing. Good specimens are seldom, if ever, to be found. We have never seen one which presented any trace of the arms of the letter T in the last word, nor which had a space between the V and S, wide enough to admit a T. Add to this the fact that Vts. was never used as a contraction for Vermont; and apparently this ungracious copper must seek its parentage elsewhere. In all probability it is simply a witless caricature, of Canadian origin, and dating from the early quarter of the present century.

But where and by whom *were* the mongrel, British-American coppers, constituting the 1st and 2d classes, manufactured? This is a question easier

to ask than to answer, in the present state of our knowledge. But conjecture may be hazarded, and our readers can form their own judgment of the probability of its correctness.

In 1787, Harmon, the Vermont mint-contractor, formed a partnership with Capt. Machin and several others, for carrying on the business of coining money in the County of Ulster, New York. It seems that they accomplished but little, however, for they only minted about one thousand pounds' weight of copper. What kind of coins were struck there, there is no information. It was a private establishment, having no connection, so far as is known, with any State coinage. Though it has been styled a "branch of the Vermont mint," yet there is no evidence that it was so; but on the contrary, the establishment at Rupert, capable of striking thirty coins per minute, was amply sufficient for the regular service, and does not appear to have been discontinued.

It is understood that the State coinage had, at that time, little currency in Canada; but if copper could be coined which would pass readily there, it would undoubtedly yield a handsome profit. The most obvious method to accomplish this, was to imitate the design of the British half pence. To counterfeit them would involve no risk to the *coiner*, if he did it upon foreign soil; but the person who knowingly *uttered* them within the British dominions, would be held liable to a severe penalty. Might it not have occurred to the Ulster County coiners, that if they were to *mule* their coinage between British and American devices, it would pass currently enough in Canada, and still not subject the utterer to criminal prosecution?

However this might have been, the conjecture is, that the mint in Ulster was responsible for the copper coinage which has been so commonly attributed to Vermont.

TRANSACTIONS OF SOCIETIES.

BOSTON NUMISMATIC SOCIETY.

July 7.—A monthly meeting was held this day at 4, P. M. The Secretary read the report of the last meeting, which was accepted. Mr. Crosby presented, in behalf of Mr. Isaac F. Wood, a medal of Haverford College, and another of the Norwalk Memorial, with the head of Washington; Mr. Wiggin presented, in behalf of Rev. H. M. Dexter, a Pilgrim Jubilee Medal of 1870; for both of these a vote of thanks was passed. Mr. Davenport exhibited a number of beautiful bronze medals, lately brought by him from Berlin, Prussia; among them were medals of Humboldt, Schiller, Goethe, Thorwaldsen, the King and Queen of Prussia, and the monument to Frederick the Great, at Berlin. They were much admired for the beauty of the designs, and the perfection of the execution.

This meeting was principally devoted to an exhibition of United States coins and pattern-pieces of 1785-6-7, to which three gentlemen particularly contributed. Mr. Crosby exhibited thirty-one varieties of the FUGIO cent of 1787, one of the most remarkable having the word UNITED above the word STATES; several varieties of the NOVA CONSTELLATIO, the IMMUNE COLUMBIA

with the head of George III., and other pieces. Mr. Seavey exhibited several pieces, including the IMMUNIS COLUMBIA with obverses of the eagle and the U. S. shield, the IMMUNE COLUMBIA with obverses NOVA CONSTELLATIO and head of George III., and four different specimens of the very rare CONFEDERATIO, 1785, two with the obverse of a standing female and inscription INIMICA TYRANNIS AMERICANA, and two joined with a die of a badly-designed eagle and inscription E PLURIBUS UNUM, 1787. The Secretary exhibited several pieces, including the very rare NOVA CONSTELLATIO of 1786, the IMMUNIS COLUMBIA with obverses of the eagle and U. S. shield, the IMMUNE COLUMBIA with obverses of George III. and NOVA CONSTELLATIO in copper and silver, one CONFEDERATIO with obverse INIMICA TYRANNIS AMERICANA, and another with obverse of the head of Washington, and inscription GEN. WASHINGTON, and a piece of the FUGIO type without lettering, but with the names of the States on the rings, and in the centre the words AMERICAN CONGRESS. Some of these pieces exhibited are among the rarest of the American series, and they were proportionately admired.

The Society adjourned at 5 1-4, P. M.

W. S. APPLETON, *Sec.*

ESTABLISHMENT OF THE UNITED STATES MINT.

[Continued from Vol. 5, page 7.]

COPPER COINAGE.

Communicated to the House of Representatives, April 15, 1790.

THE Secretary of State, to whom was referred, by the House of Representatives, the letter of John H. Mitchell, reciting certain proposals for supplying the United States with copper coinage, has had the same under consideration, according to instructions, and begs leave to report thereon as follows:

The person who wishes to undertake the supply of a copper coinage, sets forth, that the superiority of his apparatus and process for coining, enables him to furnish a coinage better and cheaper than can be done by any country or person whatever; that his dies are engraved by the first artist in that line in Europe; that his apparatus for striking the edge at the same blow with the faces, is new, and singularly ingenious; that he coins by a press on a new principle, and worked by a fire engine, more regularly than can be done by hand; that he will deliver any quantity of coin, of any size and device, of pure, unalloyed copper, wrapped in paper and packed in casks, ready for shipping, for fourteen pence sterling the pound.

The Secretary of State has before been apprised, from other sources of information, of the great improvements made by this undertaker, in sundry arts; he is acquainted with the artist who invented the method of striking the edge and both faces of the coin at one blow; he has seen his process and coins, and sent to the former Congress some specimens of them, with certain offers from him, before he entered into the service of the present undertaker, (which specimens he takes the liberty of now submitting to the inspection of

the House, as proofs of the superiority of this method of coinage, in gold and silver as well as copper.)

He is therefore of opinion, that the undertaker, aided by the artist, and by his own excellent machines, is truly in a condition to furnish a coin in a state of higher perfection than has ever yet been issued by any nation; that perfection in the engraving is among the greatest safeguards against counterfeits, because engravers of the first class are few, and elevated by their rank in their art far above the base and dangerous business of counterfeiting. That the perfection of coins will indeed disappear after they are for some time worn among other pieces, and especially where the figures are rather faintly relieved, as on those of this artist; yet, their high finishing while new, is not the less a guard against counterfeits, because these, if carried to any extent, may be ushered into circulation new also, and consequently may be compared with genuine coins in the same state; that, therefore, whenever the United States shall be disposed to have a coin of their own, it will be desirable to aim at this kind of perfection. That this cannot be better effected, than by availing themselves, if possible, of the services of the undertaker, and of this artist, whose excellent methods and machines are said to have abridged, as well as perfected, the operations of coinage. These operations, however, and their expense, being new, and unknown here, he is unable to say whether the price proposed be reasonable or not. He is also uncertain, whether, instead of the larger copper coin, the Legislature might not prefer a lighter one of billon, or mixed metal, as is practiced, with convenience, by several other nations—a specimen of which kind of coinage is submitted for their inspection.

But, the propositions under consideration suppose that the work is to be carried on in a foreign country, and that the implements are to remain the property of the undertaker; which conditions, in his opinion, render them inadmissible, for these reasons:

.Coinage is peculiarly an attribute of sovereignty. To transfer its exercise into another country, is to submit it to another sovereign.

Its transportation across the ocean, besides the ordinary dangers of the sea, would expose it to acts of piracy, by the crews to whom it would be confided, as well as by others apprised of its passage.

In time of war, it would offer to the enterprises of an enemy, what have been emphatically called the sinews of war.

If the war were with the nation within whose territory the coinage is, the first act of war, or reprisal, might be to arrest this operation, with the implements, and materials coined and uncoined, to be used at discretion.

The reputation and principles of the present undertaker are safeguards against the abuses of a coinage, carried on in a foreign country, where no checks could be provided by the proper sovereign, no regulations established, no police, no guard exercised; in short, none of the numerous cautions hitherto thought essential at every mint; but in hands less entitled to confidence, these would become dangers. We may be secured, indeed, by proper experiments as to the purity of the coin delivered us according to contract, but we cannot be secured against that which, though less pure, shall be struck in the genuine die, and protected against the vigilance of Government, till it shall have entered into circulation.

We lose the opportunity of calling in and re-coining the clipped money in circulation, or we double our risk by a double transportation.

We lose, in like manner, the resources of coining up our household plate in the instant of great distress. We lose the means of forming artists to continue the works, when the common accidents of mortality shall have deprived us of those who began them. In fine, the carrying on a coinage in a foreign country, as far as the Secretary knows, is without example; and general example is weighty authority.

He is, therefore, of opinion, on the whole, that a mint, whenever established, should be established at home; that the superiority, the merit, and means of the undertaker, will suggest him as the proper person to be engaged in the establishment and conduct of a mint, on a scale which, relinquishing nothing in the perfection of the coin, shall be duly proportioned to our purposes.

And, in the mean while, he is of opinion the present proposals should be declined.

THOMAS JEFFERSON.

April 14th, 1790.

AN ANCIENT ROMAN COIN.

A MASSY lump of brass and bronze,
Moulded by ponderous blow on blow,
For Nero or Vespasian's son,
In ages dim and long ago.

A cruel mouth, a swinish chin,
A wolfish eye, almost erased:
But half the type—a victory—
Two words, and those almost defaced.

Where is the golden palace now
That on the Palatine arose?
Where are the statue-guarded doors?
Where are the temple porticos?

For discs of metal shaped like this,
Swords have been drawn and Lethe crossed;
For this, in greedy hope, men's souls
Have been by passions tempest tossed.

This is Ambition's royal meed;
This is a buried Cæsar's fame;
Upon a lump of rusty bronze
The two-thirds of a doubtful name.

I fancy, says Cynthio, posterity would be as much puzzled on the religion of *Louis le Grand*, were they to learn it from his Medals, as we are at present on that of *Constantine* the Great. It is certain, says Philander, there is the same mixture of Christian and Pagan in their Coins, nor is there a less confusion in their customs. For example, what relation is there between the figure of a Bull, and the planting of a *French* colony in *America*? The Romans made use of this type in allusion to one of their own customs at the sending out of a colony. But for the *French*, a Ram, a Hog, or an Elephant, would have been every whit as significant an emblem.—*Works of Joseph Addison*, London, 1721, vol. I., p. 537.

QUERY.

Have any of our readers met with a description of the following coin, mentioned by Henry William Henfrey, in his recent work entitled "A Guide to the Study and Arrangement of English Coins, etc.,"—lately published in London.

RIAL OF ELIZABETH.

Obv. ELIZAB. D. G. AVG. FR. Z. M. PR. C. A. I. REGINA. (that is, Elizabetha Dei Gratia Angliæ, Franciæ Et Magnæ Provinciæ Captæ Avspiciis Illivs, Regina,) referring to the taking of Virginia by Sir Walter Raleigh, 1584.

The translation of the legend is as follows:—Elizabeth by the grace of God, Queen of England, France, and the great province captured under her auspices.

THE LARGEST GOLD COIN EVER STRUCK.

Obverse, Heads of Ferdinand and Elizabeth, King and Queen of Castile, heads crowned, face to face; "XXXXX" for 50 Ducats; below, "REX." *Rev.* their arms with their titles around. Weight, 5 oz. 11 dwts.

MORE than twelve years ago we commenced our transactions in Coins and Medals with Mr. Edward Cogan, and never during that time have we ever, for a moment, had the slightest feeling of distrust in regard to his representations; he has always been just, truthful and faithful to our interests. We wish him all success, and the owner of a magnificent collection of Medals and Coins.

August, 1870.

J. C.

FALSE COINS, IN BASE METAL.

THE following, from an English Coin Sale Catalogue, (Welling's, 1839,) is well worthy of attention by those making Catalogues this side of the water.

* * * The following eight lots, are part and parcel of a vast quantity which have been cast, some from originals, others made up from *ideal coins*, and which have been hawked through the country, by an individual, now well known, whose sanctified appearance, and deceptive demeanor, has but too well enabled him to succeed in disposing of them as genuine, and by so doing injure the Science of Numismatics, and defraud the unwary.

They were mostly English Coins from King John to Charles I.

STARS IN FLAGS AND COINS.

IN English heraldic language, the star has six points; in the Heraldry of Holland, France and Germany, the star is five-pointed.

The medal, faithful to its charge of fame,
Thro' climes and ages bears each form and name:
In one short view, subjected to our eye,
Gods, emp'rors, heroes, sages, beauties lie.—*Pope.*

CORRESPONDENCE.

WE divide mankind into two classes, viz.: those who subscribe for the *Journal* and those who do not. At the present time the non-subscribers are in the majority, though we hope to reduce the number. Our aim constantly will be to equalize the two classes, and to bring them into closer relations with each other. With this end in view we print the following letter, without the name or consent of the writer. If all our subscribers should do likewise, it would double our subscription list. This statement can easily be proved by figures, if it should be doubted.

AUGUST 5th, 1870.

Editors of the Journal :

Your favor of July 11th was received by due course of mail. I was absent at the time of the receipt, and the letter was mislaid, which is my apology for not answering. I have quite a number of calls of this and similar kinds, and only wish I was able to do a good deal more than I do. I am willing, however, to double my subscription for the present year, if that will do any good, and herewith enclose *two dollars* for that purpose, trusting that others may be induced to do *better*.

I remain, Yours, very respectfully,

B.

Editors of Journal of Numismatics :

"The American Antiquarian: A Quarterly Journal devoted to the interests of Collectors of Autographs, Paper Money, Portraits, &c." A Journal of which the above is the heading, has just been issued by C. De F. Burns, in New York City. The undertaking is a meritorious one, but cannot the various interests of the Collectors named be better served by having but one medium embracing the above with Numismatics and Archæology?

Here, in New England, almost all of our prominent Numismatists are collectors of the objects named in the above announcement. As no Journal of this character is expected to make money, it would seem, if the various collectors were to contribute to one head, a much better medium could be afforded to the admirers of each pursuit.

COLLECTOR.

August, 1870.

EDITORIAL.

WE have received the first number of *The American Antiquarian*, a quarterly journal published in New York by Charles De F. Burns. It is devoted to the interests of collectors of autographs, paper money, portraits, &c. It contains an interesting article on the Paper Currency of New Hampshire. Subscriptions, one dollar *per annum*.

MR. MUNSELL, of Albany, N. Y., has issued proposals to publish a volume with the title of "The Castorland Journal," embracing incidents of travel and facts concerning the French settlement in "Castorland," on the Black River, in Lewis and Jefferson Counties, N. Y., in 1793-96. By Franklin B. Hough. This is the company for whom was struck what is now well known as the "Castorland Medal."

MR. S. S. CROSBY, of this city, is preparing a work on the early silver coinage of Massachusetts, at the request of the New England Numismatic and Archæological Society. He has identified about forty different varieties of the Pine-tree shilling, and has an ingenious theory in regard to their issue in point of time. Mr. Crosby is well known to the readers of the *Journal* as an accurate numismatic scholar.

THE Rev. Henry Baylies, of Davenport, Iowa, has the original copper plate from which the £4 Bill of the Colony of Rhode Island was struck, March 18, 1750. Collectors by sending an equivalent, can obtain a specimen in exchange; this is, however, an unauthorized statement, but our belief.

IN January, 1869, a pretended discovery of Relics, a Statue in Copper and an Obelisk of Brass, was published in the Rock Island (Ill.) Argus, as having just been discovered in a cave on Rock

Island. It was, we suppose, got up for the purpose of "Hoaxing" the public. Such things are, possibly, allowable on the First of April, but then we think it a waste of paper and ink.

OUR readers may remember an article which appeared in most of our newspapers in July, 1867, giving an account of a pretended "Runic Discovery on the Potomac," near Georgetown, D. C. It was the production of some villanous fellow who designed afterwards to laugh it off as a "hoax." Articles of this character have often appeared in our Journals, and it is quite time that the authors should be publicly exposed.

AMONG the trophies brought home by Lieut. Quayle, of the Royal Artillery, from the English Abyssinian expedition, is an ancient sceptre of brass, upon one side of which is carved a rude representation of the crucifixion, and on the reverse that of the crowning with thorns.

Wants.—A Collector friend of ours wishes to purchase a Five dollar piece of 1798, *Small Eagle*; also the Five dollar piece of 1822. Any one having those specimens to dispose of, will please send us the price and condition of the pieces. J. C.

JAMES THOMPSON HARROWER, of Quebec, is the owner of the sword which General Montgomery wore at the time of his death. Mr. James Thompson, overseer of Public Works in the Royal Engineer Department at Quebec, who was, in his official capacity, present when the body of General Montgomery was discovered at Pries-de-Ville, near Quebec, soon after the action on the night of the 31st of December, 1775, became the possessor of the sword; at his decease he bequeathed it to his son James, who died not long since, at Quebec, leaving the sword to his nephew, its present owner.

A POETICAL quotation from Pope, in this number of the *Journal*, reminds us of the *Dialogues upon the Usefulness of Ancient Medals*, of Joseph Addison, which gave the occasion for writing the poem from which the extract is taken. These *Dialogues* were written more than a hundred and fifty years ago, and contain many curious facts stated in a quaint way. It will well repay our readers to cast a glance at them.

A COURSE of Lectures on History and General Policy, was prepared in 1761, by Joseph Priestley, LL. D., which have been republished several times, both in this country and England. The sixth lecture in the series treats of coins and medals; their origin and use in history; the principal information to be derived from them; the progress of letters traced by their means; Addison's use of medals; ancient and modern coins compared, with a view both to history and taste.

ODD CHANGE.

THERE is a valuable collection of coins and medals belonging to Brown University, which is used in illustrating the recitations and lectures on Ancient History.

"METHUSALEH," the largest of a new grove of big trees recently explored in Toulumne county, Cal., is 84 feet in circumference at the roots.

"KNOTT A. REDD," is a correspondent of a Southern paper.

THE only "Liberty Cap," says a witty author, "is a night-cap."

Lawrence Academy, at Groton, Mass., has a collection of medals, which was given more than twenty years ago, by the late Amos Lawrence, of this city.

A rare combination—Dollars and sense.

IN the Second Volume of "American Historical and Literary Curiosities,"—by Smith & Watson, Philadelphia, 1847—is a fac-simile of the Massachusetts Paper Money of 1702 and 1775. The same is also to be found in "An Historical Account of Massachusetts Currency," J. B. Felt, Boston, 1839.

IN Lossing's "Field Book of the Revolution," Vol. 1, pp. 317, 318, are fac-similes of Continental Money, and on page 452, the Massachusetts Bill of 1690.

THE best account of the "Early Paper Currency of Massachusetts," is by Nathaniel Paine, Esq., which is to be found in the Proceedings of the American Antiquarian Society for March 16, 1866.

The first deposit of California Gold Dust at the United States Mint, was on the 8th of December, 1848.

IN a volume entitled "Boston Notions," published by Nathaniel Dearborn, Boston, 1848, is a fac-simile of the bill for 20 shillings, issued by the Colony of Massachusetts in 1690.

Old coins are the Autographs of the Ancients.—*L. J. Cist.*

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THE INSCRIPTION "UNUS NON SUFFICIT ORBIS," AND GEOGRAPHICAL MEDALS IN GENERAL.

THIS woodcut, prepared for a "Numismatical History of the United States," will serve as the text for an article on itself, as bearing a map of the world, and on its inscription. An engraving of the same piece may be seen in the tenth volume of Köhlers' "Historischer Münz-Belustigung," Nuremberg, 1738, where it is accompanied by a long article in German. It is called a Neapolitan dollar of Charles II. of Spain, and may be thus described. Obv. CAROLUS. II. D. G. HISPANIAR. E. NEAP. REX.; bust of the King facing the right, with long flowing hair, wearing the order of the Golden Fleece. Rev. On a label UNUS. NON. SUFFICIT.; two hemispheres, with the maps of the Old and New World, between them a sceptre, surmounted by a crown; below A. G. A. 1684. Silver, size 26.

Köhlers says that this motto is taken from Juvenal, Satire X, 168, where the words are applied to Alexander the Great of Macedon—"Unus Pellæo juveni non sufficit orbis." *One world is not enough for the Pellæan youth.* He refers to another work, "Luckii Sylloge Numismatum Seculi XVI.," for descriptions of two nearly similar medals. This book I have also. The first medal is one of Francis I. of France, with a reverse of a terrestrial and a celestial sphere, and the inscription UNUS. NON. SUFFICIT. ORBIS. It was struck in 1515, Luck says after the capture of Milan. I have a beautiful impression in silver; it is of size 34. The second is of Philip II. "HISP. ET. NOVI. ORBIS.

REX," with a reverse of a globe, and the inscription NON. SUFFICIT. ORBIS. Luck says this was struck just before the annexation of Portugal to Spain, and that another, with the inscription RELIQUUM. DATUR. was struck after the annexation.

In connection with these may be noticed two other medals, very much alike, one of which I have in silver, the other in copper. Both have on the obverse two hemispheres, from each of which hangs an end of a broken chain; one hemisphere is inscribed AMERICA SEPTENTRIONALIS, the other EUROPA, ASIA, AFRICA; above are three rings linked together, inscribed on one medal SUMMA LIBERTAS, RELIGIO, CONCORDIA, on the other INDEPENDENCIA, RELIGION, UNION; the first medal has the inscriptions SPONSIONE TRIPLICI above, and ORBEM AB ORBE SOLVIT below; the second CON LA TRIPLE GARANTIA above, and DESATO A UN ORBE DE EL OTRO below. The reverse of each has a wreath of very thin leaves, and over it the inscription PRIMA EPOCHA and SEGUNDA EPOCA respectively; below is the name of the artist J. GUERRERO. Size 31. The only explanation I can suggest of them is, that one refers to the Revolution of the English Colonies in North America, and the other to that of the Spanish Colonies in South America. I shall be glad to know what others think of them. The pieces are not often seen, but I do not think them especially rare.

A description of another medal with a map of the World may be read in the Journal for November, 1869, in the Proceedings of the Boston Numismatic Society.

W. S. APPLETON.

COINS AS WEIGHTS AND MEASURES.

THE tendency of the age is to utilize power, and to make it serve more than one purpose. This fact crops out in many different ways. A recent expression of this tendency is seen in coining pieces of money of such weight and size, that they will subserve other purposes besides being a medium of exchange. The occasions are frequent when it is desired to measure a few inches, or to weigh a few ounces, and the necessary standard is not at hand to accomplish the object. If this end can be reached by the help of coins, which one may have in his pocket, it is a matter of great and public convenience. Now this is attained in the Canadian cent, which is a trustworthy standard for these very purposes, one hundred of them weighing a pound, and each one measuring an inch in diameter. Of course there are twelve to a foot, and twenty-five to a quarter of a pound.

The same idea is carried out in the monetary system of France. Ten francs in copper, two hundred francs in standard silver, or thirty-one hundred francs in standard gold, if accurately minted, weigh one kilogramme, and other pieces preserve the same proportion. There is also a delicate and beautiful relation existing between the different units of French measurement. The unit of length, called a *mètre*, is the ten-millionth part of the spherical distance from the pole to the equator. The square and cube of the *mètre* are taken as standards of surface, capacity and solidity; and the weight of a cube of distilled water, at the temperature of 4° centigrade (39.2° Fahr.) having its side equal to the hundredth part of a *mètre*, is the unit of weight.

S. A. G.

TYPES AND VARIETIES.

BY THE REV. EDMUND F. SLAFTER, A. M.

IN Numismatics, type and variety have each a distinct and well defined meaning. The former, derived from a Greek word which means to stamp or impress a mark or seal, or image, upon any substance, has never lost its etymological significance. It means in Numismatics, an image or representation of something upon the face of a coin or medal. Historically, types represent some important idea in connection with the particular coinage on which they are found. They generally embody some significant national emblem. While the representation on the coin remains the same, whether it be a plant, an animal, or a particular sovereign or ruler, the type is said to be the same, although the dies from which it is struck may be numerous, and all differ from each other.

This use of the word *type*, is found in all English works on Numismatics, certainly in the most important ones, as in Folkes, Ruding, Akerman, Humphreys, Hawkins, and Henfrey.

Dr. Dickeson, in his American Numismatic Manual, gives to this word altogether a new use, but he is followed, as far as our observation extends, by no American writer, certainly not by Hickcox, Prime, Eckfeldt and Du Bois, or Sandham. Perhaps we ought to except the anonymous writer in the Cyclopædia, to which we shall refer in the sequel. In this work of Dr. Dickeson, type loses its former significance, and is employed to indicate a variation on the face of coins struck from dies of the same general character.

Types and varieties are, with him, essentially the same thing, simply terms to distinguish variations.

The definition of type and variety, in the extract from the New American Cyclopædia, in the Journal, (*ante* p. 36,) was doubtless taken from the use of the words in Dr. Dickeson's Manual. For the convenience of the reader we reproduce these definitions, which are as follows:

"When the design on a specimen varies in any decided characteristic, from one already known, while the general object and purpose is manifestly the same, this is said to constitute a new type.

"When the variation is very slight, as in the size of the lettering or the distance between letters, it is classed as a variety."

It will be seen that a type is here made to signify simply a variation, a meaning which the word has never had among numismatists, and which cannot be properly put upon it. If it were necessary to distinguish larger and smaller variations, we presume the opulence of the English language would be adequate to the emergency. Variety and sub-variety, for illustration, would cover the whole ground. We are by no means sure, however, that any such terms are needed. But we are very confident that all who are interested in this subject, must deprecate the freedom in any writer, which leads him to take away from a word a technical meaning which it has long had in the science of Numismatics, and, vacating it of all its usual significance, to apply it where it is not needed, and where, if it were needed, another word would be far better.

EARLY EXHUMATION OF COINS IN AMERICA.

IN the July number of the *Journal*, (p. 16.) Mr. Crosby pointed out "probably the first recorded instance of the exhumation of coins in America." This is doubtless true of the main land, but the following relating to the island of Bermuda, on the coast of America, antedates it. It is taken from Smith's *Generall Historie of Virginia*, page 182, published in London, in 1626. The pieces were found in 1616. S. A. G.

"The next newes that happened in this time of ease, was, that a merry fellow hauing found some few Dollars against the Flemish wracke, the bruit went currant the treasure was found, and they all made men. Much adoe there was to preuent the purloining of it, before they had it: vvhere after they had tyred themselues vvith searching, that they found, amounted not to aboue twenty pounds starling, vvhich is not vnlike but to be the remainder of some greater store, washed from some wracke not farre from the shore."

A SELECTION OF COINS FROM THE CABINET OF W. S. APPLETON.

(Continued from page 31.)

LVI. Obv. KAROLUS. DEI. GRA. FRANCORU. REX.; the King at full length, crowned, in regal robes, full-faced, holding in each hand a sceptre; the field is strewn with fleurs-de-lis. Rev. XPC. REGNAT. XPC. IMPERAT. XPC. VINCIT; a cross flory, elaborately designed, in an ornamental border in the shape of a quatrefoil, with fleurs-de-lis inside each angle, and crowns outside. Gold, size 18. This is a royal of Charles VII. of France, the Victorious, who reconquered his kingdom from the English, and reigned 1422-61.

LVII. Obv. FRANCISCUS. DEI. GRA. FRANCORUM. REX.; crowned head of the King facing the right. Rev. NO. NOBIS. DNE. SED. NOI. TUO. DA. GLORIA.; a crowned shield with the lilies of France; at each side a crowned letter F. Silver, size 19. This is a testoon of Francis I., King of France 1515-47. The portrait is no doubt an excellent one, with very striking features. His coinage is superior to that of his contemporary and rival, Henry VIII. of England, though not equal to that of the contemporary and rival of both, Charles V. of Germany.

LVIII. Obv. FRAN. ET. MA. D. G. R. R. FRANCO. SCOTOR. Q.; a crowned shield with the impaled arms of France and Scotland; at one side a cross, and at the other St. Andrew's cross. Rev. VICIT LEO DE TRIBU. IUDA., 1560; a crowned monogram of F and M.; at one side a fleur-de-lis, and at the other a thistle, both crowned. Silver, size 19. This is a testoon of Francis II. of France, and his wife, Mary of Scotland, who reigned together but a very short time.

LIX. Obv. KAROLUS. 9. D. G. FRANCOR. REX.; laureate bust of the King, facing the left. Rev. XPS. VINCIT. XPS. REGNAT. XPS. IMP., 1570; a crowned shield with the arms of France; at each side a crowned K; below L. Silver, size 16. This testoon, of poor metal, shows us the boyish, but brutally foolish features of Charles IX. of France.

LX. Obv. LUD. XIII. D. G. FR. ET. NAV. REX.; head of the King facing the right, in a large wig; behind the top of his head a flower. Rev. SIT. NOMEN. DOMINI. BENEDICTUM, 1709; three crowns in a triangle; in each angle a fleur-de-lis, and in the centre L; on the edge DOMINE. SALVUM. FAC. REGEM. Silver, size 26. A crown of Louis XIV., the "Grand Monarque," with all his characteristics.

LXI. Obv. LOUIS XVI. ROI DES FRANCOIS; head of the King facing the left, below a lion and 1792. Rev. REGNE DE LA LOI; L'AN 4 DE LA LIBERTE; an angel standing, and writing the word CONSTITUTION on a tablet resting on a short column, on the base of which is the name of the artist, DUPRE; at the right are a cock and A; at the left fasces crowned by a liberty cap, and a flower; on the edge NATION LA LOI ET LE ROI. Gold, size 16. This is a coin of the anomalous period of the French Revolution, when Louis XVI. was King, and Law reigned also.

LXII. Obv. NAPOLEON EMPEREUR; head of the Emperor facing the right; below the initial Tr. Rev. REPUBLIQUE FRANCAISE; AN 13: within an olive wreath 5 FRANCS; at one side below A; at the other a cock; on the edge DIEU PROTEGE LA FRANCE. Silver, size 24. I have chosen this piece from among those of Napoleon, as showing a state of things similar to the last coin. An Emperor of a Republic seems rather an absurdity, unless we take into consideration the original meaning of the Latin *Imperator*, and regard the French word as translated in the same sense. The head on this coin is especially grand, and might be a portrait of the Roman Emperor Augustus.

LXIII. Obv. HENRI V. ROI DE FRANCE; bust of the King in uniform, facing the left. Rev. A crowned shield with the arms of France; at the sides 5 F, the whole between two olive-branches; below 1832, between two fleurs-de-lis; on the edge, DOMINE SALVUM FAC REGEM. Silver, size 23 1-2. After the expulsion of Charles X. of France in 1830, and his abdication in favor of his grandson, the Duc de Bordeaux, coins were struck in the name of the latter, as Henry V. He has never held royal authority, and is now best known as the Comte de Chambord. He appears on the coins a boy.

LXIV. Obv. RICARDUS REX; a cross patée. Rev. PICTAVIENSIS, in three lines across the field. Silver, size 12 1-2. I will place next to the royal coins of France a few pieces of French princes. This one is a coin struck by Richard Cœur-de-lion of England, for Poitou, of which he was Count. Reigned 1189-99.

LXV. ED. PO. GNS. REGIS. ANGLI. PNS. AQUITA; the Prince at half length, full-faced, holding a sword in his right hand, to which he points with his left; roses divide the words of the inscription, at the end of which is a cross. Rev. AUXILLIUM. MEUM. A. DOMINO. R.; a cross, of which the four arms end in acorns and oak-leaves; in the angles are two lions and two fleurs-de-lis alternately. The inscription is divided as on the obverse, with a cross at the end. Gold, size 17. This is a *hardi* of Edward the Black Prince, struck at La Rochelle for the Duchy of Aquitaine; it is quite peculiar in appearance.

LXVI. Obv. KAROL. DX. BG. BRAB. Z. LIM; a long cross, over which is a shield with the arms of Burgundy, Brabant and Limburg, and over it an escutcheon of pretence with a lion rampant. Rev. SANCTUS ANDREAS; the Saint holding his cross. Gold, size 15. This is a coin of Charles the Bold, Duke of Burgundy 1467-77, one of the heroes of romance.

LXVII. Obv. FERNANDUS. ET. HELISABET. D. G. REX. ET. REGI; crowned heads of the King and Queen, facing each other; at the end of the inscription a cross, and in the field s. and a star. Rev. SUB. UMBRA. ALARUM. TUARUM PRO.; a crowned shield with the arms of Spain, resting on an eagle with wings displayed. Gold, size 17. We have here the portraits of Ferdinand, and Isabella of Spain, on a coin struck about 1500.

LXVIII. Obv. CAROLUS. V. ROMA. IMP. SEMP. AUGUS; the Emperor at half length, facing the right, crowned, in armor, holding in his right hand a sceptre, and with his left the hilt of his sword. Rev. MON. NO. ARGE. CIVI. SUE. WERDA. 43; the double-headed eagle of Germany, over his body a shield with the letter w. Silver, size 25. This coin has a fine portrait of the grandson of the last royal pair, Charles V. Emperor of Germany. It was struck in 1543, for the imperial city of Donauwerth.

LXIX. Obv. M. THERESIA. D. G. R. IMP. HU. BO. REG.; bust of the Empress to the right; below s. f. Rev. ARCHID. AUST. DUX. BURG. CO. TYR. 1780; the imperial German eagle, on his breast a shield of arms; on the edge IUSTITIA ET CLEMENTIA. Silver, size 26. This is the crown of Maria Theresa, mentioned under No. II, which long continued to be struck by the Austrian Government for circulation in the Levant; mine is perfectly new.

LXX. Obv. FRANZ JOSEPH. I. V. G. G. KAISER V. OESTERREICH; laureate head of the Emperor to the right; below c. r. and a. Rev. VOLLENDUNG DER OESTERREICHISCHEN SUDBAHN 1857; 2. VEREINS THALER; a lighthouse, crowned by the Imperial eagle, and at one side a locomotive, at the other a steamer; below two shields, surrounded by a floral ornament. Silver, size 26. I have placed here this very modern piece, as illustrating the manner in which coins are still made to serve as historic medals. This double-thaler of the present Emperor of Austria commemorates the completion of the Austrian Southern Railway from Vienna to Trieste. The design is appropriate, though not especially beautiful, but the execution is very good indeed.

LXXI. Obv. FRIDERICUS. D. G. REX. BOHEMIÆ.; the lion of Bohemia. Rev. COMES. PALA. RHENI. ELECTOR. DUX. BAVA; three shields with the arms of the Palatinate, Bavaria and the Electorship; below 1621. Silver, size 26. This is a coin of Frederic, the unfortunate Count Palatine of the Rhine, who in an evil hour for himself accepted the throne of Bohemia, for which this was struck.

LXXII. CONSTITUIRENDE VERSAMMLUNG I. D. F. STADT FRANKFURT 18. MAI 1848; the eagle of Frankfort. Rev. ERWAHLT ZUM REICHESVERWESER UBER DEUTSCHLAND D. 29 JUNI 1848; two branches of olive and palm crossed, and above them in the field ERZHERZOG JOHANN VON OESTERREICH; on the edge ZWEY GULDEN. Silver, size 22 1-2. This coin was struck to celebrate the election by the Constitutional Convention at Frankfort, in 1848, of the

Archduke John of Austria, as Administrator of the German Government. In a few months this new order of things disappeared.

LXXIII. Obv. MAGYAR KIRALYI VALTO PENZ; the crowned shield of Hungary; in the field 3 K. Rev. HAROM KRAJ CZAR 1849, in three lines above two branches of olive and palm crossed; below N. B. Copper, size 20 1-2. This is a piece of three kreutzers of the Hungarian Republic of 1848-9, in support of which Kossuth so distinguished himself. The coin suffers by comparison with the Italian pieces of the same date and character, Nos. XXVIII and XXXIX.

LXXIV. Obv. FRID. DUX. SAX. ELECT. IMPER QUE. LOCUM. TENES. GENERA; head of the Elector, facing the right, wearing a curious ornamented cap; on his breast IHS. MARI; among the words of the inscription are four shields. Rev. MAXIMILIANUS. ROMANORUM. REX. SEMPER. AUGUST.; the imperial eagle with only one head, on his breast a shield. Silver, size 30. This is a crown with the striking head of Frederic III., the Wise, Elector of Saxony 1486-1524, the friend and protector of Luther. It was, of course, struck before the Reformation.

LXXV. Obv. FRIDERICUS BORUSSORUM REX; laureate bust of the King to the right. Rev. MAR. BRAN. SAC. ROM. IMP. AR. CAM. ET ELEC. SUP. DUX. SILES. 1767; the Prussian eagle, bearing on his breast a shield of thirty-six quarterings, over which are four escutcheons of pretense; on the edge SUUM CUIQUE. Silver, size 26. We have here the features of Frederic the Great of Prussia.

LXXVI. Obv. STEPHANUS. D. G. REX. POL. D. PRUS; crowned head of the King to the right. Rev. MONE. NO. AUR. CIVI. GEDANENSIS. 86; a shield with the arms of Dantzic, supported by two lions. Gold, size 13 1-2. This is a coin of Stephen Bathori, one of the more famous kings of Poland; it was struck for the city of Dantzic.

LXXVII. Obv. STANISLAUS AUGUSTUS D. G. REX POLON. M. D. LITUAN.; head of the King to the right. Rev. X EX MARCA PURA COLONIEN. 1785; a shield with the arms of Poland, between a branch of oak and of palm; on a label wound round the branches PRO FIDE, LEGE ET GREGE; below E. B.; on the edge, FIDEI PUBLICAE PIGNUS. Silver, size 25. This beautiful coin is of Stanislaus Augustus, the last King of Poland, famous for his misfortunes, if nothing else.

LXXVIII. Obv. KROLESTWO POLSKIE; a shield with the arms of Poland. Rev. 17²¹/₂₅ Z. GRZYW. CZYST. KOL. ROKU 1831; a wreath of oak-leaves, within 5 ZLOT. POL.; below K. G.; on the edge BOZE. ZBAW. POLSKE. Silver, size 20. This is a piece of five zlot, struck at Warsaw, by the Provisional Government of the Poles during the revolution of 1831.

LXXIX. Obv. ALBERTUS. D. G. DUX. FRIDLAND; bust of the Duke, nearly full-faced, wearing a broad collar. Rev. SAC. RO. IMPE. PRINCEPS. 1627; an eagle, bearing a shield with the family arms. Gold, size 13. This is a coin with a very good portrait of Albert von Wallenstein, Duke of Friedland, the hero of history and romance.

LXXX. Obv. GUSTAV. ADOLPH. D. G. SUECO. GOTHO. VANDALO. REX. MAG; laureate bust of the King in armor at three-quarter face to the right. Rev. PRINC. FINLAND. DUX. ETHO. ET CARDOM. ING 1632; a shield with the arms Sweden. Silver, size 27. This beautiful coin most appropriately follows the last; it bears the remarkable features of Gustavus Adolphus of Sweden.

LXXXI. Obv. CHRISTINA. D. G. SUE. GOT. WAN. Q. DE. REGI. ET. PR. HAE; bust of the Queen at three-quarter face to the left, crowned and richly-dressed, with long flowing hair. Rev. SALVATOR. MUNDI. SALVA. NOS. M. D. C. XLIV.; figure of Christ, full-faced, with his right hand raised, and holding an orb in his left; at the left are three shields joined and crowned; in the field A G. Silver, size 27 1-2. This coin has the head of that strange woman, Queen Christina of Sweden.

LXXXII. Obv. CAROLUS. XII. D. G. REX. SUECIAE; bust of the King in armor facing the left. Rev. *Med. Guld. Guld.*; in exergue L. C. 1707; a shield supported by two lions, containing the arms of Sweden and Norway, and on an escutcheon of pretense, the arms of the Bavarian Palatinate. Silver, size 26. This is a coin of the Madman, Charles XII. of Sweden.

LXXXIII. Obv. GABRIEL D. G. EL. HUNGARIAE. DAL. CR. SCL. REX.; the Prince at half length in armor, facing the right, holding in his right hand a sceptre. Rev. TRANS. PRINCEPS. ET. SICULOR. COM. 1621; a shield with the arms of Hungary and Transylvania; on an escutcheon of pretense the family arms of the Prince; in the field K. B. Silver, size 27. This is a thaler of Gabriel Bethlem, Prince of Transylvania, associated in date and history with numbers LXXIX. and LXXX.

LXXXIV. Obv. LIBRE POR LA CONSTITUCION; laureate head facing the right; on the lower part of the bust BOLIVAR. Rev. REPUBLICA BOLIVIANA. 8 s. 1836. L. M. and a monogram of Potosi; a tree, at each side of which lies a llama; above six stars; on the edge SUCRE. 1824 ACUCHO. Silver, size 24 1-2. This dollar preserves the features of Bolivar, the Liberator of South America.

LXXXV. Obv. FAUSTIN I.^{ER} EMPEREUR D' HAITI. 1850; crowned head of the Emperor to the left. Rev. LIBERTE INDEPENDANCE SIX CENTIMES UN QUART; a shield with the imperial arms, supported by two lions. Copper, size 20 1-2. This coin is interesting, and will become more so, as having the portrait of the negro, Soulouque, who raised himself to the rank of Emperor of Hayti, which he held for about ten years.

LXXXVI. Obv. MAXIMILIANO EMPERADOR; head of the Emperor to the right; below the bust a label with an inscription, which I cannot decipher with certainty. Rev. IMPERIO MEXICANO, 20 PESOS, 1866, and a monogram of the name of the city Mexico; a shield with the imperial arms, supported by two griffins, and behind it a sword and sceptre crossed; on a label below EQUIDAD EN LA JUSTICIA. Gold, size 22. The memorials of the short-lived Emperor of Mexico are certainly interesting, and in the future will be rare, as the gold coins now are. It may be noted, that coins of the Republic were struck in each year of Maximilian's reign in Mexico.

LXXXVII. Obv. J. BROOKE RAJAH; head to the left. Rev. SARAWAK, 1863; a wreath of olive, within which ONE CENT. Copper, size 18½. The life of Sir James Brooke, an Englishman, who died in 1868, is more like a romance than the simple truth of history, and very modern history too. He obtained from the Sultan of Borneo the Rajahship of Sarawak, in the northern part of that island, and the British government also made him Governor of the neighboring island of Labuan. He exercised many of the rights of sovereign power, and has left proofs of his rule in cents and postage-stamps with his portrait.

LXXXVIII. Obv. KAMEHAMEHA III. KA MOI. 1847; bust of the King, full-faced in uniform. Rev. AUPUNI HAWAII; a wreath of olive, within which HAPA HANERI. Copper, size 17. This is a coin with the portrait of the King of the Sandwich Islands, whose name it bears; it is an imitation of the United States cent, and doubtless owes its existence to the American missionaries, or others in the service of the King.

I have been obliged to omit from this selection a few coins on account of the difficulty of reproducing the inscriptions on them. Among them are the Jewish shekel, coins of Peter and Catharine of Russia, Arabic, Mogul, Chinese and Japanese coins. If the circulation of the Journal were twice as large as it is, the Committee would gladly have appropriated a part of the additional funds to the purpose of illustrating this article with photographs of some or all of the coins described in it; but the expense was too great to be undertaken under present circumstances.

ESTABLISHMENT OF THE UNITED STATES MINT.

[Continued from Vol. 5, page 45.]

* * * * It is my duty to mention to Congress, information I have received, that guineas of base metal are coined at Birmingham, [England,] so well, as to escape any common attention. * * * It has been already observed, that, to have the money unit very small, is advantageous to commerce; but there is no necessity that this money unit be exactly represented in coin; it is sufficient that its value be precisely known. On the present occasion, two copper coins will be proper—the one of eight units, and the other of five. These may be called an eight and a five: two of the former will make a penny, proclamation of Pennsylvania money; and three a penny of Georgia money; of the latter, three will make a penny York money, and four a penny lawful, or Virginia money. * * * *

ROBERT MORRIS.

Office of Finance, *January* 15, 1782.

State Papers, Vol. vii, p. 102.

* * * * Lastly, as to the names above chosen, they, like all other names, are arbitrary, and better may, perhaps, be substituted; the word crown, occurred from the following idea of an impression for the gold coin; an Indian, his right foot on a crown, a bow in his left hand, in his right hand thirteen arrows, and the inscription—*Manus inimica Tyrannis*.

State Papers, Vol. vii, p. 105.

* * * * The dollar originally contemplated in the money transactions of this country, by successive diminutions of its weight and fineness, has sustained a depreciation of five per cent, and yet the new dollar has a currency, in all payments in place of the old, with scarcely any attention to the difference between them. * * * *

The unequal values allowed in different parts of the Union to coins of the same intrinsic worth; the defective species of them which embarrass the circulation of some of the States; and the dissimilarity in their several moneys of account, are inconveniences, which, if not to be ascribed to the want of a national coinage, will at least be most effectually remedied by the establishment of one—a measure that will, at the same time, give additional security against impositions by counterfeit as well as by base currencies.

* * * * With regard to the number of different pieces which shall compose the coins of the United States, two things are to be consulted—convenience of circulation, and cheapness of coinage. Numerous and small (if not too minute) sub-divisions assist circulation; but the multiplication of the smaller kinds increases expense; the same process being necessary to a small as to a large piece. As it is easy to add, it will be advisable to begin with a small number, till experience shall decide whether any other kinds are necessary. The following, it is conceived, will be sufficient in the commencement:

One gold piece, equal in weight and value to ten units, or dollars.

One gold piece, equal to a tenth part of the former, and which shall be a unit or dollar.

One silver piece, which shall be a unit or dollar.

One silver piece, which shall be, in weight and value, a tenth part of the silver unit or dollar.

One copper piece, which shall be of the value of a hundredth part of a dollar.

One other copper piece, which shall be half of the value of the former.

* * * * The eagle is not a very expressive or apt appellation for the largest gold piece, but nothing better occurs. *The smallest of the two gold coins, may be called the dollar, or unit, in common with the silver piece with which it coincides.* * * * * *The copper coins may be formed, merely with a view to good appearance, as, any difference in the wearing that can result from difference of form, can be of little consequence in reference to that metal.* * * * * *The devices of the coins are far from being matters of indifference, as they may be made the vehicles of useful impressions.* They ought, therefore, to be emblematical, but without losing sight of simplicity. * * *

ALEXANDER HAMILTON, *Secretary of the Treasury.*

January 28, 1791.

State Papers, Vol. vii, p. 98, 99.

"NUMISMATA TYPOGRAPHICA."

A prospectus of a forth-coming volume, bearing the above title, has just been issued by William Blades, of London, England. Mr. Blades has made a collection of near two hundred medals connected with the art of printing, and is desirous of adding to his collection any others which have been struck, relating to the subject. The series will include Medals of Printers, Printers' Societies, Associations, Commemorations, Business Tokens, &c.

Mr. Blades's address is :—11 Abchurch Lane, London, England.

RE-STRUCK HALF CENTS DISTINGUISHABLE FROM ORIGINALS, HUB OF 1841, COIN OF SAVOR, RUPEES OF MAHRATTA AND BURMAH, LIMERICK GUN MONEY.

It is well known that some of the scarcer Half Cents, comprising amongst others, those from 1840 to 1849 inclusive, were re-struck at the U. S. Mint some years subsequently to the date of their issue. By one formerly employed in the Mint I have been told that all these dates were re-coined excepting two, the dies of which he understood could not be found: and he apprehended there was no way by which they could be distinguished from originals, unless the latter could be traced to a time prior to the year of re-coinage. Another person who had, as I supposed, unusual facilities for acquaintance with the subject, stated that there were re-strikes of all the forties, but not more to the best of his knowledge than three complete sets.

These representations not being satisfactory to my mind, I have endeavored to find out what I could learn from a careful examination of the coins themselves. In the effort to obtain a complete set of the Half Cents, a '46 and a '43 that came into my hands, I found had reverses that were not products of the same die. The former had ten large round berries, prominently adorning its wreath. The other had eleven berries of much smaller size, some of them even rudimentary, and mostly rather elongated. They also differed in the arrangement of the ribbon which fastens the ends of the wreath. On the '46, it was turned, at the upper part, *behind the first leaf* to the observer's left. On the '43, it was turned back upon itself at an acute angle, *leaving the corresponding leaf in its entirety* resting upon the field. Further investigation showed there was a '46, having a like reverse with my '43, and a '43 with a reverse like my '46; and not only so, but eventually I found half cents from 1840 to 1849, inclusive, having each of the reverses. The small berry and sharp-angled-ribbon reverse, proved to be precisely that of all the common halves of '49, and later dates. The inference was irresistible, either that two dies were employed each year during the decade under consideration—which is highly improbable, considering the exceedingly limited number coined—or else that those with a reverse like that of the late dates, were made with one or more of the late dies. This last supposition has been confirmed by an inspection of the Mint Cabinet, an opportunity for which was recently given me by the Director, where I found all these halves to be products of what is concluded by considerations presented above, to have been original dies. The reader may be assured that more than three complete sets were made, true though it be that they, as well as the originals, on account of the chain of which they form an important part, as well as their great scarcity, will always be desirable, and only to be obtained at a large premium.

It may be interesting to mention a slight accidental depression which can be traced on all half cents of the '40's and '50's, excepting 1840. This depression runs across the hair, below the ear, in the direction of the fourth star to the right of the date. It shows that the hub of 1841 was ever after employed on the half cents, and is another instance of the light which minute examination throws upon the science of numismatics.

In your last editorial, you "solicit from all sources, notes and queries

relating to our specialty." This is the true method of making your Journal a medium of popular instruction. Much knowledge rests with persons who, for reasons satisfactory to themselves, are not willing to connect themselves with fossil organizations. Availing myself of your solicitations, I will inquire in regard to the genuineness of a silver coin of Sapor II. or III. King of Persia of the Sassanian Dynasty. It corresponds with a specimen in the Mint Cabinet, being a little larger than a quarter dollar, excepting that it is also nearly as thick, while the other is scarcely more than half as thick, and on this account a friend doubts its originality. It seems to be pure metal.

I have a Rupee of Mahratta, octagonal in shape. I would like to know its date, and the reasons of its peculiar shape. Another of my Rupees, having a Peacock displayed on one side, nearly covering the piece, I understand to be one of an English issue, for circulation in Burmah several years ago. With the natives it did not take, and had to be withdrawn.

One more inquiry and I leave off. Humphreys, after speaking of the coinage of Ireland during the tarry of James II. in that country, says, "after his defeat and escape from Ireland, a few half-pence were struck by his adherents in Limerick, which were, from the type of the reverse, called Hibernias." (Manual, Vol. ii, p. 512.) I have one of these half-pence dated 1691, struck over a gun shilling of 1689. What, I would inquire, could have been the motive for giving that the stamp of authority, which already bore it as fully as the most rigid Stuartist could have asked? E. M.

PHILADELPHIA, Oct., 1870.

RIAL OF ELIZABETH.

A QUERY was raised, on page 46 of the *Journal*, in regard to a rial of Elizabeth. Akin to this subject, we copy the following from the *Memoirs of Thomas Hollis*, London, 1780, i., 65. S. A. G.

"Mr. Hollis, having in his collection a curious gold coin of queen Elizabeth, commonly called a spur royal, with the following letters on it, ELIZAB. D. G. ANG. FR. Z. M. PR. C. A. I. REGINA, sent it to Dr. Ward of Gresham College, for his opinion, who returned him the answer following:

"Dear Sir:—You will receive in this your gold coin of queen Elizabeth. This last letter before REGINA, I take to be an i, and not an l, and at present think the most probable reading of the whole, when written at length, to be as follows: ELIZABETHA, DEI GRATIA, ANGLIÆ, FRANCIAE, ET MAGNÆ PROVINCIÆ CAPTÆ AUSPICIS ILLIUS REGINA. I take it by the weight, which is about 117 grains, to be half a sovereign, and that it might have been struck about the year 1584, upon the discovery then made of the Province of Virginia, by Sir Walter Raleigh. This will agree with the time of the mint mark A., upon the reverse. But this is only my present conjecture, and perhaps you may get a more certain account of this curious coin, upon farther enquiry, than what is here offered by, Dear Sir,

"Your most obedient humble servant,

"JOHN WARD.

"G. C., Wednesday. Jan. 19, 1757."

"A note, however, of Mr. Hollis, in the year 1758, seems to import that he had then got no farther satisfaction concerning this coin. It is this: 'There are two other very curious spur royals the inscriptions of which agree exactly with each other, and are somewhat similar, but not precisely, to mine. One is in the cabinet of Mr. Dummer, the other in that of Mr. Bootle.'

"It appears from bishop Fleetwood's *Chronicon Pretiosum*, that in queen Elizabeth's reign, a spur royal was of the value of 15s., and a sovereign £1 10s., so that a spur royal, or rial, was just half a sovereign."

ENGLISH SALES OF AMERICAN COINS.

THE following American Coins and Medals were sold in the well-known Collection of Marmaduke Trattle, London, June, 1832. These extracts are from a priced Catalogue of the Collection owned by William G. Stearns, Esq. J. C.

A Five-dollar piece, and 2 of two dollars and a half, . . .	£2	3	0
Dollars, 3; half-dollars, 2; eighth of the dollar, 1; and two <i>for Dollars, in pewter</i> , struck during the American War, 1776, .	1	2	0
William Caul, the Dutch Admiral, on his death; 2 on American Victories; and on American Liberty, 1776, ob. a head of Liberty; rev. an armed figure defending a child from the grasp of a tiger, . . .	1	10	0
A Medallion of Gen. Washington, <i>struck in France</i> , 1776, . . .	2	2	0
<i>Bronze Medals</i> : Washington, Franklin, Preble, Paul Jones, . .	1	3	0
New England Shilling, with XII. on one side, N. E. on the other; Shillings, 1652, four different; the Sixpence, Three pence and Two pence, . . .	1	11	0
Baltimore Shilling, Sixpence and Groat, with the head of Lord Baltimore, <i>well preserved and rare</i> , . . .	2	2	0
Six pieces, ob. an Elephant, with the rev. as follows: 1st, "God preserve Carolina and the Lords proprietors, 1694;" 2d. "God preserve New England, 1694," <i>rare</i> ; 3d. Arms of London, inscribed "London," <i>rare</i> ; three with the Arms of the City, "London, God preserve;" a 24th part of a Real of James II., American Coins of Geo. I. (8); the Virginia Halfpenny of Geo. III., 1773 (a proof); a pattern for a Kentucky Coin, 1776. 17 pieces, . . .	4	0	0
George II., ob. the bust of the King; "George II., D. G. Rex," rev. a full-blown rose, crowned; motto underneath, "Utile Dulci," round "Rosa Americana, 1773," <i>very fine</i> , . . .	3	1	0

.. This rare piece was formerly in the Bootle Collection. See Snelling's "Miscellaneous Views," Plate 4, No. 28; Hollis's Collection in 1817.

Among the English were the following:

Commonwealth Pattern Half-Crown, by <i>David Ramage</i> , . . .	35	0	0
A Shilling, by the same,	38	0	0
Half Crown by <i>Blondeau</i> ,	27	10	0

Cromwell Sixpence,	29	0	0
A gold coin of Clodius Albinus,	70	0	0
Petition Crown by <i>Simon</i> , of Charles II.,	225	0	0
A gold coin of Hostilian,	33	0	0
Pattern 50 Shilling piece, of Cromwell,	100	0	0
A gold coin of Allectus,	74	0	0
An engraved Plate of John Hampden, reverse an axe, inscribed "Inimica Tyrannis,"	4	4	0

BOSTON WASHINGTON MEDAL.

Editors of the American Journal of Numismatics :

I wish to correct an error, which very generally prevails among our collectors. My attention was more especially called to the fact at a recent sale in New York, the catalogue of which (an addendum, by the way, to a book sale,) announced, if I am not mistaken, the gem of the collection to be the original, in gold, of the *only* medal ever ordered by Congress for General Washington.

I have not the catalogue by me, and cannot, therefore, be accurate as to its statement in this particular; it was, however, so stated by the Reverend gentleman present, who offered the medal for sale, and who, of course, was followed by the auctioneer in the same strain.

Of the medal thus offered, I may, perhaps, venture the remark, that its *authenticity* is hardly to be doubted, however true the story of its present ownership may be.

In reference to the matter of the Boston medal being the *only* one ever ordered by Congress for Washington, I beg leave to refer collectors to the following extract from "Lossing's Pictorial Field Book of the Revolution," volume 2d, page 114. It refers to the battle of Germantown.

"Although the Americans were defeated, or rather retreated from almost certain victory, no blame was attached to the commander-in-chief and the general officers under his command. On the contrary, when Washington's letter to Congress, describing the battle, was read, that body passed a vote of thanks to him for his 'wise and well concerted attack upon the enemies' army near Germantown,' and to 'the officers and soldiers of the army for their brave exertions on that occasion.' A medal* was also ordered to be struck and presented to Gen. Washington. It was never executed."

I think the above quotation may prove of interest to *some* of our collectors, and therefore offer it to the columns of your Journal.

Yours truly,

I. F. W.

NEW YORK, Sept. 10, 1870.

* *Wade Journals of Congress*, iii., 335.

CENTS OF 1795, 1796, 1798, 1832.

Editors of Journal:

IN a collection of Cents which I recently obtained from New York, is one of 1832, having a peculiarity entirely new to me, and I would like to know if any reader of your *Journal* has one like it. This peculiarity consists in a sharply cut raised bar between the head and the date, occupying the same length as the latter, and parallel with it. Examination with a glass shows it to have been certainly cut in the die, and the relief is the same as that of the figures. The piece is one of the regular mint-issues.

Does the observation of your other readers confirm my impression on this point?

I have a 1796 cent of the fillet-head type, in which the die sinker made a singular error. In cutting the word Liberty above the head he made an E in the place of the B. He afterwards attempted to correct his blunder, but the E is quite as distinct as the B in his finished work. I think it was not an approved die, as I have met with no other other specimen.

I suppose all old collectors of American coins are familiar with the peculiar wreath on the reverse of some of the cents of 1796, both of the Liberty cap and Fillet-head types. I refer to the one distinguished by clusters of three leaves, beginning at the base of the stems, and ascending either continuously or alternately with clusters of two, as far as the upper third; above this there are clusters of two only, and finally two or three single terminal leaf points.

I have in my collection specimens of the same wreath in the years 1795, 1797, and 1798; on the first is the earliest appearance of this style, and on the last the latest. The latter is the only specimen I have seen after many years of observation, and I would like to know if any of your readers have ever met with it.

All the fillet-head cents after 1798 have one triple cluster next to the terminal leaf, on the right hand branch of the wreath, which is not to be confounded with the clusters before described.

I add a list of the number of triple clusters on specimens that I have of the four years referred to, showing that many trials were made before this very graceful style was displaced by the somewhat stiffer wreath which characterizes the fillet-head cents in all their later years.

No. 1. Common 1795, one thick and two thin types, has one cluster of three high up on left-hand branch.

No. 2. Scarce 1795, thin type, has five triple clusters on left branch and four on the right.

No. 3. 1796, Liberty cap, has five triple clusters on left branch and four on the right.

No. 4. 1796, Liberty cap, has three triple clusters on left branch and none on the right.

No. 5. 1796, Liberty cap, has three triple clusters on left branch and one on the right.

No. 6. 1796, Liberty cap, has three triple clusters on left branch and two on the right.

No. 8. 1796, Fillet-head, has four triple clusters on left branch and two on the right.

No. 9. 1796, Fillet-head, has three triple clusters on left branch and two on the right.

No. 10. 1796. Fillet-head, has three triple clusters on left branch and two on the right. Different variety.

No. 11. 1797, has two triple clusters on left branch and one on the right.

No. 12. 1798, has three triple clusters on left branch and one on the right.

A farmer of my acquaintance recently brought me a fine oak tree two-pence, which he turned up in a furrow, this summer, on the old "Harris farm" in this town. As a record of these occasional finds would become quite interesting, would it not be well to solicit notices of them for your *Journal*?

Yours truly,

A. S.

BROOKLINE, Sept. 22, 1870.

SOME MORE "ADMIRAL VERNON" MEDALS.

BY W. S. APPLETON.

In the *Journal of Numismatics* for September, 1867, and January, 1868, I printed lists of forty-eight medals in honor of Admiral Vernon, described from specimens in my collection. I have since obtained twenty-seven more medals, making my series now number seventy-five pieces. A few of these new ones are nearly identical with some noticed before, but others are of entirely different designs. I add a description of these, numbering them as placed in the full series, and referring to the numbers in my former lists.

3. Almost exactly like number 2, except the ornament in the base. Brass, size 24.

7. Almost exactly like number 3, except the vessels in the harbor. Plated, size 25.

11. THE. BRITISH. GLORY. REVIV.D. BY. ADM.L. VERNON*; the Admiral at full length, facing the right, a sword in right hand, in left a baton, before him a cannon, an anchor behind, all on a platform. Rev. Almost exactly as No. 3 a on a small scale. Brass, size 17.

13. Exactly as No. 6, except the word NOV. Brass, size 25.

15. THE. BRITISH. GLORY. REVIV.D. BY. ADMIRAL. VERNON*; the Admiral at full length, facing the left, a sword in right hand, the left on his hip, before him a cannon, all on a platform. Rev. Very like No. 3 a on a small scale, no vessels in the harbor and no.* for NOV. Brass, size 17.

17. Obv. very like No. 8. Rev. Inscription as No. 9 a, but in exergue NOV. 22. 1739; design nearly as No. 9 a. Brass, size 24.

18. As the last, except the arrangement of the vessels. Brass, size 24.

22. Almost identical with No. 8, but the ns are all reversed. Copper, size 24.

* The ns are all reversed.

23. Almost identical with No. 9 a. Brass, size 24.
28. Almost identical with No. 10 a. Copper, size 17.
30. THE. BRITISH. GLORY. REVIV.D. BY. ADMIRAL. VERNON; in field to right a VIEW OF FORT CHAGRE; design very like No. 15. Rev. Almost identical with No. 4. Copper, size 23.
31. ADMIRAL VERNON TOOK PORTO BELLO; bust of the Admiral, facing the right. Rev. WITH SIX SHIPS ONLY NOV. 22, 1739; six ships entering one by one a harbor, with town, fort and three small boats. Brass, size 24 1-2.
32. Nearly as the last, but the bust is longer, and faces the left. Rev. As the last. Copper, size 24 1-2.
33. Identical with the last, except the head. Copper, size 24.
35. Nearly the same as No. 12 a. Rev. Almost identical with No. 12. Brass, size 25 1-2.
37. Very like No. 12 a on a small scale. Brass, size 17.
38. The same, with slight differences. Brass, size 17.
39. The same, with slight differences; 1739 is in the exergue. Brass, size 17.
40. The same, with slight differences. Brass, size 17.
54. Obv. Very like No. 20 a. Rev. As No. 3 of this list. Brass, size 24.
60. Obv. As No. 24 a. Rev. PORTO. BELLO. TAKEN. * BY. ADMIRAL. VERNON.* WITH. SIX SHIPS. NOV.* 22. 1739.; in exergue I. W.; design somewhat like No. 24, but in the harbor is a ship also. Brass, size 25.
63. ADM^L VERNON. VIEWING. THE. TOWN. OF. CARTHAGENA; the Admiral as in No. 26, in field to left are a town and a ship, to right a fort and ship. Rev. HE DESTROYD THE FORTS OF CARTHAGENA; in exergue, APRIL 1741; in field of the harbor, DON BLASS; five ships before a harbor, on which is a town protected by four forts; the harbor is closed by a chain, and in it is a boat. Brass, size 22.
64. ADMIRAL. VERNON. THE. PRESERVER. OF. HIS. COUNTRY; the Admiral at full length, nearly facing the left, the right hand extended, in left a baton; before and behind a fort and a ship. Rev. TOOK. CARTHAGENA 1741; five ships and a boat before a large harbor, of which only the two horns are seen; in it are several small islands, a ship, and a fort inscribed S IOS; on the land are forts inscribed S. PHILIPPO, and IAGO, and near a small bay are the words BOCA CHICA. Brass, size 24.
69. ADM^L VERNON AND S^R CHALONER OGLE; in exergue, WE LOOK FOR DON BLASS; the two officers at full length, approaching each other. Rev. TOOK CARTHAGENA APRIL 1741; in field of harbor, DON BLASS; design nearly as No. 28, but with the ships are two boats. Brass, size 23.
70. ADMIRAL. VERNON. AND S^R CHALONER. OGLE.; the officers as in the last; in exergue an ornament. Rev. As No. 27. Brass, size 24.
71. Obv. Almost identical with the last. Rev. As No. 27 a. Brass, size 24.
72. Obv. Nearly as the last, but with ornaments after the word OGLE. Rev. BY BRITISH COURAGE TOOK CARTHAGENA APRIL 1741; design something as the last, but the forts are differently placed; in the harbor is only a boat. Brass, size 23.

*The ns are all reversed.

TRANSACTIONS OF SOCIETIES.

BOSTON NUMISMATIC SOCIETY.

October 6.—A monthly meeting was held this day, at 4, P. M. The Secretary read the report of the last meeting, which was accepted. The President announced donations of Canadian money from Messrs. Alfred Sandham of Montreal, and J. Sabin of New York, and from Mr. J. A. Bolen of a medal of himself, and of eight dies made by him in imitation of rare coins, but now rendered useless for the future. This meeting was principally devoted to an exhibition of United States coins of 1794 and 1795, and coins of New York. Mr. Root exhibited a few pieces, among which was a very beautiful dollar of 1795. Mr. Seavey exhibited the gold of 1795, and silver and copper of both years, including three dollars of 1795, four cents of 1795, and two half-cents of each year; and of New York, the very rare gold piece, the coins with head of Clinton and Washington, three with the arms of the State and others. The Secretary exhibited the silver and copper of both years, including three dollars of 1795, two half-dollars of 1794, two half-dimes of 1795, six cents of each year, and two half-cents of each year; and of New York, the coins with head of Clinton and Washington, three with the arms of the State, a very rare one with an eagle on a half globe, and others, among which were four varieties of the token of Talbot, Allum and Lee. The Society adjourned at 5 1-4, P. M.

November 3.—A monthly meeting was held this day, at 4, P. M. The Secretary read the report of the last meeting, which was accepted, and a letter from Alfred Sandham of Montreal, enclosing specimens of Canadian paper-currency, and photographs of coins for the Society. The President read a letter from Col. M. I. Cohen of Baltimore, enclosing a beautiful Virginia half-penny, a donation to the Society. Thanks were voted to each of these gentlemen. Messrs. G. M. Elliot of Lowell, and M. D. Gilman of Auburndale, were elected resident members of the Society. The President showed a number of bronze medals of various dates, which are soon to be offered at auction in this city, at the sale of a large collection of coins and medals.

This meeting was principally devoted to an exhibition of United States coins of 1796, and coins of Vermont, together with all pieces more or less closely allied to or resembling the latter. Mr. Crosby exhibited twenty-five coppers of Vermont, and a large number of others, connected with them by the design of obverse or reverse. Dr. S. A. Green exhibited a few pieces, among which was an unusually fine specimen of the "Baby-head" of Vermont, much better than is often found. Mr. Root exhibited the gold, silver and copper of 1796, including two dimes, and two cents, that with the Liberty-cap being particularly good. Mr. Seavey exhibited the gold, silver and copper of 1796, including two dollars, two half-dollars, and two cents; and sixteen coppers of Vermont, one of which reads *quarta deima* for *quarta decima*. The Secretary exhibited the silver and copper of 1796, including two dollars, two half-dollars, two dimes and six cents, and sixteen coppers of Vermont, and a few pieces connected with them, evidently of English origin; he also showed two pieces lately bought at the sale of the Fewsmith cabinet,

the small pattern cent of 1792, and the so-called unique Washington, with the reverse of an eagle and E PLURIBUS UNUM. Considerable discussion took place on the coppers of Vermont, those with the head of George III., and those with the inscription GLORIVS. III. VIS. * The Society adjourned at 5 1-4, P. M.

W. S. APPLETON, *Sec.*

NEW ENGLAND NUMISMATIC AND ARCHÆOLOGICAL SOCIETY.

THE regular meeting was held on Thursday evening, Nov. 17th, 1870, at 7 1-2 o'clock. Present—Bond, Crosby, Chadbourne, Chaplin, Child, Cook, Gilman and Root. Vice-President Crosby in the chair.

Mr. Crosby exhibited six Higley coppers, including one dated 1739, of which rare date only one other is known; also a fine Liberty-cap cent of 1793, having the obverse of one variety, and the reverse of another—differing in this respect, from all other varieties, and believed by some to be unique.

A Washington Funeral Medal, "He is in glory," etc., was likewise shown by Mr. Crosby, whereon the initials "G. W.," were placed under the base of the vase, instead of on the body of the vase itself.

Mr. Crosby then presented the Society with a remarkable folio print, taken from an old plate recently unearthed somewhere in Connecticut. The title was "Prospective View of Old Newgate, Connecticut's State Prison."

The meeting then adjourned.

JAMES E. ROOT, *Sec.*

THE NUMISMATIC AND ANTIQUARIAN SOCIETY OF PHILADELPHIA.

November 3.—A stated meeting of this association was held last evening, Hon. Eli K. Price, President, in the chair, with a large concourse of members. Very many valuable donations since last meeting were announced, and letters were read by Mr. Henry Phillips, Jr., the Corresponding Secretary. The usual routine business was gone through.

The Committee on Hall was authorized to procure a new hall in a central location, at Eighteenth and Chestnut streets, which had been offered to them, if the price suited the finances of the Society. Mr. Charles Henry Hart, the historiographer of the Society, read a biographical sketch of Hon. R. S. Fields, of New Jersey, late an honorary Vice-President of the Society.

Dr. Brinton communicated to the Society interesting facts relative to a valuable series of lacustrine deposits from Neufchatel, lately examined by himself in New York, and traced their wonderful similarity to the implements of the American Indians.

They were ornaments, rings, axes, bracelets and pendants, etc., etc. He spoke at great length on the subject and was listened to with marked attention, deserved by the magnitude of the subject and the reputation of the speaker. In the discussion which followed, additional facts were elucidated by William T. Vaux, Esq., and W. P. Chandler, Esq. The President gave

facts in reference to a recent discovery of an interred Indian at Dr. Wood's place, near Gloucester, remarking that the defunct was found in a sitting position with things scattered around him. He stated that Dr. Wood had erected a monument where the remains were found.

Members were proposed and elected. A paper, by Alfred Sandham, Esq., of Montreal, Canada, on "Masonic Medals," was read to the Society, for which thanks were tendered.

THE "GLORIVS. III. VIS"

IN relation to this piece, referred to in the last number of the *Journal*, in a notice of Mr. Slafter's article upon the coinage of Vermont, I think Sandham's reading of the legend, there referred to, to be erroneous. The best specimens I have met with show no trace of a tongue to the second letter, (unless a slight roughness, which is also to be seen in other places, may, with the aid of a powerful imagination, be considered as furnishing one,) and although impossible to say with certainty that it was designed for an *l*, that seems most probable. The sixth letter, read by Sandham, *c*, is, in my opinion, evidently *u*, as I think may readily be seen by the curve of its base, which is too broad for either a *c*, or an *o*, (as it has been read by some,) while the right limb rises much too high for a *c*. The seventh letter is *v*, and is so given by Sandham, though printed in the notice referred to, in its modern form of *u*. As to the *vis*, it appears to me difficult to make anything else of it, no specimen within my knowledge showing a cross at the top of the second letter; indeed, the tops of all the letters are imperfect, and in such a manner as to render it not improbable that they were so in the die, and, as suggested by Mr. Slafter, so left intentionally, for the purpose of misleading any inquiry into the intention of the piece, in which case it has been marvelously successful.

I for one am ready to resign all claim to the piece as being of American origin, considering it reflects little credit upon the patriotism of its originator, if an American, or upon his skill as an artist, whoever he may have been.

I have in my collection a piece of about the size of a farthing, a duplicate of which I have never found, which is apparently related to the one mentioned above. It is of a metal resembling brass, head much like that of Geo. II. upon the half-pennies and farthings of his reign, facing left, and with legend distinctly, GLORIVS H OWE, the *H* wide and lightly crossed, as if designed to resemble the Roman numerals *II*, and a considerable space is left between that letter and the rest of the word. The Rev. has the legend BRITANNIA. This appears to me to add probability to my reading of the legend upon the other, as given above.

Regarding another piece with which Vermont has been credited (?), that having the legend GEORGIVS III. REX. upon the Obv. and that of INDE * ET * LIB * upon the Rev., I have noticed a singular fact which would appear to ally it with the coinage of Connecticut, rather than with that of Vermont; this is, that the identical die used upon this Rev. is found with two different Obv. dies bearing the words AUCTORI CONNEC.

I have found that this Rev. die, in its perfect state, was used with the GEORGIUS III. REX. Obv.; next, slightly cracked from B, to the shield, and on the letter I of LIB, on one of the Connecticut Obvs. (* AUCTORI. CONNEC * head to right,) until that (the Obv.) die was rendered useless by reason of a break, the progress of which may be traced; later, and in a still more defective condition, now having breaks into the E, of ET, and at the foot of the figure of the goddess, and a slight crack from her chin; again used with the GEORGIUS III. REX. Obv., and still later, as proved by the extension of the cracks already noted, (the break at the foot of the goddess being the one most noticeable), it is found coupled with another and widely differing variety of the Connecticut Obvs. (* AUCTORI. * * CONNEC. *, head to left); here its endurance would seem to have been exhausted, as the last mentioned break is so extended as to render it probable that it could have been of little further service.

It is not unlikely that these were among the pieces referred to in the following extract from the report of the committee that investigated the affairs of the Connecticut coiners in 1789: they say, "We further find, from the Information of Majr. Eli Leavenworth, that he has made blank Coppers the Last fall, had them Stamped in New York With Various Impressions, Some few of them With an Impression Similar to the Impression of the Coppers Coined by the Aforementioned Compy."

I have as yet been unable to learn anything further of Major Eli Leavenworth, but am desirous to do so. Will any reader, having facilities for obtaining items of information relating to him, please communicate them to the *Journal*, or to

S. S. CROSBY.

BOSTON, Oct. 1870.

HENRY JERNEGAN.

HENRY JERNEGAN, "a Goldsmith and a Jeweller in Russel-street," made the curious silver cistern which was disposed of by Lottery about the year 1740, and of which there is a fine engraving by Vertue. The price of a ticket was either five or six shillings, and the purchaser had a silver medal into the bargain, valued about 3s. There were, I believe, 30,000 tickets, and the medal induced numerous people to buy them. The ingenious Artist was fourth son of Sir Francis Jerningham (or *Jernegan*, which was the original name), a family long seated at Cossey in Norfolk. He died Nov. 8, 1761; and was buried in the church-yard of St. Paul, Covent Garden, where the following lines by Mr. Aaron Hill, are inscribed on his tomb:

"All, that *accomplish'd* body lends mankind,
From earth receiving, he to earth resign'd;
All, that e'er graced a soul, from *Heaven* he drew,
And took back, with him, as an Angel's due!"

Bowyer's Literary Anecdotes of the Eighteenth Century. London, 1812.
Vol. II. p. 513, note. C. E. A.

SALES OF MEDALS AND COINS.

THE following prices were obtained for the rarest and finest specimens of Medals and Coins in the "Fewsmith Collection," sold by Mason & Co., at their Sale in New York, in October last —

Dollar of 1794, \$25.00; 1797, 6 stars facing, 4.00; 1798, small eagle, 4.13; 1800, broad date, 3.50; 1801, fine, 3.00; 1840, proof, 3.75; 1851, proof, 27.50; 1852, proof, 25.00; 1854, uncirculated, 5.00; 1855, proof, 8.00; 1856, proof, 7.50; 1857, proof, 4.25; 1858, proof, 10.00. Half dollar 1796, 38.50; 1797, 16.00; Quarter dollar 1796, 3.75; 1815, 8.50; 1823, 38.00; 1840, 4.00. Dime 1796, 10.50; 1804, 9.50. Half dime 1794, 7.50; 1796, 4.13; 1801, 2.63. Cent 1793, 8.25; another, 7.75; do., 8.00; Liberty Cap, 1793, *Obv. and Rev.*, same type, but of different variety, 45.00; 1794, 4.00; 1795, thick planchet, 29.00; 1796, Liberty Cap, 26.00; another, 9.00; another, fillet head, 12.00; 1799, fine, 32.50; another, 17.00; 1800, 28.00; 1804, 21.50; another, 8.00; do., 15.00; 1805, 7.25; 1806, 14.00; 1809, '10, '11, and '12, 6.00 *each*; 1821, proof, 8.00; 1823, 6.00; 1824, 12.00; 1825, 9.00; another, 10.00; 1827, proof, 7.13; 1829, 7.25; 1834, proof, 8.00; 1837, 4.00; 1840, proof, 5.00; 1843, proof, 7.00; another 8.00; 1848, proof, 4.75; 1849, do., 4.25; 1855, '56, '57, 4.75, 3.50, 4.50. Half Cents, 1793, 5.50; 1794, 3.25; 1795, 7.25; 1796, 16.00; 1800, 4.50; 1811, 6.50; 1831, proof, 12.00; 1836, proof, 13.00; 1840, 15.00; 1841, do.; 1842, 42.50; '43, '44, '45, '46, *each* 15.00; 1847, 35.00; 1848, 15.00; 1852, 12.00.

1792, Pattern Disme, Copper, \$30.00; 1792 Cent, *same size*, 41.00; 1836 dollar, Gobrecht, *on the field*, 32.50; 1836, usual variety, 10.50; 1838, Flying Eagle Dollar, 40.00; 1839 do., 28.00. Half Dollar, *pattern* 1839, 21.00. Washington Cent, 1792, 17.00. Washington Cent, 1791, *unique*, 60.00.

Libertas Americana Medal, \$35.00; another, *rev.* Communi Consensu, 26.00; Fame Medal, 18.00; Carolina Elephant piece, 33.00; Granby Copper, 17.75; Chalmer's Shilling, 10.00; do. Sixpence, 21.00; Immune Columbia, 25.00; Immunis do., 10.50; New York Excelsior Cent, 10.50; New Jersey Cent, 10.00; another, 12.13; Kentucky piece, "British Settlement," 21.00; Feuchtwanger's Eagle piece, 10.50.

Geo. II, *rev.* Quebec, Niagara, Crown Point, etc., 1759, \$4.50; Montreal; opening of Victoria Bridge, 1860, 3.25; McGill University, Montreal, 3.75; McGill University; *obv.* William E. Logan, 1864, 3.75; G. T. Railway Reward of Merit, Canada, 3.75; Shakspeare Ter-Centenary, 1564-1616, 5.50; Louisbourg, 1758, 3.75; Lower Canada Provincial Exhibition, 3.25; Quebec taken, 1759, 5.25; Bust of Britannia; *rev.* Louisbourg, 6.25; Geo. II, *rev.* Canada subdued 1760, 7.50; Quebec; bust of Wolfe, 8.50; Barbadoes Penny, Copper, proof, 3.00.

At the Sale of Medals and Coins, by Joseph Leonard & Co., on the 22d of last month, the following prices were obtained for the rarest and finest specimens. The attendance was the largest ever drawn together at a Coin Sale in this city.

N. E. Shilling, \$20.00; twelve Pine Tree Shillings at prices according to condition, from 2.00 to 6.50; Sixpences, 2.00 and 3.00; Threepences, 4.75; 4.00; 3.50; Lord Baltimore Shilling, 18.50; Sixpence do., 8.00; another, 8.00; Fourpence, 5.00; Set of Rosa Americana, 3 pieces, 9.00; Auctori Plebis, *rev.* "Hispaniola," 5.50; another *rev.* Indep. Et Liber. 3.00; Mass. Half Cent, 2.00; Kentucky Cent, 4.25; Medal of George III., *size* 48, 6.00; Louisbourg Medals, various, 2.63 to 4.63; two Canada Medals, 5.50 and 6.50; Gaudalupe Medal, 5.00; "Off Belle Isle," 5.00; R. I. Medal, 6.00; Proof Set of 1846, 25.00; Half dollar, 1796, 70.00; Quarter dollar, 1796, 5.00; Dime of 1798, 7.50; Half do. 1795, 7.00; 1800 do., 4.25; Cent of 1793, 6.00; Crown of Charles I., 3.25; do. of Oliver Cromwell, 8.50; Half Crown do., 16.00; Shilling do., 6.50; Crown of Victoria, 4.00; Silver Medal of King of Oude, 6.25; Silver do. of Shakspeare, 4.75.

Washington Cent, 1791, \$8.25; another, 6.25; another, 5.25; another, 5.00; two others, 5.00 each; Eccleston Medal, 8.00; Boston Medal, in Silver, 7.25. There were 1,015 lots, numbering about two thousand pieces in all.

The Catalogue of the above collection was printed by the Messrs. Marvin & Son, 131 Congress Street, Boston, and is the neatest specimen of a Coin Catalogue that has ever come under our notice.

SOMERS ISLAND MONEY.

IN John Smith's *Generall Historie of Virginia*, London, 1626, page 183, the following allusion is made to the Somer's Island Money, in his account of "the Gouvernment of Captaine Daniel Tuckar," in 1616. The Somers Islands are now known as Bermuda.

"Beside meat, drinke and cloaths, they had for a time a certaine kinde of brass money with a hogge on the one side, in memory of the abundance of hogges was found at their first landing."

This coin is sometimes called the "Hog Cent," and is of extreme rarity. It was probably intended as a pattern for a shilling, as is inferred from the XII on the piece. There is a specimen of it in the Bermuda Museum, which was dug up on the island. Another specimen formerly belonging to Thomas Hollis, was sold in 1817, for £2. 10s. This was the one which belonged to the late Rev. Joseph W. Martin, and was bought at the sale of his effects, May 23, 1859, at the price of £29, for Mr. Mickley, of Philadelphia. It is now owned by Mr. W. S. Appleton, one of the editors of this *Journal*. There is an engraving of the piece in Hollis's *Memoirs*, ii. 838, and the following letter relating to it is found on page 829 of the same volume.

S. A. G.

A remarkable Medal, struck for the use of the Sommer Islands, said to be a unique.

SIR.—The following seems to be the explication of the medal you did me the favor to show me, which illustrated a very interesting piece of history.

In the year 1609 a very considerable company was formed in England, consisting of most of the principal nobility, gentry, and trading towns and corporations, to the number of a thousand persons and upwards, who had a grant of all the Southern parts of North America, by the name of Virginia.

That same George Somers was appointed Governor of this colony; and he, with Sir Thomas Gates, were sent to establish it: but in their passage they happened to be cast away on the islands of Bermudas. Sir George Somers himself first discovered them, and steered the ship to them, where she ran between two rocks, and lay as in a dock.

Upon those islands they found such a number of wild hogs that they killed two and thirty immediately, and, after subsisting upon them for nine months, they victualled a vessel with them, with which they got safe to Virginia.

Upon their arrival at Virginia they found the colony in such want of provisions that Sir George Somers returned to those islands for supply of the hogs: here he died, and was buried, at a place afterwards called George Town.

In consequence of this discovery, those islands, and all others lying within three hundred leagues of the main land of North America, were granted to the foresaid company, by charter, bearing date March 12, 1611-12.

The company sold those islands to some of their own members, who were incorporated by Royal Charter, and had a grant of those islands, by the name of *Somer Islands*, others read *Sommer's Islands*; and that year, 1612, they settled a colony upon them, which has ever since subsisted.

It seems to have been upon this occasion that the medal was struck, as it represents most of the events here mentioned.

We may read the inscription, *Somer Islands*, c. R. Charta Regia; and not *Carolo Rege*, as it was before the reign of that king.

I am, with all respect and esteem,

Your most obedient and very humble servant,

JOHN MITCHELL.

LONDON, Aug. 28, 1764.

The figures XII. over the hog, it is unknown what they mean.

EDITORIAL.

WE learn from an article in the "*Banner*," published at Nashville, Tenn., that our friend General G. P. Thruston, of that city, has a fine collection of Roman, English and American Coins; together with many others of a miscellaneous character. Heretofore little has been known of the different collections in the Southern and Western States. We should be glad to hear from our friends in relation to the number and extent of the collections in those parts of our country.

THE following is a full list of the different American Numismatic Societies:—

American Numismatic and Archæological Society, New York.

Numismatic and Antiquarian Society of Philadelphia.

Numismatic and Antiquarian Society of Montreal.

New England Numismatic and Archæological Society, Boston.

Boston Numismatic Society.

Ville-Marie, or Sketches of Montreal, Past and Present, by Alfred Sandham. Montreal, 1870, pp. x. 393. This is the title of an important historical work, recently published in Montreal. The author, Mr. Sandham, is well known as an accurate antiquary and zealous scholar in numismatic matters. The book shows great research on the part of the author, who has brought into a small space a vast fund of information. The last chapter is devoted to the Coins, Tokens and Medals of Canada, and contains much of value to numismatic scholars. It is profusely illustrated, and will find its way into all our public libraries. We can recommend it to persons interested in local histories. S. A. G.

CLEANING SILVER COINS.—An esteemed correspondent, "who speaks by the book," says, "where ammonia will not remove the spots from Silver Coins, take a weak solution of *cyanide of potassium*, say five or ten grains in an ounce of water. Keep your fingers out of it, and work with a flexible stick, or old tooth-brush." This substance is a deadly poison, and must be carefully used.

A COIN was struck during the last century, by the Spanish provinces of South America, which appears to have circulated generally under the name of Cob money. They were irregular pieces of silver, hammered down sufficiently to receive an abbreviated inscription and date, with an imperfect device of the arms of Spain. They were of the exact weight of the piece-of-eight, and its lower denominations, and had on them their value in Arabic numerals. Cob Neck, in Maryland, is said to derive its name from this money. An early proprietor brought home a large fortune from the Spanish main, in that kind of money.

SMALL CHANGE.

A NIMBLE sixpence is better than a slow shilling.

"MARK Newby Coppers." For an account of these pieces see "*Samuel Smith's History of New Jersey*," published in 1765, page 153.

PARIS is all the richer for having lost its last Napoleon, and it will be better off when it is without a "Red."

IN the Lincoln Bibliography, by Andrew Boyd, Albany, 1870, is the description of a hundred and twenty-five medals, medalllets, badge pins, &c.

"TRAFFIC for Medals between Gentlemen and the Curious, either by Money or Exchange, is ever esteemed an honourable Commerce."—*Evelyn*.

IN the volume of the Public Records of Connecticut, just published, is a fac-simile of a bill of three shillings, issued by the Colony of Connecticut, July 12, 1709.

THOMAS DAWSON, a publican of Leeds, perpetrated a pun on his trades token, in 1670. It says, "BEWAR OF YE BEARE," evidently alluding to the strength of his beer.—*Boynes and Akerman's Trades Tokens of the Seventeenth Century*.

He undoubtedly refers to beer of his own Bruin.

GEN. SPINNER'S signature on the Greenbacks, looks like the track of a drunken crab playing tag with a corkscrew.

IMPORTANT newspaper change—common cents.

TALENT, denoting intellectual ability, is a metaphorical use of the word, originating in the Scripture parable of the talents, Matt. xxv.

A M E R I C A N JOURNAL OF NUMISMATICS,

A N D

Bulletin of American Numismatic and Archæological Societies.

VOL. V.

BOSTON, APRIL, 1871.

No. 4.

THE AUCTORI. PLEBIS. COPPER OF 1787.

Obverse, AUCTORI. PLEBIS; laureated bust to left. Reverse, INDEP. ET LIBER.; a female seated, her right arm resting upon a globe, her left upon an anchor; at her feet a lion. Exergue, 1787.

THIS piece is frequently classed with the contemporaneous coins of Connecticut, and Dickeson (p. 112) insists that it must have been issued under the authority of that State. But though the bust and the legend bear a resemblance to those of the common variety of the AUCTORI. CONNec., still the marked difference in the workmanship of the pieces excludes the idea of a common origin. There was no die-sinker in this country in 1787, so far as known; certainly none connected with the Connecticut mint, who was capable of producing a coin of such excellence and beauty as the AUCTORI. PLEBIS.

It is also to be remembered, that the devices and inscriptions of the Connecticut copper money were fixed by law, to which the contractors for her coinage were bound, under a penalty, to conform. (*Hickcox*, pp. 33, 34.) It would have been a rather hazardous experiment, therefore, for them to introduce new varieties of coins, however interesting they might have been to the collectors of our day.

If any other evidence were needed to establish the foreign origin of the piece in question, it is found in the fact that the reverse design is identical (date and legend excepted) with that of several English tokens of the period. I have before me three of these, described as follows:


1. Obv. PEACE AND PLENTY; a dove bearing the olive branch, and a cornucopia.—Rev. HALF-PENNY; (same design as that of the AUCTORI. PLEBIS;) exergue, 1793; on the edge, CURRENT EVERY WHERE.
2. Obv. EMSWORTH; a ship under sail.—Rev. (same as No. 1.) On the edge, PAYABLE AT THE WAREHOUSE OF JOHN STRIDE.
3. Obv. R. CAMPIN, HABERDASHER, exergue, GOAT LANE NORWICH; a stocking, glove, and crossed knife and fork.—Rev. (Same as No. 1, except the date, which is 1794;) on the edge, CURRENT EVERY WHERE.

It may be that there is more direct and positive proof, but the facts here mentioned leave no room for doubt, that the AUCTORI. PLEBIS copper was struck in England to be sent to this country on speculation, as was the NOVA CONSTELLATIO copper a few years earlier. For some cause, perhaps because it was too late in the market, or because its design was not of so popular a character as that of the NOVA CONSTELLATIO, it had a comparatively small circulation, and now belongs to the class of rarer colonials,—if that is the proper term to apply to pieces which were issued neither by the Colonies nor States, and were never in circulation here until the colonial period had passed.

C. H. B.

ANOTHER VERNON MEDAL, ROSA AMERICANA TWO-PENCE, MORMON CURRENCY.

Editors Journal of Numismatics:

There has come into my possession an Admiral Vernon Medal, differing somewhat from any in the catalogue of William S. Appleton, Esq., published in the *Journal*, August, 1867, and unlike any that have been noticed in it since that time. The following is a description of it: THE. BRITISH. GLORY. REVIV * D * BY. ADMIRAL. VERNON * The Admiral with uncovered head, at three-quarters length, facing three-quarters (to the spectator's) left, the right fore-arm extending at right angles from the body, the index-finger and thumb extended, the other fingers closed; a baton in his left hand, (which presses the left thigh,) the baton extending across the body diagonally upward; the left arm bent; the hilt of the sword protruding from his coat, close to the left hand; field plain. Rev. THE. TOOK * PORTO. BELLO. WITH. SIX. SHIPS. ONLY * In exergue NOV. 22, 1739. Seven ships (six of which are in two parallel lines, and one to the left, a little lower down than the upper three, thus: ) before a horse-shoe shaped harbor, described by a line; a fort on the right side of the harbor; another fort extending from the left side to nearly the centre of the harbor; and in front of a town in the distance; on the right hand side in front of which are two small vessels with but one mast each. Size 24, copper.

While perusing that excellent Numismatic work, *An Essay on Medals*, &c., by John Pinkerton, 1789, on pages 86 and 87 of Vol. 2, I discovered the following:

* * * "To them succeed the various siege-pieces of Charles I. in gold and silver, some of the later being so large as to be of twenty shillings' value. A description of these pieces were as endless as unnecessary, as it were likewise needless to dwell upon the Bombay money; upon Lord Baltimore's or other American coins, the best of which are the TWO PENNY, [caps our own] penny, half penny and farthing of George I. marked with a rose, 'ROSA AMERICANA.' This was another scheme of Wood, who had the Irish patent. These coins are of Bath metal, a mixture of brass and copper." This would seem to differ both from Snelling and Ruding (referred to on page 16 of this volume,) and to substantiate the fact that there was truly a two-pence in the Rosa Americana set, in addition to the penny, half-

penny and farthing. Have any of your readers seen or heard of a two-pence Rosa Americana of George I.?

The following item is going the rounds of the press here:—

“Hundreds of Mormon farmers living in reasonably comfortable circumstances, and having large families to clothe and educate, will not see a dollar in money for years. Such a farmer wishes to purchase a pair of shoes for his wife. He consults the shoemaker, who avers his willingness to furnish the same for one load of wood. He has no wood, but sells a calf for a quantity of adobes, the adobes for an order on a merchant, payable in goods, and the order for a load of wood, and straightway the matron is shod. Seven melons purchase a ticket to the theatre. He pays for the tuition of his children, seventy-five cabbages per quarter. The dressmaker receives for her services, four squashes per day. He settles his church dues in sorghum molasses. Two loads of pumpkins pay his annual subscription to the newspaper. He buys a ‘Treatise on Celestial Marriage’ for a load of gravel, and a bottle of soothing syrup for the baby for a bushel of string beans. In this primitive method, until the advent of the railroad, was nine-tenths of the business of the territory conducted, and even now in more remote settlements, a majority of all transactions are of this character.”

Can it be possible that such is the case in Mormondom? If so, what use have they for the “Holiness to the Lord” coins? Perhaps their morals are so antagonistic to the true meaning of this legend, that they have discontinued the use of the coins, and now preserve them simply as numismatic treasures. Can you give us information on this point, as to what kind of a currency the Mormons have?

EDMUND J. CLEVELAND.

Newark, N. J.

BRITISH AMERICAN MULES.

In the *Journal* for January, I notice an article by Mr. S. S. Crosby, on the “Gloriuv III Vis.,” in which he alludes to the British American muled coinage, as possibly of Connecticut origin; in support of which he cites coppers having a British obverse, with a Connecticut reverse; and he presents the case so exactly, that there can be no question as to the existence of such coppers. Dr. Dickeson, in his *Manual*, alludes to the existence of similar coppers, although evidently a specimen had not come under his observation.

The conjecture that the coppers in question were struck in New York, under the direction of Mr. Leavenworth, is dubious, unless it is to be understood that Ulster County, New York, is intended, in which case there is some plausibility to the conjecture.

It seems to me, however, that the evidence presented by Mr. Crosby naturally points in another direction than that indicated by him as the origin of the coppers in question, viz: to the Vermont mint at Rupert, and to the Ulster County mint; these two institutions being in fact one and the same concern after their union by co-partnership in June, 1787.*

* See Hist. Schoharie County, N. Y., pp. 596-598.

I also quote from Dr. Sheldon's History of the town of Rupert, Vt. (in Vt. Hist. Mag. Vol. 1, p. 228,) as follows:—"A William Buel, a man of considerable note in Rupert, and a son of Abel Buel of New Haven, Ct., who had for a long time been connected with the mint at that place, came to Rupert about that time, (June, 1787,) and associated himself with Harmon in the business of coining. He brought with him the original dies used by his father at New Haven, and continued the business of coining coppers, until they had depreciated so much in value as to be worthless, or nearly so, for circulation."

I am aware that this statement of Dr. Sheldon has been called a tradition, but I do not so regard it, and as evidence of the truth of the last clause of the statement, the reader is referred to an extract of "Journal of a Tour in Connecticut in 1789," read before the Boston Numismatic Society, where the depreciation of coppers is quoted as six for a penny in New Haven, forty-eight for a shilling in Voluntown, Ct., and New England coppers as entirely uncurrent in the New York fruit market. See Vol. IV, p. 84, of this Journal.

Again, I suppose that the facilities of Dr. Sheldon for giving correct information in regard to the Vermont mint were superior, as he was brought up in the town of Rupert, and, as I am informed, is a son of the late Hon. David Sheldon, who was one of the bondsmen of Harmon, the manager of the mint.

AUBURNDALE, Mass.

G. D. M.

ESTABLISHMENT OF THE UNITED STATES MINT.

[Continued from Vol. 5, page 58.]

THE coinage of copper is a subject that claims our immediate attention. From the small value of the several pieces of copper coin, this medium of exchange has been too much neglected. The more valuable metals are daily giving place to *base British half-pence*, and no means are used to prevent the fraud. This disease, which is neglected in the beginning, because it appears trifling, may finally prove very destructive to commerce. It is admitted that copper may, at this instant, be purchased in America at one-eighth of a dollar the pound. British half-pence, made at the tower, are forty-eight to the pound. Those manufactured at Birmingham, and shipped in thousands for our use, are much lighter, and they are of base metal. It can hardly be said that seventy-two of them are worth a pound of copper; hence it will follow, that we give for British half-pence about six times their value. There are no materials from which we can estimate the weight of half-pence, that have been imported from Britain since the late war, but we have heard of sundry shipments being ordered to the nominal amount of one thousand guineas, and we are told that no packet arrives from England without some hundred weight of base half-pence. It is a very moderate computation which states our loss, in the last twelve months, at \$30,000, by the commerce of vile coin.

The whole expense of a mint would not have amounted to half of that sum, and the whole expense of domestic coinage would remain in the country.—
American State Papers, 1791.

Vol. 7, p. 101.

* * * * The copper necessary for the coinage of 202 dollars, is equal to 600 lbs. avoirdupois weight.

600 lbs. of copper make	\$202 00
600 " " cost	160 00
	<hr/>
Difference in favor of coin,	\$42 00
Expenses of coinage,	23 50
	<hr/>
Profit,	\$18 50

Feb. 6, 1794.

DAVID RITTENHOUSE.

Ibid, p. 273.

* * * * Nearly one million of cents have, however, been coined, and paid into the treasury of the United States, and a beginning has been made in coining the precious metals: near 120,000 ounces of bullion have already been deposited in the mint for coinage, a considerable quantity of which, being too base for the standard of the United States, has, in part, been successfully refined by the assayer, who is still going on with that process. A large parcel of blank dollars is ready for coining, *waiting for a more powerful press to be furnished*, in order to complete them for currency. * * * *

DAVID RITTENHOUSE.

October 28th, 1794.

Ibid, p. 317.

* * * * Having met with great difficulties the two last years, in obtaining a full supply of copper, from various causes attending the means of payment, I wrote to Mr. Boueton, [Mr. Bolton, Birmingham, England?] early in the Fall, to send me out, by the first spring ships, from 20 to 25 tons of planchettes, and to repeat it every Spring and Fall. * * * * As to importing the cents complete from Europe, it can certainly be done for a trifling sum above the price of the planchettes, say about £20 sterling per ton, did the policy of Government admit of it. Of this I would not venture to determine, the Legislature alone being competent to that purpose. I once stated it to a Committee of both Houses, but they determined that it would be a dangerous measure, and would not hearken to it. * * * *

Feb. 27, 1802.

ELIAS BOUDINOT.

Ibid, p. 744.

OPPOSITE SIDES.

When Oliver Cromwell issued Blondeau's pattern crown, an old cavalier taking up one of the pieces, read the inscription, "God With Us." Turning it over he read, "Commonwealth of England." "Oh, ho!" said the cavalier, dryly, "I see how it is—God and the Commonwealth are on different sides!"

EARLY MASSACHUSETTS PAPER CURRENCY.

THE following article, which we copy from the *Boston Evening Transcript*, of March 28, 1868, presents the subject in a very interesting manner.

"OLD TENOR."

This was a term usually applied to a certain species of paper currency which for many years formed the principal part of the circulating medium of New England. Its origin may be traced to the circumstance, or fact, that in the year 1702 the General Court of Massachusetts authorized the Treasurer of the province to issue a certain amount of "Bills of Credit" to defray the expenses of Government, (the receipts having fallen short of expenses for several years,) and to furnish a substitute for a circulating medium, silver and gold at that time being exceedingly scarce in New England.

The bills purported on the face that there should be a redemption of them in specie, at a given time; if this was ever done, it soon became customary to redeem them by new emissions of the same kind of paper. This, with frequent and enlarged emissions of the same tenor, soon caused them to depreciate, gradually at first, but rapidly as the emissions multiplied. Other provinces had adopted the same course, and their bills likewise suffered a similar depreciation. In Massachusetts, however, their credit was maintained better than in some other provinces, but even there the depreciation had reached to seven and a half for one in specie. As each emission contained the same promise of redemption, which had never been performed, the currency and money of account acquired the name of Old Tenor,—seven shillings and sixpence in bills being equal to only one shilling in silver, which was called lawful money, or ninepence sterling.

During the years from 1742 to 1747 the amount of paper money issued by the several Colonies, and in circulation, had become immense, and caused serious alarm—*panic* it would be called in these days—among business men of all classes. Orders had been repeatedly received from the *King* to discontinue further emissions, and to pay all that was outstanding when they became due. These orders were never obeyed, for the reason, among others, that there was not specie enough in the country to do it.

Notwithstanding this state of things, in 1745 Governor Shirley, in order to defray the expense of an expedition which had been planned against the island of Cape Breton and the city of Louisburg, which belonged to France, with whom Great Britain was then at war, consented to the issue of a very large amount of these bills of credit, upwards of *two* millions of pounds, according to their denomination in the currency. The greater part of this sum was issued when *five* or *six* hundred pounds was equal to about *one* hundred pounds sterling, but this great increase to what was already in the market caused them still further to depreciate, and it was not long before *eleven* or *twelve* hundred pounds was not equal to more than *one* hundred pounds sterling.

The fears of the people that the depreciation would still continue had the effect to increase it, and caused a rapid circulation,—the bills were changing hands every day; even for English goods, which were usually sold on the longest time, nobody pretended to ask for credit. Business of all kinds was exceedingly brisk,—“men in trade,” says Hutchinson, “increased

their figures, but were sinking the value of their goods; and what was worse, in their endeavors to throw the loss attending such a pernicious currency from one to another, fraudulent dispositions and habits were acquired, and the morals of the community were in danger of depreciating in a like ratio with the currency."

Meantime Gov. Shirley had called the attention of the British Government to the heavy expense which had attended the capture of Cape Breton and the reduction of Louisburg, all which the Province had assumed, and for other extra military services in Canada and elsewhere, and earnestly solicited reimbursement of the same. The agents of the Province in England, under instructions from home, prosecuted the claim with much zeal and ability, and although they encountered a powerful opposition in various ways, there was a hopeful prospect that the full amount claimed, upwards of 180,000 pounds sterling, would be realized.

In anticipation of this result, a prominent member of the General Court from Boston conceived the idea that this would be a good opportunity to abolish this paper money system, which was the source of so much iniquity, and establish a substantial currency of silver and gold in its stead. He therefore brought forward a plan by which this money, when received, should be appropriated for this purpose. The whole debt of the Province at this time, including the bills, did not much exceed 200,000 pounds sterling. It was ascertained that about 2,200,000 pounds in these bills of the Massachusetts emission would be outstanding in the year 1749; and it was calculated that 180,000 pounds sterling, at eleven for one, which had been the lowest rate of exchange with London during the last two years, would redeem 1,980,000 pounds, which would leave only 220,000 pounds outstanding. It was therefore proposed that the sum granted by Parliament, when received, should be applied for the redemption of the bills as far as it would serve for that purpose, and that the remainder should be provided for in the tax for the year 1749. This would take all the bills out of circulation. It was also proposed that for the future silver of sterling alloy should be estimated at six shillings eight pence the ounce, when payment was made in bullion, and Spanish milled dollars at six shillings each; and this should be the lawful money of the Province, and no person should receive or pay within the Province the bills of credit of any other of the governments of New England.

This plan, after much opposition, delay and fillibustering, (which was much in vogue then as now,) was finally adopted by the General Court, and all the necessary acts were passed to carry it into effect.

The application to Parliament resulted as favorably as could have been desired. The full amount claimed was granted, namely, £183,649 2s. 7d. sterling. It was shipped immediately, and arrived safely in Boston Harbor the 18th of September, 1749, and was thus announced in the newspapers of the day: "Last Friday and Saturday was landed from on board the Mermaid, man-of-war, under guard, 17 cart and truck loads of silver, and 10 truck loads of copper, amounting to 175,000 pounds sterling, and was conveyed to Treasurer Foy's. It consisted of 653,000 ounces of silver in dollars, and parts of dollars, and ten tons of copper coin, being the amount granted by Parliament as remuneration for the Cape Breton Expedition, less 5 per cent. for expenses."

The redemption of the bills was commenced without delay, according to the rates which had been previously agreed upon, namely, fifty shillings in bills (£2 10s) per ounce for silver bullion, and forty-five shillings for a silver dollar, and in same proportion for smaller sums.

It was not to be expected that a change of so much importance, and one in which every individual was interested, could be accomplished without producing some commotion in the community. Many persons imagined they were ruined,—others supposed it would give a *fatal shock to trade*, and many other disastrous consequences were predicted; all of which happily proved to be visionary and without foundation; and eventually it was productive of much good.

The circulation of *Old Tenor* bills ceased on the 31st day of March, 1750, and in order to prevent the bills of other Provinces from circulating in Massachusetts, and gradually drawing away the specie, a law was passed that the courts of law should be open to no one for the recovery of debts, nor should any person be admitted to any office of honor or profit, till an oath was taken that he or she had not taken any paper money since that time.

The people generally found it difficult to bring their minds and habits so as to conform to this new order of things, and for many years accounts were kept and the every-day transactions of life were conducted according to the Old Tenor system, but all payments were made in specie. It was doubtless gratifying to the eye of a person in trade to perceive by his books that a thousand pounds was due to him even with the ominous O. T. affixed, when in reality less than half that number of dollars would cancel it in full. This practice continued till after the Revolutionary war commenced, when, having a paper currency of a somewhat similar character to contend with, it gradually fell into disuse and was abandoned.

Several "Obituary Notices" were published on the death of Mr. Old Tenor, mostly of a humorous character, among them the following "elegy," which was written by Joseph Green, Esq., a respectable merchant in Boston, and a celebrated wit and poet of the day. It was handsomely printed on a half-sheet of foolscap paper, in clear type, and was surrounded with a deep black border, which gave it quite a sombre appearance.

E.

A
Mournful Lamentation
For the Sad and Deplorable
Death of

Mr. OLD TENOR,

A native of New England who after a long confinement occasioned by a deep and mortal wound which he received above twelve months before,
expired on the thirty-first day of March, 1750.

By JOSEPH GREEN, Esq.

He lived beloved and died lamented.

To the Mournful Tune of CHEVY CHACE.

A Doleful Tale prepare to hear
As ever yet was Told,
The like perhaps ne'er reach'd the ear
Of either young or old.
'Tis of the sad and Woeful Death
Of one of Mighty Fame
Who lately hath resigned his Breath,
OLD TENOR was his Name.

In vain, Ten Thousands intercede
To keep him from the Grave,
In vain his many Good Works plead,
Alas!—they cannot save.—
The Powers Decree and Die he must,
It is the common Lot,
But his Good Deeds, when he's in Dust,
Shall never be forgot.

He made our Wives and Daughters fine,
And pleased every Body ;
He gave the Rich their costly Wine,
The Poor their Flip and Toddy.
The Laborer he set to work,
In Ease maintain'd the Great,
He found us Mutton, Beef and Pork,
And every Thing we Eat.

To fruitful Fields, by swift Degrees,
He turn'd our Desert Land,
Where once Nought stood but Rocks and Trees,
Now spacious Cities stand.
He built us Houses, strong and High,
Of Wood, and Brick, and Stone ;
The Furniture he did supply,
But now, Alas!—he's gone.—

The Merchants, too, those Topping Folks,
To him owe all their Riches ;—
Their Ruffles, Lace, and Scarlet Cloaks,
And eke their Velvet Breeches,—
He Launch'd their Ships into the Main,
To visit distant Shores ;
And brought them back full fraught with Gain,
Which much increased their Stores.

Led on by Him, our *Soldiers* Bold,
Against the *Foe* Advance ;
And Took in spite of Wet and Cold,
Strong *Cape Breton* from France :
Who from that *Fort* the *French* did drive
Shall *He* so soon be slain ?—
While they Alas ! remain Alive,
Who gave it back again ! *

From House to House, and place to place,
In Paper Doublet clad,
He pass'd and where He shew'd his Face,
He made the Heart full Glad.
But Cruel Death who spareth none,
Hath Rob'd us of Him too ;
Who through the Land so long had gone,
No Longer now must go.

In Senate, He, like Cæsar, Fell,
Pierced Through with many a Wound,
And Sunk, Ah ! Doleful Tale to Tell,
The Members sitting round !
And ever since That Fatal Day,
Oh ! had it Never been,
Closely confined at Home he Lay
And scarce was ever Seen.

Until the Last of March, when He
Submitted unto Fate ;
In *Anno Regis*, Twenty-three,
Ætatis Forty-eight,†
Forever Gloomy be that Day,
When He gave up the Ghost,—
For by His Death, Oh ! who can say,
What hath *New England* Lost ?

Then, Good OLD TENOR, fare thee Well,
Since thou art Dead and Gone,
We Mourn thy Fate, e'en while we Tell,
The Good Things thou hast Done,
Since the bright Beams of Yonder Sun
Did on New England Shine,
In all the Land, there ne'er was known,
A Death so Mourn'd as Thine.

Of every Rank are many seen,
Thy Downfall to deplore ;
For 'Tis well known that Thou hast been,
A Friend to Rich and Poor.
We'll o'er Thee raise a SILVER TOMB,
Long may that Tomb remain,
To Bless our Eyes for Years to come
But Wishes, Ah !—are vain.

And so, God Bless our Noble State,
And save us All from Harm,
And Grant us Food enough to Eat,
And Clothes to keep us Warm.
Send us a Lasting Peace, and Keep
The Times from growing Worse,
And let us All in safety Sleep
With SILVER in our Purse.

NUMISMATICS IN EUROPE, 1650-1700.

"No one had ever come to the study of medals with such stores of erudition as Ezekiel Spanheim. The earlier writers on the subject, Vico, Erizzo, Angeloni, were not comparable to him, and had rather dwelt on the genuineness or rarity of coins than on their usefulness in illustrating history. Spanheim's *Dissertations on the Use of Medals*, the second improved edition of which appeared in 1671, first connected them with the most profound and critical research into antiquity. Vaillant, traveling into the Levant, brought home great treasures of Greek coinage, especially those of the Seleucidæ, at

* In 1745, the Island of Cape Breton was invaded and the city of Louisburg was taken by a party of troops, about 4,000, from Massachusetts, with small assistance from New Hampshire and Connecticut, and a squadron of Privateers from Boston, all under command of William Pepperrell, who was knighted afterwards. Sir Peter Warren, with a number of British ships of war rendered important service. In a treaty of peace in 1748, the island was restored to the French again—much to the indignation of New Englanders.

† Mr. Old Tenor was born in 1702.

once enriching the cabinets of the curious and establishing historical truth. Medalllic evidence, in fact, may be reckoned among those checks upon the negligence of historians, which, having been retrieved by industrious antiquaries, have created that cautious and discerning spirit which has been exercised in later times upon facts, and which, beginning in skepticism, passes onward to a more rational, and, therefore, more secure conviction of what can fairly be proved. Jobert, in 1692, consolidated the researches of Spanheim, Vaillant, and other numismatic writers in his book, entitled *La Science des Medailles*, a better system of the science than had been published." Hallam's *Introduction to the Literature of Europe*. New York, 1848, ii, 278.

VIRGINIA INDIAN MEDAL OR BADGE.

At the December meeting of the Boston Numismatic Society in 1867, Mr. R. A. Brock, of Richmond, Virginia, presented "a tracing of a silver medal formerly in the possession of the Virginia Historical Society, supposed to have been a peace offering from the early settlers of this State to the aboriginal potentate to whom it is inscribed." It is of an irregular oval form, bears the inscription, "Y^e King of-Patom^ck," divided, a part on each side of the medal, on which is a representation of a tobacco-plant.

At the February meeting, the Secretary again exhibited the tracing and called attention to the following account in Willis's "Current Notes," London, 1852,—"The 'KING OF PAMUNKIE.' I enclose you an accurate drawing, two-thirds of the actual size, of a silver plate, or badge, which came into my possession some time since with a number of medals. It is but a trifling affair, but should you think it worthy a place in your interesting 'Current Notes,' perhaps some of your numerous readers may be able to throw some light as to the whereabouts of the dominions of so august a personage as 'Y^e King of Pamunkie.' From the engraving being apparently of the time of Queen Anne, I have thought it probable that it may have been worn by the President or Chairman of one of the numerous coffee-house clubs of that period. 2 *Tavistock Street*. B. R. TAYLOR."

A short time since we received the following account of the piece from Thomas H. Wynne, Esq., which, we think, definitely fixes the origin of it.

RICHMOND, VA., February 2, 1871.

J. COLBURN, ESQ.

Dear Sir:—I have at last found the memorandum which I sought for two or three months, in regard to the badge. It was presented at the Third Annual Meeting of the Virginia Historical and Philosophical Society, held in February, 1835, by W. G. Minor, Esq., of Caroline County, Va., who found it a year or two previously. It is a badge which the laws of the Colony of Virginia at one time compelled the Indians to wear when they came within the limits of the white man's settlements, as is thus set forth in the Act itself as follows: "And because an intervall betweene the Indians and English cannot in the present neernesse of seating be soe laid out as may wholly secure the English from the Indians coming and pilfering," &c. See Henning's *Statutes at Large*, Vol. ii, p. 141.

MASSACHUSETTS MINT.

THE Massachusetts Mint. When the scheme was first projected, it was represented to the General Court, that the Commonwealth was in possession of copper sufficient to make \$70,000, and upon a calculation the net profits arising from this would be \$10,000, and although individuals had offered large sums for the exclusive right of coining, yet the profit arising from the business was an object so consonant to our economical plan, that it was abandoned.

It appears by the Report, that the house where the business is carried on cost only about £670, and that since the works have been completed, (which is now two years,) they have coined the sum of Nine Hundred Pounds.

The expense of conducting the business did not cost quite eleven hundred pounds, and the net profits arising from this promising source of wealth appears to be about £1,200 out of pocket.

Account of Massachusetts Mint and its operations.

£ 677	11	2½	expenses of building.
1026	15	4½	conducting the business.
431	19	0	amount of stock expended.
<hr/>			
£2136	5	7	
939	0	0	amount of Coins struck off.
<hr/>			
£1197	5	7	Balance loss.

Mass. Centinel, Nov. 19, 1788.

SURNAME S ORIGINATING FROM MONEY.

MR. BOWDITCH, in his *Suffolk Surnames*, Boston, 1861, devotes one chapter (xxx1) to the "Names from Money and Thrift, and their Opposites." It begins thus:—"Money has its representatives in families of Money, De Money, Munnie, Mowney, Schatz, (German for 'treasure,') Reyno, ('rhino'?) Fortune, Means, Coin, Coyne, Cashman, Cash, Cashdollar, Flush, Tylls, (1639,) Till, Hopper, Bill, Gold, Gould, Golden, Golding, Goldey, Goldberg, Goldenberg, Fippeny, Silver, Siller, Crown, Minter, &c. For many years, a suit of Dunham *vs.* Cashdollar was pending in our Courts. Mr. Shillingsworth lived at Sandwich, Mass., in 1639. Mr. De Silver was a naval storekeeper in 1849. In Dorchester, we find Lt. Monish and Lt. Inncombe. Mr. Copperman, Mr. Coppers, and Mr. Grote, all appear in the New York Directory; as do also Mr. Mony, Mr. Moneypenny, Mr. Markthaler, (or 'mark-dollar,') Mr. Thaler, (German 'for dollar,') Mr. Barndollar, Mr. Bank, and the analogous names, which it suggests, of Mr. Brittel and Mr. Burst. In the late Indian Mutiny, a very chivalrous exploit—the rescue of the treasure from Gya—was performed by Mr. Money."

CORRESPONDENCE.

Messrs. Editors :

YOUR courteous request goes to my heart. I wish I had something worthy of being dressed up by your editorship. Will you accept a rambling miscellany. Readers do not always demand an article fitly framed and compacted.

First then, as your Society envelopes much of the learning of Boston and other chief seats of culture, can you not *coin* a better name than any yet for the science which you have in charge? NUMISMATICS; what a long word; is it plural or singular? NUMISMATOLOGY; thirteen letters—one for every star on an American coin. Is it such a capacious, magniloquent science, that it must take up so much room on paper? Surely we can construct a neater term, a better “bit for the mouth,” out of the radices, *nummus* or *nomisma*, and *logos*. NOMOLOGY; is that admissible? It is at least concise and euphonious, and does not intrude on other premises. And as it may sometimes be the sport of poets, it affords a perfect rhyme for that other tasteful science—Pomology.

You will all like to know what has become of our friend MICKLEY. We will agree in calling him the father of American Numismatics. And yet he is not to be dubbed *Venerable*, when he is roaming over three continents, with all the life and alacrity of a young man. Do you know what started him in the coin-collecting furor? Many years ago, when he cared no more for coins than the rest of mankind do, he heard that the cent of 1799 was very rare. That was the year he was born in. A cent of that year he must have; and he got it. It was the nest-egg of an immense and rich collection, American, foreign, and antique; gold, silver, and copper; known to everybody, and too well known to a villain who carried part of it off.

Mr. Joseph J. Mickley has arrived at an age when it ceases to be flattery to put his name in print, and to say something about him. And so I will add, that he was born March 24, 1799, in the Moravian settlement of Northampton and Lehigh Counties, Pennsylvania, about four miles from Bethlehem, noted for its schools and its music. His father was John Jacob Mickley, a German, and yet of French origin; the former family name was Michelet, and they came of Huguenot stock. (I the more readily mention this, as being of the same army of confessors.) How he came to locate in Philadelphia, his future biographer may explain. His hospitable, old-fashioned house here, was the rendezvous of all amateurs and professors of music, all lovers of antiquarian lore, all inquirers after curious coins and medals. There I had the pleasure of handling Washington's violin, a fine instrument sent to him by the French officers of his army after the war, and on which he often played. There Ole Bull took hold of the same instrument, and inspired by its history, played a delightful voluntary for an hour.

Nearly two years ago, Mr. Mickley thought it was time to take a tour in the other hemisphere; and he is over there still. He has been as far south as Thebes, as far east as Moscow, (and a little farther,) and as far north as Upsala in Sweden; of course, stopping to see all the sights in all the countries between and around. He is resting for the winter at Leipzig in

Germany, unless the unusual cold has driven him farther south, as was indicated in his last letter. Europe abounds in curiosities, but not in comforts. They cannot keep warm in winter. No place is more cheerless than Paris with its hearth of crowsticks, fifty cents an armload; (I do not mean just now, but any winter;) or farther south, where you are treated to a fire of dried grape-vines.

The Journal that Mr. Mickley has kept nearly all his life, has been diligently kept up abroad. (He dropped it on the way to the Dead Sea, but recovered it.) It must be full of interest, for Mr. Mickley is a very keen observer of men and things. Speaking several languages, and reading several more, he is well fitted to go about the Babel of this world.

He has visited nearly all the Mints in Europe; minutely inspected their machinery, and obtained some specimens of their work. It will be no harm for me to say, that he was for the most part disappointed; expecting to see appliances and improvements at least equal to those of the Mint in our own country.

At Rome and Milan they use water-power to set the machinery in motion. Only think of classic old Tiber, set to turning the big wheel, like a dog in a tread-mill! Generally, Mr. Mickley was received and shown through with great attention; and all the more for being an American. At the Swedish Mint he found a lady filling the office of engraver; Mrs. Ahlborne, daughter of Lundgren, the predecessor. American women may make some account of this fact.

We have given Mr. Mickley a pretty large commission to procure new coins and medals for the Mint Cabinet, having such opportunities, and being so well qualified. The present great war, and the changes in Europe, will make a show in the numismatic line. A new Emperor of Germany, a new King of Spain, a monarch of Italy seated at Rome, a Government of some sort in France,—all these will call for new coins, and interesting medals, to mark the era.

W. E. D.

U. S. Mint, February, 1871.

NUMISMATICS IN THE UNITED STATES.

It is gratifying to note the rapid advance made in the science of Numismatics, in our country during the last few years, yet much remains to be accomplished to place us upon a true, lasting, and consistent basis. Much rubbish yet remains to be cleared away, many false notions and ideas are to be eradicated, and the true objects and aims of the science are to be inculcated and explained, until we reach the desired position. It is, of course, true, that the numismatic material afforded by our country, is very limited as compared with that of the older nations, but we have enough to occupy us for an indefinite period.

Our material may naturally be divided into four classes, with as many sub-divisions as fancy may dictate.

The first class may embrace the entire Colonial and Confederate periods.

The second class may consist of the regular Mint Series, beginning with 1793, and must also include all trial or pattern pieces.

The third class may be styled the Medalllic Department, and to embrace all medals, of every kind and description, of American origin, or relating to America or her affairs.

The fourth class may consist of every description of trade, and political tokens, and such other pieces of stamped metal as do not find a home in either of the other classes.

This classification of course is only calculated for the United States, as in the present article we shall confine ourselves to the home department.

We regard the first class mentioned as possessing a greater degree of interest and importance at the present time than any of the others; it possesses a greater variety, and the partial obscurity that surrounds it lends additional zest and interest, which is perhaps one reason why it has been the more thoroughly worked, explored, and subdued. For it seems to us that this class occupies at this time a position more nearly normal than any of the others.

As regards the second class, we must confess that to our view, in some respects it partakes more largely of the dull and monotonous element than we could wish. Take for instance the copper series: the cents of 1793 possess a good degree of interest not only as being the first of the series, but also from the number of varieties.

The first marked change that occurred was the substitution of the fillet-head, so called, in 1796, which variety was continued until 1808.

And here, it is pertinent to inquire from a historical stand-point, why a cent of 1798 or 1800 or 1803 or 1805 is not equally valuable, and does not possess the same interest as the 1799 or 1804 cents; they are all of the same type, the only essential varieties consisting in the dates.

It appears to us that the true numismatic student should so discipline himself, as to regard the 1799 and 1804 cents as of no particular consequence either in a historical or artistic sense.

In 1808 the head of the "goddess" was faced to the left, and some slight changes were made in her adornings, and the type in this form was continued through the entire copper series, with the exception of enlarging the head in 1816.

We think the competition among collectors in reference to the copper coinage in question has been carried to excess—the high prices obtained for many pieces have not been the result of a strict adherence to the principles of numismatic science. But the maximum appears to have been passed, and we are gradually working towards a legitimate basis.

Our remarks in reference to the copper series apply with equal force to the gold and silver series.

We have now to consider the trial or pattern pieces, and in regard to these the anxiety of collectors for their possession does not appear to result so much for their artistic merit, as for their scarcity, and a desire on the part of collectors to possess something *exclusive*. We think the pattern furor has been overacted.

The third class, or medalllic department, does not appear to have received the attention that its importance and present and prospective magnitude seem

to merit ; for historically and artistically it must in the future assume perhaps the first position in our science.

As regards the fourth class, political and trade tokens, &c., the former are so closely allied to the medals, that they possess nearly equal interest with them.

The trade tokens appear to have fallen as far below their real merit, as they were inflated above it a few years since. We can but regard them as destined to hold a respectable historic position in our collections of the future.

D. G. M.

SALES OF MEDALS AND COINS.

AT the Sale of Medals and Coins by Bangs, Merwin & Co., New York, on the 16th of January last, the following prices were obtained for the most desirable pieces:—

Silver Medal. "Growing Arts adorn Empire," Queen Caroline, \$2.12 ; Silver Medal. Three standing figures, the centre one personifying Holland : the figure on the right leans on a shield, on which is inscribed "De Vereenigde Staaten van noord America," &c., 18.00 ; Silver Medal. Fame seated on the clouds, &c. "Favtissimo Fœdere Jvinctæ. Die vii Octob. MDCCLXXXII." 25.00 ; Silver Medal. "Nederland Verklaard America Vry," &c., 26.00.

* * For a full description of the last three Medals, see *Journal of Numismatics*, Vol. ii, p. 63, "Revolutionary Peace Medals," by W. S. Appleton.

1856, Pattern Cent, in copper, \$2.50 ; 1858, Cent, Indian head, copper, 2.50 ; 1858, Cent, small eagle, copper, 3.25 ; 1862, two pieces, ten dollars, in bronze, two half dollars, in silver, and two in copper, *six pieces*, 7.00 ; 1863, Two Cent piece, Washington, in aluminium, 7.00 ; 1866, Five Cent Pattern, 2.00 ; three others, same date, varieties, 2.25 each ; 1868, three pieces, One, Three, and Five Cents, Patterns, 5.00 ; 1869, set of three, One, Three, and Five Cents, 7.00, *Mint price*, 9.00.

Coins of Queen Elizabeth, Crown to the Penny, eight pieces, \$22.00 ; Crown of Victoria, Gothic-pattern, proof, 3.50 ; 1823, Cent, *re-struck*, 2.75 ; Half Eagle, 1797 : small eagle, 23.00 ; set of Pattern coins, Mint issue, 1870, nine pieces, 16.25.

Number of Lots, 499. Catalogue prepared by Edward Cogan.

RARE COIN.

A GREAT rarity in the shape of a coin has lately been sold at Paris ; namely, a silver one struck off at Breslau, in 1751. Among the persons employed at that time in the mint was an Austrian, who, out of hatred to Frederick II., of Prussia, who had taken possession of Silesia by right of conquest, conceived the idea of revenging himself on that monarch in the following manner : The motto on the coin, *Ein reichs thaler*, (a crown of the kingdom,) he divided in such a manner as to make it read, *Ein reich stahl er*, (he stole a kingdom.) The King ordered these insulting coins to be all melted down, but some few of them still exist.

TRANSACTIONS OF SOCIETIES.

BOSTON NUMISMATIC SOCIETY.

December 1.—A monthly meeting was held this day at 4 P. M. The Secretary read the report of the last meeting, which was accepted. Mr. Pratt exhibited an exceedingly beautiful cent of 1799, for which \$150 have been offered and refused. Mr. Fowle showed a large parcel of copper coins, among which were some desirable pieces. This meeting was principally devoted to an exhibition of United States coins of 1797, and coins of Maryland. Mr. Crosby exhibited two cents, and the set of silver of J. Chalmers, Annapolis, including two shillings. Mr. Root exhibited the gold, silver and copper of 1797; also a jade seal, plundered from the palace of the Emperor of China, and a beautiful carnelian seal formerly belonging to the Duke of Wellington. Mr. Seavey exhibited the gold, silver and copper of 1797, including two eagles, three half-eagles, two dollars, two dimes, and three half-dimes; and the set of silver of Lord Baltimore, of Annapolis, and the three-pence of Standish Barry of Baltimore. The Secretary exhibited the silver and copper of 1797, including two dollars, two dimes, three half-dimes, two cents and three half-cents; and the silver of Lord Baltimore, including two groats, of Annapolis, and the three-pence of Standish Barry. Messrs. Pratt and Slafter were appointed a committee to nominate officers for the next year, to report at the Annual Meeting. The Society adjourned soon after 5 P. M.

W. S. APPLETON, *Sec.*

January 5, 1871.—The Annual Meeting was held this day at 4 P. M. The Secretary read the report of the last meeting, which was accepted; he announced a donation of the Annual Report of the Director of the Mint. The Treasurer presented his annual report, showing the financial condition of the Society to be good. The Committee appointed to nominate officers reported the old board for re-election; their report was accepted, and the following declared officers for 1871. *President*, Jeremiah Colburn; *Vice President and Curator*, John P. Putnam; *Treasurer*, John K. Wiggin; *Secretary*, Wm. S. Appleton.

This meeting was principally devoted to an exhibition of United States coins of 1798 and 1799, and coins of Virginia. Dr. S. A. Green exhibited several cents, and Mr. Pratt the cent of 1799, mentioned in the last report; this and some others were thought to be struck from a die altered from 1798. Mr. Crosby exhibited some cents, and eight half-pennies of Virginia. Mr. Root exhibited the silver and copper of both years, including three dollars of each, four cents of 1798 and two of 1799. Mr. Seavey exhibited the gold, silver and copper of both years, including two eagles, two half eagles, three dollars and two dimes of 1798, and two dollars of 1799; also of Virginia the exceedingly rare silver piece of 1774. The Secretary exhibited the silver and copper of both years, including four dollars, two dimes and three cents of 1798, and two dollars and two cents of 1799; also six half-pennies of Virginia.

The Society adjourned at 5 P. M.

W. S. APPLETON, *Sec.*

February 2.—The Society met this P. M. at the usual hour, and, in the absence of Mr. Appleton, Dr. S. A. Green was chosen Secretary *pro tempore*. A bronze medal was given to the Society by Mr. D'Aligny, of New York, struck by the Imperial government, commemorative of the French Exposition in 1867. Dr. Green gave a medal of Queen Victoria, in white metal, which was struck in 1838. The President was authorized to have the seal of the Society slightly changed, so that the New England three-pence on the face of it should conform more closely to the original in a slight detail.

The Committee appointed at the last June meeting to examine the Constitution and By-Laws, reported a few slight changes, which were adopted. They were also authorized to print the same for the use of the members. Mr. Davenport exhibited a Massachusetts cent of 1787, with the arrows in the eagle's right talon. Mr. Crosby showed five varieties of the Massachusetts cent of 1787, and three varieties of the half-cent of the same year; also eleven varieties of the cent of 1788. Mr. Root showed four varieties of the United States cent of 1800, and three of 1801, which were in remarkably fine condition: also the dollar of each year. Dr. Green exhibited four varieties of the Massachusetts half-cent of 1787, with some cents of 1787 and 1788.

The meeting adjourned at five o'clock.

SAMUEL A. GREEN, *Sec. pro tempore*.

March 2.—The Society met as usual, at 4 o'clock. In the absence of the Secretary, Mr. Crosby was chosen Secretary *pro tem*. The records of the last meeting were read and approved. Mr. John Robinson, of Salem, was elected a resident member. A letter from Mr. Wm. S. Appleton, the Secretary, written at New Orleans was read, and one from the Hon. J. P. Putnam, presenting to the Society the Annual Assay Medal in silver, of the U. S. Mint. A letter from Mr. J. B. Ripley, of Savannah, Ga., who was afterwards elected a resident member of the Society, enclosing a description of a silver medal of Marie de Medicis, was read.

Mr. Seavey exhibited a proof set of the gold coinage for the year 1871; an eagle, half-eagle, dollar, dime, half-dime, cent, and half-cent of 1800; eagle, dollar, half-dollar, dime, half-dime, and cent of 1801; half and quarter eagles, dime, half-dime, cent, and half-cent of 1802; one Massachusetts cent and two half-cents of 1787; and two Massachusetts cents and one half-cent of 1788. All these coins were in very fine condition.

Dr. S. A. Green read the following extract from the *Eastern State Journal*, White Plains, New York, December 30, 1870, and at the same time exhibited one of the medallions in question.

Can any one tell us whether a medallion likeness of Benjamin Franklin, which we have in our possession, executed in Paris by Nini, in 1777, commemorates any special event, or was intended simply as a portrait of the great B. F.? The size of the medallion—which is of a red tile—is four and a half inches across its face, and the portrait is raised from the surface nearly a quarter of an inch. The coat is collarless, the waistcoat is buttoned close up to the throat, and at the ends of what we presume is a white neckerchief, is knotted under the double chin. His head is crowned with a fur cap—Fez style—with a tassel on the top. The features are strongly brought out, and the delicate lines about the eyes are plainly discernible. The lettering in the oval reads, “B. Franklin, American.” A coat of arms, the design of which we fail to discern, appears under Franklin's shoulder where the clay is cut off square. “Nini. F. 1777” is found beside it.

Dr. Green said that this medallion did not commemorate any special event, but was one of the many likenesses of the great philosopher, made in Paris either as engravings, busts, medals, or medallions. Dr. Franklin alludes probably to this one in his letter, dated Passy, 3 June, 1779, and written to his daughter, Mrs. Bache. He there says that "the clay medallion of me you say you gave to Mr. Hopkinson, was the first of the kind made in France. A variety of others have been made since of different sizes; some to be set in the lids of snuff boxes, and some so small as to be worn in rings; and the number sold are incredible." Sparks's *Franklin*, viii, 373. The coat of arms, so called and mentioned in the paragraph, is undoubtedly the private mark of Nini, the artist who made it. A fur collar and linings were the habitual badge of the master printers of the olden times, and a fur cap would naturally go with them. An engraving of this medallion in a reduced size, is to be found in Lossing's *Field Book of the Revolution*, ii, 855.

Mr. G. W. Pratt showed a medal in white metal, of Louis Napoleon, in *citizen's dress*, and a war medal, having upon its obverse a bust of Victoria, and on the reverse within a wreath of laurel 1864 to 1866. Around the wreath "New Zealand * Virtutis Honor. *" Mr. Crosby brought two cents and a half-cent of 1800, a cent of 1801, four varieties of the cent of 1802, and a half-cent of the same year.

The President designated for exhibition at the next meeting, all United States coins of 1803, 1804 and 1805, after which the meeting adjourned.

S. S. CROSBY, *Sec. pro tem.*

NUMISMATIC AND ANTIQUARIAN SOCIETY OF MONTREAL.

AGAIN we are called upon to chronicle the events of the past, and we cannot do better than extract from the registers of a few of our Local, Scientific and Historical Societies, the records of Canadian history, which would have been forgotten, were it not for the existence of a Society in particular that was organized some eight years since in our midst, through the exertions of a few of our ever foremost citizens, noted for the love of their native or adopted country; and which has saved and is saving from oblivion and total destruction, many existing documents, papers, and memorabilia perpetuating the panorama of incidents beginning with the Aborigines, the Cabots, and Jacques Cartier, including the soul-stirring events of the seven years' war, terminating with the conquest of Canada, and finally concluding with the ever-memorable 1st July, 1867, Confederation Day. These celebrated events are kept ever green before us, and in fact we are brought face to face with them, as if we were living in the day they occurred, by a visit to the cabinet and museum of the "Numismatic and Antiquarian Society of Montreal." You may there handle objects of the most primitive description, used by the race that at one time knew not what subjection was, and who were sole possessors in right of nativity of this Canada of ours. Medals struck by the respective conquerors, to commemorate the many links in the chain of battles that began by the founding of Quebec in 1608, and terminated by the treaty of Ghent, signed on the 24th December, 1814, as well as medals of a miscel-

laneous character, bearing testimony to merit, and commemorating many notable occurrences, may be found. These, being of an everlasting nature, serve more fully to exemplify the History of Canada, than the records of Garneau, Christie, Parkman, &c.

We notice by the report of the President, that the Society during the past year has been found to be of more service to its country than hitherto, and has obtained, through the kindness of friends and numismatic sympathisers, many coins and medals of the rarest and choicest description. For the purpose of obtaining a status and position more standing and lasting, and with the view of bringing its objects and interests more prominently before the public, it obtained an Act of Incorporation from the Legislature of Québec during last Session, Mr. Edward Carter very kindly taking charge of the Bill. And it gave under its auspices, a free course of Public Lectures in the Rooms of the Natural History Society; the under mentioned well-known gentlemen, with their usual desire to promote the sciences, were the Lecturers, viz.: Rev. Dr. De Sola, "History of Hebrew Coinage;" Wm. Kingsford, Esq., C. E., "Copper Currency of England;" Thos. D. King, Esq., "Truth of Revelation as exemplified by existing Coins and Monuments;" Henry Mott, Esq., "A meddling with Medals;" all of which being well attended, the Executive have decided on continuing the series this Winter.

The annual meeting of the Society was held at its rooms, No. 713 Craig street, on Wednesday evening, the 21st December ult., and, after reading of reports and other routine, the following gentlemen were elected officers of the Society for the current year, viz.:

Henry Mott, Esq., President, re-elected.

D. Rose, Esq., Vice-President, re-elected.

Major L. A. H. Latour, 2d Vice-President.

R. W. McLachlan, Esq., Treasurer and Curator, re-elected.

Gerald E. Hart, Esq., Corresponding Secretary, re-elected.

Gouverneur Hopkins, Esq., Recording Secretary.

We are requested to state that any gentlemen desirous of joining the Society, may do so by sending their names to the Secretary. The annual subscription is placed at the moderate sum of two dollars.

Montreal Gazette, 4th January, 1871.

CORRESPONDENCE.

Editors of Journal:

The following description of a silver medal of Marie de Medicis, queen of Henry IV. of France, may be interesting to your readers.

Obverse. Portrait bust of Queen Marie, facing to the left; crowned; her hair dressed in short curls; a necklace of pearls; open bodice surmounted by an elaborate standing ruff of lace; a jewel pendant, in the centre of the bust; robes, powdered with fleurs-de-lys, hanging from the shoulders. The inscription reads thus: "Maria Dei. Gra. Fran. Et Navar. Regina," in Roman capital letters.

Reverse. Occupying the centre of the field is the Crown Royal of France, showing three fleurs-de-lys and two strawberry leaves; double arched,

and surmounted by a fleur-de-lys, (similar in design to the smaller ones already referred to on the obverse.) Inserted within the circle and arches of the crown, appear three branches of foliage, the middle one a palm, to left a laurel, to right an olive. The inscription reads: "Seculi Fælicitas. (In Roman capital letters,) 1610."

Even if we had not the date to guide us, no difficulty would arise in referring this medal to the period of the assassination of Henry IV; the palm branch signifying his martyrdom, (as his friends conceived it to be,) at the hands of Ravailiac; the laurel denoting his warlike glories; and the olive the achievements of his peaceful days. In the year of his death (1610) his royal widow was made Regent, and a query arises in my mind whether the inscription, "Seculi Fælicitas" (The happiness of the age, or The proud joy of the age,) applies to Henry or to Marie. That fulsome adoration was paid to her is evident from many an authority; (notably the Rubens Allegories at the Luxembourg where engraved.) Adulation in the extreme is also apparent in the following lines, underneath a painted portrait of her, of contemporary date.

"Lait a fait voir en ce tableau
Jusqu' où peut la nature atteindre;
Mais combien seroit-il plus beau
Si la vertu se pouvoit peindre!"

(Rudely
translated
thus by
W. T. S.)

Art now by this picture teaches,
The height which lovely Nature reaches;
Lovelier 'twould be, as loveliest saint,
Could artists' brushes virtues paint.

I would mention here that the execution of this medal (which is size 13 of Mionnet) is very spirited and refined; and the entire details elegantly conceived and worked out. I should be glad to learn whether any of your members have examples of this medal, or of similar pieces. I have no numismatic books to refer to here, and I have for some years ceased to be a collector, otherwise I might have furnished you with a note upon the precise occasion on which, and by whose order, this medal was struck.

It is in the cabinet of Mr. Joseph B. Ripley of this city.

I am, Sir, yours,

WM. TASKER SMITH,
H. B. M. Consul for Georgia.

SAVANNAH, GA., January 31, 1871.

QUERY.

Order of Liberators.—Have any of our readers the following described medal? It was struck in Ireland, 1825.

Ob. A female figure representing Ireland, having on her right a sword, and the fierce ban-dog of Irish story, and on her left a harp, and the designation of the Society, "The Order of Liberators." On the exergue, "Ireland as she ought to be."

Rev. A cross surrounded by a glory of light, having on its right side three hands joined in token of unity, and on its left the Cap of Liberty, and the inscription, "In hoc signo vinces." On the exergue, "Erin go bragh."

NEW SOVEREIGNS.

A PROCLAMATION by Queen Victoria sets forth that, by a recent order in council "Her Majesty has ordered that gold sovereigns should be coined at the Royal Mint similar in weight, dimensions and value to those now current, and having for the obverse Her Majesty's effigy, with the inscription, 'Victoria D. G. Britannia: Rex. F. D.'; and for the reverse the image of St. George, armed, sitting on horseback, attacking the dragon with a sword, his spear having been broken in the encounter, and the date of the year, with a graining on the edge of the coin: and that the sovereigns so to be coined shall be current and lawful money within the realm."

QUEEN ANNE FARTHING.

A SHORT notice of the celebrated farthings of Queen Anne serves to close a pleasant sketch of English coinage in a late number of *Chambers's Journal*. The popular belief upon this subject is fairly entitled to be enrolled among Sir Thomas Browne's "Vulgar Errors." The commonly received belief with regard to these farthings is, that three impressions were struck, and that then the die flew to pieces. Further, it is very generally supposed that two only of the three coins are to be found in our collections, and that the third, if it could be discovered, would be of enormous value. The fact of the matter is, that not only are there numerous specimens at the British Museum, but that others may be bought of any dealer.

JEWELS IN THE SOUTH KENSINGTON MUSEUM.

A SPLENDID collection of jewels, precious and curious stones, bequeathed to the British nation by the Rev. Chauncy Hare Townsend, has lately been opened to the public in one of the galleries of the South Kensington Museum, London. Of diamonds there are eight specimens, "all of fair, and some of considerable size"—the crystal, black, colorless, yellow, golden yellow, puce-colored, green and blue. There are five specimens of the sapphire, of various colors; ruby, "pigeon's blood color," star-sapphires, star-rubies, violet sapphire, salmon colored and yellow. Emeralds, aquamarine, beryl, topaz, chrysoberyl, spinel, garnet, tourmaline of various tints, zircon or jargoon, chrysolite, turquoise, opals, agates, chalcedonies, chrysoprases, &c., &c., &c.

A SIMPLE invention it was in the old world. Grazier,—sick of lugging his slow Ox about the country till he got it bartered for corn or oil,—to take a piece of Leather, and thereon scratch or stamp the mere Figure of an Ox (or *Pecus*), put it in his pocket, and call it *Pecunia*, Money. Yet hereby did Barter grow Sale, the Leather Money is now Golden and Paper, and all miracles have been out-miracled, for there are Rothschilds and English National Debts, and whoso has sixpence is sovereign, (to the length of sixpence) over all men; commands Cooks to feed him, Philosophers to teach him, Kings to mount guard over him,—to the length of sixpence.—Carlyle, in his *Sartor Resartus*, chap. v.

A RECENT letter from the Roman correspondent of the "*N. Y. Times*," says, "a medal is to be struck and distributed to all the army of liberation, when the King is crowned in his new capital."

SALE OF COINS AND MEDALS.

At the Sale of the Packer Collection of Coins and Medals, catalogued by Edward Cogan, in New York, February 27th to March, 1871, inclusive, the following prices were realized for the most desirable pieces:—

Dollar of 1794, \$24.00; do. of 1851 and 1852, 30.00 each; half do. of 1796, poor, 15.00; half do., 1797, 14.00; half do. 1808, 4.50; Dime, 1796, 3.25; do. 1797, 7.50; do., 5.00; do., 1800, 5.50; half do., 1794, 8.50; 1797, 5.25; Proof sets 1854, '55, '56, 21.00 each; 1857, 15.00; 1858, 13.50; Groat of Richard III., 4.00; Crown of Edward VI., 7.00; another, 6.00; Shilling, 4.00; Crown of Elizabeth, 8.50; half do., 5.00; Pound Piece of Charles I., 31.00; Ten Shilling piece, 15.00; Commonwealth Crown, 13.00; half do., 4.00; Shilling, 2.50; Crown of Oliver Cromwell, 22.00; half do., 9.00; Shilling, 7.00; Crown of James II., 4.00; do. of Anne, 4.25; pattern farthing of do., 4.25; Crown of George I., 4.50; half do., 3.75; George II. Crown, 3.50; half do., 3.25; George III. Proof Crown, 6.50; Mudie Crown, 4.00; George IV. Proof Crown, 4.50; do., 5.50; William IV. Proof Crown, 33.00; Victoria Proof Gothic Crown, 15.00; French Crowns Louis XIII., 7.00; do., 3.50; Louis XIII. Crown, 4.00; Louis XVI. Crown, 6.00; half do., 4.00; Bonaparte as First Consul, Five Franc piece, 7.00; as Empereur, 8.00; another, 7.50; Louis Napoleon, 5 Francs, 1852, 5.50; U. S. Gold Eagle, 1795, 19.50; do., 1796, 22.00; do., 1797, 18.00; do., 1799, 12.00; do., 1800, 12.00; do., 1801, 12.00; do., 1803, 13.50; do., 1804, 12.00; half do., 1795, 7.50; do., 1796, 9.00; do., 1797, small eagle, 23.00; do., 1798, 14.00; quarter eagle, 1796, 10.50; another with stars, 9.00; Crown and half do. of Mary, Queen of Scotland, 10.00; U. S. Cent of 1792, thin die, 85.00; small eagle 1791, 9.00; Masonic Medal, Washington, 1797, 23.00; Bronze Medal, Declaration of Independence, 17.00; Eccleston Medal, 8.00; Voltaire Medal, Bronze, 7.00; Funeral Medal, Washington, tin, 5.50; do. skull and cross bones, silver, 10.00; Washington silver half dollar, 40.00; Medal of William Penn, 25.50; Masonic Medal, Franklin, 7.00; N. E. Shilling, 21.00; Sixpence do., 40.00; Pine Tree Shilling, 1650, 50.00; twelve others of 1652, from 2.50 to 8.00 each; two sixpences, 5.50 and 5.00; three pence, 4.25; two pence, 3.00; Lord Baltimore Shilling, 17.50; do., Sixpence, 19.00; do., Groat, 8.50; Standish Barry three pence, 12.50; Carolina Elephant piece, 1694, 23.50; Annapolis Shilling, 6.00; do., 5.00; do. Sixpence, 16.00; do. three pence, 9.00; Immune Columbia, Head of George III., 12.00; Immune Columbia, 6.00; Mass. Half Cent, 1787, 4.25; do. 1788, 4.75; Talbot, Allum and Lee, 1794, 3.00; Kentucky Cent, 5.75; do., 3.13 and 2.75; New Jersey E. Pluribus, 5.50.

Greek Tetradrachms, Alexander, \$5.00; do., 7.00; do., 7.15; do., 6.25; do., 8.00; do., 8.50; do., 7.00; do. Balas, 10.00; Antiochus III., 6.50; do. III., 15.50; do., 10.38; do. V., 8.00; do. VII., 9.00; do. VIII., 10.00; do. XIII., 6.50; do. IX., 13.00; Arsaces, 5.00; Agathocles, 7.00; Demetrius I., 10.50; do., 10.00; Ptolemy Soter, 13.50; Philetærus, 11.00; Philip II., 6.00; Philip V., 4.25; Ægina, tetradrachm, 15.00; Athens do., 9.00; do., 6.00; do., 5.00; Acanthus do., 5.50; Macedonia do., 10.50; Rhodes, 10.38; Samos, 11.00; Side, 10.00; Syracuse, three, 5.00 each; Tanagra, 11.00; Thurim, 6.00; Tyre, 5.50; tetradrachm unknown, 7.00; Coin of Panormus, stater size, 11.00.

U. S. CENTS, 1793, \$18.00; 1795, 30.00; 1796, 26.00; 1797, 12.00; 1799, 9.00 and 8.00; 1801, 5.25; 1802, 4.25; 1803, 18.00; 1804, 27.75; 1808, 34.00; 1809, 25.00; 1810, 8.00; 1813, 4.50; 1814, 5.00; 1821, 11.00; 1824, 7.00; 1825, 13.00; 1832, 8.00.

Half Cents 1793, \$15.00; 1795, 20.00; 1811, 4.00; 1831, proof, 10.75; 1836, do., 10.00; 1841, 9.50; 1843, 8.00; 1844, 8.50; 1845, 4.25; 1848, proof, 10.50; 1849, 5.00; 1852, 7.00. Half dime, 1792, 9.00; 1836, flying eagle dollar, 4.50; 1838 do., 32.00; half do., 7.00; dollar, proof, 1839, 28.00.

The prices obtained for the foreign silver were good, and the sale as a whole was very successful.

Priced catalogues can be obtained of Edward Cogan, 95 William street, New York.

EDITORIAL.

THE collection of Coins and Medals, numbering about five thousand pieces, of the late Dr. Haase of Leipzig, Germany, will be sold by auction at an early day. Catalogues will be furnished, on application to C. G. Thieme, Universitätsstrasse No. 2, Leipzig. Price 40 cents.

WE have received a copy of *An Enquiry into the Early Monetary History of the American Colonies*, read before the New Orleans Academy of Sciences, October 31, 1870, by R. W. Ogden. This address forms a pamphlet of thirteen pages, and ought to have a large circulation. It contains much of interest and value to numismatic scholars. Mr. Ogden is well known as a careful antiquary, and anything from his pen will find readers. We have also received the Annual Report of the Director of the Mint for the fiscal year, ending June 30, 1870.

WE offer the following description of the emblems on the seal of the Boston Numismatic Society as shown on the cover of this *Journal*. The coin there represented is the extremely rare New-England Three-pence. This copy was taken from a specimen belonging to Mr. William S. Appleton. There is another specimen in the cabinet of Yale College Library, and these two are supposed to be the only ones in existence. The Pine tree was the early symbol of Massachusetts, and the three hills represent those on which Boston was originally built, viz. : Fort Hill, Beacon Hill and Copp's Hill. In fact, Boston was called at one time, Tri-mountain, from these three hills, which finally became corrupted into Tremont, a name now very familiar in many ways. The design was suggested by Mr. J. Colburn.

WE have received the priced Catalogue of C. G. Thieme, of Leipzig, for January, 1871. It embraces about two thousand Medals and Coins, of various countries. It contains a few American coins of the Mint issue.

CURRENCY.

ENGLAND is to have a new sovereign—of gold.

A NUGGET of gold weighing 800 ounces, has been found in Berlin, in South Australia.

LOUIS NAPOLEON will not "give his countenance" to the future coinage of the French mint.

JUVENILE.—"Mother says will you give her small change for a dollar. She'll send the dollar in to-morrow."

IN Nevada, sheepskins are a legal tender.—*Exchange*. In Boston, even the mutton is not always "legal tender."

THERE are three varieties of the Pine Tree Shilling, which have the word Massachusetts spelt thus : "MASATVSETS,"—"MASATHVSETS,"—"MASATHVETS."

THE city of Lyons (France) has demanded of the Provisional Government the right to issue its own coinage.

A BANK NOTE—an old dilapidated one—was shown us recently, with a piece of yellow paper pasted on the back of it, on which was written in a bold, free hand, "Go it, Bill, I'll back you!"

ABOVE two thousand varieties of English Tokens, some of which have been classed as American, are described by Condor, in his "Arrangement of Provincial Coins," Ipswich, England, 1793.

MR. EDITOR :—What is our nashional motto? I disremember, but I know it commenses with E.

A SUBSCRIBER.

E Pluribus U-num skull.—*Chicago Post*.

"*The Virtuoso's Companion, or Coin Collector's Guide*," London, published 1795-97, by Denton & Prutton, 8 vols. in 4—contains one hundred and eighty plates of copper tokens; among them are several of the Washington pieces.

CHASE, the "father of greenbacks," has been able to retain only a few of his children. They turned their backs on him and went off among strangers as soon as they were born. They have met with a good deal of change, but have all of them done well, and are worth money.

MR. COWASJEE JEHANGHEER READYMONEY, one of the Parsee merchant princes of Bombay, has forwarded to Sir Bartie Frere £1,000, to be halved between the French and Germans, and applied to the relief of those wounded in the war.

Smith to Jones.—"Have you seen the new pieces, three to a dollar?"

Jones to Smith.—"You get out! You can't fool me. There ain't no such pieces."

Smith.—"Oh, yes, there are; a half and two quarters. *Don't that make a dollar?*"

M. WALLENBERG, an officer of the Bank of Stockholm, and late member of the International Conference for fixing a uniform standard of coins, weights and measures, has written a letter urging the adoption of the 25-franc piece, with a fixed alloy of one-tenth, as the monetary unit.

I OBSERVE that antiquaries, such as prize skill above profit (as being rather curious than covetous), do prefer the brass coins of the Roman emperors before those in gold and silver: because there is much falseness and forgery daily detected and more suspected, in gold and silver medals, as being commonly cast and counterfeited, whereas brass coins are presumed upon as true and ancient, because it will not quit cost for any to counterfeit them. Plain dealing, Lord, what I want in wealth may I have in sincerity. I care not how much metal my estate be of, if my soul have the true stamp, really impressed with the unfeigned image of the King of Heaven.

THOMAS FULLER.

CONSTITUTION AND BY-LAWS OF THE BOSTON NUMISMATIC SOCIETY.

INSTITUTED 3 MARCH, 1860. INCORPORATED, MARCH, 1870.

ARTICLE I.

THIS Society shall be called "THE BOSTON NUMISMATIC SOCIETY." Its object shall be the promotion of Numismatic Science, and the formation of a Cabinet and Library for the use of its members.

ARTICLE II.

The Society shall consist of Resident, Corresponding and Honorary Members.

ARTICLE III.

The Officers shall be a President, Vice-President, Secretary, Treasurer and Curator; all of whom shall be elected annually at the stated meeting in January. The offices of Vice-President and Curator shall be held by one and the same person.

ARTICLE IV.

The right of Voting, of holding offices, and of transacting business, shall be confined to Resident Members.

ARTICLE V.

The Society shall establish such By-Laws as may be deemed necessary for its government and regulation.

ARTICLE VI.

No change shall be made in this Constitution, unless by a vote of three-fourths of the members present at a stated meeting, and unless notice of the proposed change shall have been given in writing at a previous meeting.

BY-LAWS.

1. The President shall occupy the Chair at the meetings of the Society, and nominate all Committees. He shall give the casting vote, when necessary.

2. In the absence of the President, the Vice-President, and in the absence of both, a President *pro tempore* shall occupy the Chair.

3. The Secretary shall take correct minutes of the proceedings of the Society; preserve all documents belonging thereto; notify all Members of their election, as well as all Committees of their appointment; and keep a correct list of the Members of the Society.

4. The Treasurer shall receive and take charge of the funds of the Society, and attend to the collection and payment of moneys, but no payment shall be made except on an order from the President. He shall present a statement of all receipts and expenditures at the Annual Meeting in January.

5. The Curator shall have charge of the Cabinet and all specimens and books belonging to the Society, and report on their condition at the Annual

Meeting in January, and shall announce all donations and purchases at each Monthly Meeting.

6. Any candidate for membership must be proposed in writing by a member, and may be balloted for at the next meeting of the Society, when one negative vote shall defeat his election.

7. No person residing in Massachusetts shall be chosen a Corresponding Member, and no Corresponding Member shall continue such after removing into this State.

8. No Resident Member shall be entitled to the privileges of membership, until he shall have paid the entrance fee of three dollars.

9. No vote shall be taken of the rejection of any person by ballot.

10. Every Resident Member shall pay to the Treasurer a fee of two dollars annually, after the year of his entrance.

11. Any person regularly chosen a Resident Member may become a Life Member of the Society, by paying to the Treasurer the sum of Twenty Dollars, which shall entitle him to the privileges of membership, free from all dues or assessments.

12. Any member shall have leave to resign upon application in writing, provided he can produce a certificate from the Treasurer that all sums due from him to the Society have been paid.

13. The stated meetings of the Society shall be held on the first Thursday in every month, at hours fixed from time to time by the Society.

14. Special meetings may be called by resolution of the Society, by public notice from the President, or at the written request of three members.

15. The regular meetings shall be held at 4, P. M.

16. Assessments may be imposed at any time, when three-fourths of the members present at any meeting shall vote it to be necessary.

17. None of these By-Laws shall be suspended, except by a vote of three-fourths of the members present at any meeting.

AN ACT TO INCORPORATE THE BOSTON NUMISMATIC SOCIETY.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives, in General Court assembled, and by the authority of the same, as follows :

SECTION 1. Jeremiah Colburn, John Phelps Putnam, William Sumner Appleton and Henry Davenport, their associates and successors, are hereby made a corporation by the name of the BOSTON NUMISMATIC SOCIETY, to be

located in Boston, for the purpose of collecting and preserving Medals and Coins, and publishing accounts of the same; also for the collection of a Numismatic Library, elucidating the history of ancient and modern Medals and Coins; and for these purposes, shall have all the powers and privileges, and be subject to all the duties, requirements and liabilities, set forth in the sixtieth chapter of the General Statutes.

SECTION 2. The said corporation may hold and possess real and personal estate to an amount not exceeding twenty-five thousand dollars.

SECTION 3. This act shall take effect upon its passage.

House of Representatives, March 14, 1870.

Passed to be enacted.

HARVEY JEWELL, *Speaker.*

In Senate, March 17, 1870.

Passed to be enacted.

H. H. COOLIDGE, *President.*

March 19, 1870.

Approved.

WILLIAM CLAFLIN.

Secretary's Department, Boston, March 25, 1870.

A true copy.

Attest.

OLIVER WARNER, *Secretary of the Commonwealth.*

OFFICERS OF THE SOCIETY FOR THE YEAR 1871.

President.

JEREMIAH COLBURN.

Vice-President and Curator.

JOHN PHELPS PUTNAM.

Secretary.

WILLIAM SUMNER APPLETON.

Treasurer.

JOHN KIMBALL WIGGIN.

SEAL OF THE BOSTON NUMISMATIC SOCIETY.



MEMBERS OF THE BOSTON NUMISMATIC SOCIETY.

Winslow Lewis, <i>Boston.</i>	John Phelps Putnam, <i>Boston.</i>
George Williams Pratt, <i>Boston.</i>	Samuel Abbott Green, “
Henry Davenport, <i>Roxbury.</i>	Aron E. Fisher, <i>Roxbury.</i>
Jeremiah Colburn, <i>Boston.</i>	Ammi Brown, <i>Boston.</i>
William Sumner Appleton, <i>Boston.</i>	Edmund Farwell Slafter, <i>Boston.</i>
John Kimball Wiggin, “	Samuel R. Spinney, † “
William Eliot Lamb, ‡ “	George Franklin Seavey, <i>Cambridge, Mass.</i>
Henry Dearborn Fowle, “	Emil C. Hammer, † <i>Boston.</i>
Augustine Shurtleff, † <i>Brookline, Mass.</i>	William H. Wheeler, “
Joseph M. Finotti, <i>Brookline,</i> “	Edward Augustus Crowninshield, * <i>Boston.</i>
Fearing Burr, <i>Hingham,</i> “	Charles Bunker, † <i>Roxbury, Mass.</i>
Henry Mason Brooks, † <i>Salem,</i> “	Benjamin F. Nourse, † <i>Cambridge, Mass.</i>
Edward Sprague Rand, Jr., † <i>Dedham, Mass.</i>	James Parker, <i>Springfield,</i> “
William Gordon Stearns, <i>Cambridge,</i> “	Edward Lewington Mitchell, † <i>Boston.</i>
Charles Endicott, <i>Beverly,</i> “	John Brewer Rhodes, <i>Boston.</i>
John Harvard Ellis, * <i>Charlestown,</i> “	Sylvester Sage Crosby, <i>Boston.</i>
Henry S. Adams, <i>Boston.</i>	James Edward Root, “
Hubbard Winslow Bryant, † <i>Boston.</i>	G. M. Elliot, <i>Lowell, Mass.</i>
Justin Jones, <i>Boston.</i>	Marcus Davis Gilman, <i>Auburndale, Mass.</i>
Philip S. Sprague, <i>South Boston.</i>	John Robinson, <i>Salem, Mass.</i>
Samuel Jennison, <i>Newton Corner, Mass.</i>	J. B. Ripley, <i>Savannah, Ga.</i>

The first ten were the founders of the Society.

* Deceased.

† Resigned.

‡ Elected Corresponding Member.

HONORARY MEMBERS.

William Ewing Dubois,	.	.	.	.	.	.	<i>Philadelphia.</i>
John Curwen,	.	.	.	.	.	.	<i>Harrisburg, Pa.</i>
Joseph Jacob Mickley,	.	.	.	.	.	.	<i>Philadelphia.</i>
Anna P. Jones,*	<i>Boston.</i>
John Yonge Akerman,	.	.	.	.	.	.	<i>London, England.</i>
John H. Alexander,*	<i>Baltimore, Md.</i>
James D. Butler,	.	.	.	.	.	.	<i>Madison, Wis.</i>
James Pollock,	.	.	.	.	.	.	<i>Philadelphia.</i>
Charles Clay,	.	.	.	.	.	.	<i>Manchester, England.</i>
Charles E. Anthon,	.	.	.	.	.	.	<i>New York.</i>

* Deceased.

CORRESPONDING MEMBERS.

William Clark,	.	.	.	.	.	.	<i>Milan, Italy.</i>
Hubbard Winslow Bryant,	.	.	.	.	.	.	<i>Portland, Me.</i>
Edmund B. Wynn,	.	.	.	.	.	.	<i>Watertown, N. Y.</i>
Henry Phillips, Jr.,	.	.	.	.	.	.	<i>Philadelphia.</i>
Robert Hewitt, Jr.,	.	.	.	.	.	.	<i>New York.</i>
William Eliot Lamb,	.	.	.	.	.	.	<i>Washington, D. C.</i>
Frederic S. Perkins,	.	.	.	.	.	.	<i>Burlington, Wis.</i>
James H. Taylor,	.	.	.	.	.	.	<i>Charleston, S. C.</i>
R. Alonzo Brock,	.	.	.	.	.	.	<i>Richmond, Va.</i>
John K. Curtis,	<i>New York.</i>
Charles Henry Bell,	<i>Exeter, N. H.</i>
Jules Marcou,	<i>Paris, France.</i>







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